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TONY THORNE

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DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY SLANG

FOURTH EDITION

BLOOMSBURY

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Introduction

A ‘language’ made up by the ignorant and illiterate who have failed at everything in life, so turn to the ‘dark side’ to squeeze out a little self respect and power…hardly anything to be proud of, is it?

– Online posting by constance43, Manchester, 2012

I see slang like martial arts. So long as you have strong foundations, you are free to improvise.

– Poet Benjamin Zephaniah, 2009

This is the latest edition of a title first published in 1990 and revised and updated regularly since then. From the outset the aim of the work has been to track and record the most significant and most interesting examples of slang in English. The focus has been on the UK and that is where most of the terms have been collected, primarily by listening to what real people say and by asking them to talk about their experiences with slang and to donate authentic samples. The scope of the collection is defined by the word ‘contemporary’, but what does this really mean? I have taken it to refer to language that is either in use right now or is well established in the active vocabularies of people alive today and in popular culture, even if it is no longer at the forefront of linguistic fashion.

The book uses an alphabetical dictionary format but goes beyond the remit of a traditional reference book in several ways. As well as providing definitions of slang expressions, and etymologies where these can be determined, this title offers commentaries, sometimes at length and in accessible language, on how, where and why speakers are using the terms, drawing on insights from the compiler but also the insights of slang users themselves and their friends, fellow-students, family members and others. These observations are backed up with real quotations or with illustrative phrases or sentences. Where a single term is especially significant, or where a category of slang deserves special mention, these are highlighted in the text

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and presented as a boxed feature with additional commentary or in the form of a mini-glossary or essay.

Given space restrictions, the new edition has dropped a number of expressions that have recently fallen out of use, or are intrinsically of little interest, but contains more than 20 per cent completely new material, mainly recorded since 2009.

It is notable that the majority of the new terms come from what can be characterised as youth slang, and it is young people who are now seen by many specialists as the most prolific originators and exchangers of slang. This is not to say that older speakers have stopped coining or using their own slang, (they, particularly if they are law enforcement officers, criminals, medical professionals, office workers, sports fans or just parents, certainly haven't) but their vocabulary tends to be more stable, to remain in currency for longer, so that expressions in these pages dated to the 1970s, '80s and '90s may still form part of the vocabulary of the middle-aged and elderly. There seems at the same time to be a tendency for those over 30 to prefer other kinds of highly colloquial language – business and lifestyle jargon and buzzwords, showbiz and media clichés and 'journalese' (the informal, matey language of the tabloid press) – to racier, edgier slang.

Collecting the data

I'm primarily a lexicographer, so my first priority is to record examples of language change and new vocabulary – not only slang, but those other types of nonstandard language, too. I record and collect examples of 'lexis' (words, phrases, and longer fixed sequences of language) and analyse the way in which they are used. I do this by monitoring broadcasts, the press and the internet, but also by setting up networks of human informants; expert-users, enthusiasts and ordinary speakers who will donate samples of the language that they and their peers are using.

I have above all been inspired by the alternative Dr Johnson, Captain Francis Grose, who compiled the 1785 *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*. I have tried to emulate him, not so much in his fondness for huge meals and strong drink, but in his avoidance of print archives in favour of going out into the streets, the taverns and the barracks to record what people are actually saying. The effect of Captain Grose's 18th-century slang dictionary was not to make respectable, but at least to treat with some respect, even to celebrate, the language of the dissolute and the dispossessed. Likewise,

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this dictionary applies lexicographic techniques to the speech of individuals and groups who may have little prestige in society as a whole, but who in their own environments are the impresarios of speech styles, the guardians and reinventors of subcultural mystique.

The sociolinguist Michael Halliday commented that of all the socialising environments (the family, the school, the workplace) in which individuals develop their identities, the peer group is the most difficult for the researcher to penetrate. However, it is from the peer group, whether consisting of skateboarders, schoolkids or soldiers, that slang typically emerges.

It is tricky for an aged baby boomer to infiltrate these groups, to join a street gang or even to go into bars or clubs without attracting attention, but it's absolutely essential for the seeker of slang to get access to authentic samples of language – particularly spoken language – in their authentic settings, since much slang is never written down (calling into question the value of reference works based solely on printed examples) or only recorded in writing long after its first appearance. I'm not particularly interested in imitations of slang in fictional contexts such as novels or movie dialogue, and these are being tracked in any case by mainstream dictionary-makers for their own purposes using electronic scanning techniques.

Listening in on real-world conversations or spying on online messaging would be my ideal approach, but as electronic eavesdropping is not an option, most of the examples collected here have been recorded and reported by slang users and slang enthusiasts or their friends, gathered by interviews or by long-term recording of conversations in which participants gradually come to ignore the presence of the microphone. However expert the compiler, there is an obvious risk of being fed false information, so to qualify for inclusion terms must be attested by at least two separate sources. The question of whether an expression is authentic is nowadays further complicated because many speakers are familiar with online collections of slang and may adopt the items they find there, then perhaps offer them up to researchers, too.

In my experience, most slang users are not the inarticulate dupes sometimes portrayed by authority figures and conservatives (see below for more on this) but quite the opposite: they are often very adept at playing with 'appropriacy' (linguistic jargon for using language suited to its social context), and 'code-switching', skilfully manipulating formal, technical (at least in terms of gaming and communication hardware) and standard styles of speech as well as slang. If prompted they can often provide insights into their own language quite as impressive as those hazarded by professional linguists or sociologists.

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For this reason, in the *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang* I have tried to include, in their own words, users' definitions of terms and comments on their usage as well as direct quotations – 'citations' – from sequences of conversation or online discussions.

Slang versus 'Proper English'

Slang is language deliberately selected for its striking informality and is consciously used in preference to 'proper' speech (or, more rarely, writing). It usually originates in small social groups. For these groups, it is a private code that embodies their particular values and behaviour and reinforces their exclusivity. Slang expressions may escape the originating group and become more widely used, and although slang draws much of its effect from its novelty, some terms (*booze*, *dosh*, *cool*) may stay in the language for decades, while even supposedly shortlived youth slang, for example *peng*, *choong* or *hench*, remains in circulation for years rather than months.

This may seem a longwinded way of defining a language variety that most people think they recognise instinctively, but the neater descriptions to be found in collections of famous quotations, such as G.K. Chesterton's 'all slang is metaphor' (much is, but not all) or Ambrose Bierce's ironic 'the grunt of the human hog…' don't really succeed in nailing the phenomenon. Slang has also been referred to, most recently by the eminent US linguist Michael Adams, as 'the people's poetry'. In emphasising its democratic credentials he's right, but although it does make use of poetry's rhetorical tricks (and more devices besides), poetry is allusive while slang is anything but, depending for its power on either complete, shared understanding (by insiders) or complete bafflement (on the part of outsiders).

Slang is also by definition used particularly to talk about transgressive behaviour and about activities which speakers either want to keep secret or for which there may not be an adequate vocabulary in standard language. Slang is not only used for communication purposes – to exchange data – but for social purposes to reinforce relationships: solidarity, belonging, membership of an in-group, and to exclude outsiders. This means that sometimes it is used in different ways from normal language – words and phrases may be repeated, chanted, used ungrammatically or used like slogans, for example. This can seem alien and suggest – wrongly – that the language is crude, impoverished or deficient. So nonstandard language such as slang or youth-identified vernacular is certainly part of a repertoire of performance, a pattern of

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behaviour which can include rebelliousness, anti-social attitudes, educational failure and even violence, crime and prejudice. It also plays an important part, though, in bonding, belonging, play and pleasure, and in constructing and negotiating individual and group identities.

More specifically, slang terms have certain recognisable functions. Firstly, like any new coinage, a slang word may fill a gap in the existing lexicon. For example, there is no single verb in standard English that defines the cancelling of a romantic tryst or social arrangement, so British adolescents adopted the words *ding* or *dingo*. To jump up and hug someone suddenly from behind is rendered much more succinct in US campus speech as the single word *glomp*. Secondly, a slang expression may be substituted for an existing term – what linguists refer to as 'relexicalisation' – *smams* or *chebs* for breasts, *chocky* for delicious and *crepz* for shoes are recent British examples. More than one motive may be in play here: renaming something makes it yours, and makes it funnier (*Ethiopia*!) or ruder (*twatted*). Using cultural allusions (*Hasselhoff*) demonstrates worldliness; rhyming slang (*Barack Obamas*) is not simply a useful mechanism, or a disguise, but may conceivably show solidarity with an older tradition (see below).

Slang users tend to invent many more synonyms or near-synonyms than might be thought strictly necessary: for example, criminals may have a dozen different nicknames (*leng*, *strap*, *stralley*, *tool*) for their guns, or for the police (*shpreng*, *po-po*, *feds*, *stabz*); drinkers can choose from hundreds of competing descriptions of a state of intoxication (*wankered*, *hamstered*, *langered*, *bungalowed*). This phenomenon is technically described as 'overlexicalisation', and it happens because the words in question have an emblematic force over and above their primary meanings. Male would-be seducers or *studs* require a range of usually disparaging or patronising terms for their potential conquests (*stackage*, *blart*, *totty*, *kitty*) and more than one pet-name for their manly attributes; drug users pride themselves on being able to distinguish the nuances in different states of euphoria or intoxication; cliques and gangs enjoy inventing a host of pejorative nicknames for *negging* or *dissing* those they see as outsiders. The most significant groupings of terms in the new dictionary continue to be in the same 'semantic fields' as before: the categories of drunkenness and druggedness, of terms of approval and enthusiasm, of insults and pejorative nicknames and of expressions relating to sex and partnership.

The general 'flattening out' of a hierarchical society and the relaxation of linguistic prejudices mean that slang may be seen not as something inherently

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substandard, but as an option among many available linguistic styles. At the same time there must always be a set of words and phrases which is beyond the reach of most speakers, that is always 'deviant', 'transgressive' and opaque. This slang must renew itself, not just in implied contrast with 'standard' language, but with earlier versions of itself. So novel and exotic slang words will continue to sprout, to metamorphose, to wither and disappear or else to spread and fertilise the common ground of language. This process may now be more visible and familiar, the crossover into wider informal use may happen much faster nowadays (given the complicity of the media), and the shock value of the terms themselves may be lessened (the invention and use of slang does risk becoming locked into familiarity and cliché, like the tired, repetitive gestures of rock, *rap*, conceptual art and fashion), but the process is very unlikely ever to stop.

Slang in the national conversation

Slang has moved over the past three decades from being a taboo subject, or at least something virtually ignored by academics and the media, to becoming a popular topic for pop-culture discussion and more serious public debate (most members of the academic community, in the UK at least, continue to shun it). Much of that debate has concerned language used by young people and the associated fears of a decline in levels of literacy.

In September 2010 actress Emma Thompson was headline news after speaking out on language standards. 'I went to give a talk at my old school and the girls were all doing their *likes* and *innit* and *it ain'ts*, which drives me insane,' she said. 'I told them: Just don't do it, because it makes you sound stupid.' Not long after this actor Ralph Fiennes accused Twitter of debasing the language of Shakespeare by reducing it to tweets. A couple of years earlier micro-celebrity Peaches Geldof had added her voice to the debate, in a micro-tirade against sloppy 'journalese': 'I have respect for broadsheet journalists because they haven't succumbed to degrading themselves, to writing pidgin English with all these terrible colloquialisms, the phrasing of which is just, like, embarrassing.'

Also in 2010 one Jean Gross, described as a 'communications czar' who advises the Government on children's speech, was widely reported as claiming that teenagers were becoming unemployable because they had a vocabulary of just 800 words. The reality is that typical teenagers actually develop a vocabulary of around 40,000 words by the time they reach 16, but one linguist

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mentioned by Ms Gross had found that many choose to limit themselves to a much smaller range in regular conversation, and on a daily basis could use as few as 800. It goes without saying, too, that the abbreviated codes used on phones and computers, just like those once employed for telegrams, air traffic control or CB-radio, deliberately and unproblematically use only a very limited vocabulary.

In 2008, Manchester Academy in the Moss-side district where, the head teacher stipulated, 'There are 64 languages spoken at the school and 80 per cent of pupils are from ethnic minority backgrounds,' prohibited the use of slang by its students and reported improved examination results. In 2012, Sheffield's Springs Academy banned students from using slang on school premises and promoted the use of 'standard English' among its pupils, saying the new policy was to help students improve their chances of getting good jobs. British journalist and 'hip hop intellectual' Lindsay Johns, mentoring unemployed youths in Peckham after the urban riots of summer 2011, also advocated a zero tolerance policy towards 'street talk' or what he called 'ghetto grammar', a restrictive language that is more for performance than reflection, instead asking his charges to learn by heart words such as 'ephemeral' or 'ubiquitous'.

An important subset of the slang vocabulary is made up of slurs, the most contentious of which are based on ethnicity, gender or disability. It was partly to highlight and eradicate hurtful language of this kind that so-called 'political correctness' was developed. Much derided, the movement nonetheless was motivated by a sense of fairness and compassion for minorities and the excluded. Disablist slang terms such as *retard* and *spaz* were condemned in a campaign by Nicky Clark, a disability rights campaigner and mother of two children with disabilities in June 2011, while in the USA in May a public service broadcast featured *Glee* star Lauren Potter urging viewers to abandon the r-word. In October of the same year, after being criticised for frequently using the insult *mong* – short for mongol(oid), a highly derogatory term for people with Down's syndrome – comedian Ricky Gervais reacted by tweeting the word endlessly, complete with photographs of himself pulling 'mong faces'. The resulting debates usefully highlighted how crass disablism is no longer acceptable even in informal settings and how our tweets are very accountably in the public domain.

The media has moved over the last two decades from excluding slang to incorporating, debating and also celebrating it: in Britain newspapers regularly carry serious or spoof updates on the language of the moment, while youth

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language has featured in TV dramas such as *Skins* and *The Inbetweeners*, triggering debates about authenticity, and has been parodied by faux-*wigga* Ali G and comedian duo Armstrong and Miller among others. The 'real' people who feature in reality TV shows pepper their conversations with slang and profanity. In other areas of popular culture *hip hop*, for example, has become increasingly self-conscious, aware of the part language plays. In *rap*, Big L in the USA and Smiley Culture and Dizzee Rascal in the UK, have lyrics in which mainstream language and different slangs are explicitly compared and contrasted. There is, too, a nascent literary genre in which ethnic and mixed slang features. Examples of this kind of fiction include Stephen Kelman's *Pigeon English*, Gautam Malkani's *Londonstani*, Courttia Newland's *Music for the Off-key*, Stephen Thompson's *Toy Soldiers*, Alex Wheatle's *Dirty South*, Karline Smith's *Moss-side Massive*, Tony White's *Foxy-T* and Norman Smith's *Bad Friday*.

Rhyming slang

Slang again featured in the national conversation when the Museum of London announced in 2012 that cockney rhyming slang was dying out; no longer understood by a majority of Londoners, let alone people elsewhere across the country. The Museum's research suggested, they said, that youth slang, *rap* and *hip hop* lyrics and text-speak have ousted what they call the 'traditional dialect' of working class Londoners. A majority of the 2000 people who took part in their survey failed to recognise phrases like *brown bread* for 'dead' and hadn't heard *apples and pears* used for 'stairs' in the last six months. Fifty per cent, on the other hand, had heard the words *wicked* and *innit*, while forty per cent were familiar with the phrases *OMG* and *LOL* – the abbreviations of 'Oh My God' and 'Laugh Out Loud' often used in texting. Intriguingly, two thirds of those questioned still thought rhyming slang was a key part of Londoners' identity and a third said they would be sad if it disappeared for good. In several interesting ways, I think, the Museum was wrong.

Nobody actually talks in 'cockney dialect' any more and strictly speaking, they probably never did. In connection with a style of speech the word cockney was only recorded in 1859 and after that was used to refer to a distinctive accent, a few colourful turns of phrase and a feisty, jaunty sense of humour. The habit of using rhymes to create slang probably developed in the 19th century, too, but like other quirks of speech which don't get written down until years later, its origins are quite obscure. Historians assume that street traders,

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hucksters and hustlers invented the rhymes as a secret language to hide their activities from outsiders and the authorities, but this, too, is unproven. If stallholders call their customers *Billies* (from *Billy Bunter – punter*) or refer to the till as the *Benny Hill* or *Buffalo Bill* they are using harmless nicknames not sinister code-words. What is sure is that by the 1950s many working-class Londoners, fond of a bit of wordplay, were trading these phrases among themselves, often leaving off the rhyming part so that 'taking the mickey' is trimmed from the original *Mickey Bliss*, 'telling porkies' is cut down from *porky pies*, and *boat race* for 'face' becomes simply, 'nice *boat*, shame about the *fried eggs*'.

By the 1970s non-cockneys were getting in on the game of *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang* or *Lemon Meringue*: musicians picked up the lingo from their roadies and electricians, advertising executives and journalists from messengers and drivers, and Mockneys everywhere from TV series like *The Sweeney* and *Minder*. From the 1980s students, too, took up the cause, updating the cultural references with terms like *Ayrton Senna* for a 'tenner', *Melvyn Bragg*, a *fag* (and sometimes another rhyme beginning with sh-') or *Chicken Jalfrezi* for crazy. In college circles the old *Turkish bath* or *bubble bath* for '(having) a laugh' was replaced by *bobble* (*hat and scarf*), trainers became *Claire Rayners* or *Claires* and *Tony Blairs* were the flared trousers flapping above their ankles. *Posh 'n Becks* could stand either for sex or for the decks – turntables – used by DJs. Typical exchanges include *furry muff* for 'fair enough', in shorter rhymes oriental students are *ornamentals*, cash dispensers *drink-links*. In the same spirit a drink of Stella (Artois lager) has mutated through *Yuri (Geller)* and *Nelson (Mandela)* to *Paul (Weller)*. Conversations end with *baked potato* –'see you later'. Language naturally evolves and adapts to the times and rhyming slang is no exception. Listen out today and you stand a chance of coming across *Andy (McNab)* for a kebab, and *Johnny (Vaughan)* for yawn – and porn. *Britneys* is the universal code for beers. Being on the dole used to be *(on the) rock n' roll*, now it's *on the Cheryl (Cole)*.

The other key point that the survey misses out on is that rhyming slang is not necessarily meant to be understood, at least not immediately or by everyone who hears it. It isn't a shared dialect, it's an ever-changing dynamic word game, improvising references and puns and challenging listeners to make sense of them. The technique now belongs to everybody and anybody and lots of current rhyming slang occurs inside the home, with family members competing to declare that they 'haven't a *Scooby*' (*Doo* – clue), drying themselves not with a towel but a *Simon (Cowell)* before putting on their

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Baracks (pyjamas of course).

There are some indicators, though, that the Museum of London's fears for the future of rhyming slang may be justified. It's certainly the case that at the moment it isn't at the forefront of *cool*. Members of the white working class, if that term still means anything – 'white van man', taxi-drivers, builders and decorators, *sparks* and *chippies* – may still invent new rhymes, but white working class pop culture is far from fashionable. *Chav*dom has given it a bad name and the heyday of the '*geezer* chic' of London gangster movies like *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels* is a thing of the fast-receding past. The cliques who occupy the high ground of cool these days – at least in their own minds – are the urban *hipsters* of Shoreditch and Hackney, the patois-speaking street gangs and their imitators, Lady Gaga and Nicky Minaj-fixated teens, and their gloomy *EMO* counterparts. These social groups all have one thing in common: they completely lack humour, and rhyming slang is of course above all a joke, a feature of a mindset for which cheerful irony, back-and-forth banter and self-mockery are mainstays. Texting abbreviations, *fashionista* jargon and pseudo-Afro-Caribbean *Jafaican* may be in the ascendant now but will make way for other language fads in due course. Maybe when and if the terminally hip and the genuinely pubescent grow up, stop posing and acquire a sense of fun, they too will embrace the enduring rhyming game.

Student slang

'The *sesh* was *gout* – a *sausage-fest* of *keeners* and *Brendans*!' Translation: 'That seminar was awful – an all-male gathering of *swots* and unattractive losers. As founder of the Slang Archive at King's College London I have been collecting and analysing examples of another interesting category of slang, of campus-talk, for two decades now, but the further my undergraduate days recede into dim memory, the more I rely on the latest generation of students to give me samples of authentic argot. Look on the websites of some UK universities and you will find slang 'dictionaries', aimed at translating the insider jargon of the campus for the benefit of incoming students or visitors. The content of these sites falls into two categories: at Durham and Cambridge, for example, the lists are made up of nicknames for the places on and off campus where students congregate, plus some terms for rules, regulations and rituals peculiar to that institution. Virtually all of Leicester's student terms, though, are not campus-specific but are well known items of general slang and 'rude words' in use by most age groups. A couple of years ago Oxford graduate Lucy Tobin published *Pimp Your Vocab* which claimed to explain

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student slang to bemused and baffled parents. The title was actually crammed with secondary school teenager-talk like *flossing*, *butters* and *peng*.

In fact, campus-talk is a melting pot into which go all of the above. It brings together in one place not only the national and regional slangs of students' home bases – *walk of shame* from the US, *meff* from Liverpool, *lush* from the westcountry – but also so-called multiethnic youth dialect or *MLE*, the Afro-Caribbean-flavoured gang-oriented lexicon (*bare*, *endz* and *wasteman* are examples) and accent that has spread from inner cities across the entire UK. Every clique and each campus differs, but some common features I have noted are puns (*married alive*), cultural allusions (*Yea, verily, Brother Kyle*), babytalk (*lickle gay bear*), faux-yiddish (*shnippy*, *shnide*), and 'French' pronunciation of words like *rummage* (sex) and *bummage* (enjoyment). Very rarely do you come across an expression that has no obvious derivation or is a one-off invention: *bosfotick*, meaning drunk and *mahoodally*, meaning unattractive or odd, are recent examples from King's College London.

What is student slang for? To find new ways (striking, funny and provocative if possible) of describing the communal experiences (*getting messy*, *chirpsing* and *sharking*, *swotting* and *cotching*) of a new phase in one's life; to show that one belongs to the in-crowd (or rather, nowadays, the multiethnic *innit-crowd*) and simply to celebrate the window of freedom that comes between family, school and, it is hoped, eventually, work.

Slang and literacy

The notion that slang subverts youth literacy is embraced by some educators and official advisors, as well as some parents, and many members of the public who feel instinctively that standards are slipping and certainties are being undermined. For older people especially, any radically new and unfamiliar form of language will have a disturbing, destabilising, alienating effect which can go beyond rationality and may trigger powerful emotional responses. On a frivolous level there are some places where the older generation can go for help. Confused parents have the Family Lives Got a Teenager website (http://familylives.org.uk/advice/teenagers/you-and-your-teen/jargon-buster/), a glossary of 'teen-talk', while the baffled elderly have the over-50s Saga Group's Woteva mobile phone app (http://www.saga.co.uk/saga-magazine/woteva/february-16-2012.aspx), which purports to translate the language of youth into a version of English with which they are familiar.

Multiethnic youth slang does play the role, as slangs always have, of a

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'cryptolect' or secret code available, for instance, to members of street gangs and rioters. As part of my role I am sometimes asked to act as expert witness in criminal cases, usually very distressing cases, where the evidence turns upon interpretation of slang synonyms for shoot, stab, assault, rob, etc. So I certainly don't dismiss the concerns of those who are uncomfortable with what they see as celebration of language varieties which seem alien and impenetrable, which do not directly contribute to mainstream social success, indeed, which are inevitably sometimes associated with social breakdown and crime. (There has been some fierce argument about how far it is legitimate to emphasise these links. I would only comment that it disturbs me when thirteen-year-olds in West London schools are familiar with all the slang terms for knives and guns, and when teenage girls greet one another with the exclamation *braap braap*! – though they may not know it, this term is an imitation of the sound of rapid-fire gunshots from a Glock machine pistol or an AK-47).

And what of the effect of technology on communication? Is the use of digital media and social networking, particularly by young people, really affecting their ability to communicate in more formal situations? Technology has given rise to the sort of codes used in electronic communications like texting, messaging and online, typically on social networking sites. The obsessive substitution of abbreviations and acronyms worries some people who think that their use is subverting correct English. Experts are divided on the issue, some pointing out that young people who use abbreviated codes and internet slang are often among the best communicators, the most literate of their peer-group or generation. Other educationalists, teachers and examiners among them, have presented evidence that text-speak and abbreviations are indeed infiltrating formal writing and speech and that some young people are no longer aware of what is deemed correct or acceptable.

Working with slang

In my experience, discussing slang and exploring nonstandard language with young people and adults does not sabotage literacy, undermine the ability to deploy 'correct' usage or promote transgressive behaviour. Just as some research shows that teens who text tend to have higher levels of literacy, young people who use slang are often already adept at style-switching and those of all ages who work with slang develop a more nuanced, reflective attitude to language use and specific questions of style, as well as to wider issues such as multiculturalism and diversity.

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I'm also a teacher and there are learning opportunities when working together with my informants, in workshops in schools or in seminars in universities. Firstly, by compiling our own glossaries, looking at etymology and usage, especially at the way in which other Englishes (Caribbean, Irish, regional dialects in the UK) and non-English sources (Romany, Irish Gaelic, Panjabi, Hindi) may have affected the vocabulary. Together we also come to see how slang itself, considered objectively, is not a defective or substandard form of language but one that creatively mobilises all the technical potential of the English language, the available word-formation mechanisms, and also all the rhetorical devices that literature and poetry make use of. We go on to consider language variation and instances of it, to examine the contexts in which slang, texting conventions and other nonstandard styles are used, particularly deciding when they are or aren't appropriate (the linguists' key concept of 'appropriacy' again).

By talking and teaching about slang, the understanding of language and society is actually deepened and extended, for students at secondary level, who become enthused and inspired by engaging with these issues, and by students in higher education who may be motivated to undertake research projects. For both groups an encounter with the rich complexity of what theorists call 'heteroglossia' – the many voices we can potentially speak in – may go further to produce new forms of creative expression in the arts and the media.

Further reading

If you would like more information about slang and other categories of new language, please visit the webpages of my Slang and New Language Archive at King's College London where you will find articles, bibliographies and links: http://www.kcl.ac.uk/study/elc/resources/tonythorne/slangarticles.aspx.

No dictionary can be wholly comprehensive and this book is no exception. Space only permitted the inclusion of a selection of what I considered the most interesting, the most significant and the most relevant among the many thousands of expressions that might conceivably be characterised as slang.

For more examples there are other sources of information which I can recommend. Many of the internet sites in which slang is collected and discussed are truly democratic and genuinely user-driven, but almost none of them is authoritative, in the sense that they can be trusted to have studied the words they record, to produce accurate or convincing etymologies rather than supposition, or to comment from a basis of familiarity with other sources. I do

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nonetheless thoroughly recommend Aaron Peckham's grandiose internet project, Urban Dictionary, which since 1999 has collected over seven million slang terms, insults, nicknames, private jokes and virtually uncensored and unedited linguistic eccentricities of all kinds, all posted on the site not by specialists but by private individuals from the US and across the anglosphere. I have recorded in this book some of the most popular and most interesting acronyms and abbreviations used online, but for a more complete list of these, I recommend www.internetslang.com. There is an extensive and accurate record of current Irish slang, also largely donated by its users, at www.slang.ie. Among print sources for English slang the latest and by far the most comprehensive, covering the historical and modern periods and providing dates for all first written citations, is the three-volume *Green's Dictionary of Slang*.

Thanks and acknowledgements

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Please contribute

The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang is an ongoing project; a survey which by virtue of its subject needs constant updating. The idea of a reference work as something sternly authoritative and unreachably remote from its users is outmoded; thanks to electronic communications a dictionary can now interact with its readers and vice versa. This was the first interactive slang dictionary and I will be delighted if readers of this book, their friends, family members, in fact anyone they come across, are able to contribute examples of slang or are willing to share their comments, criticisms and suggestions. I'll acknowledge all contributors by name in new editions or future publications. Information about new slang terms should ideally include, as well as the meaning, details of when and where the word or phrase was used, by whom, supported by a direct quotation if possible, together with the name of the person contributing. You can email me at tony.thorne@kcl.ac.uk or follow me on Twitter at @tonythorne007.

Tony Thorne
London, 2014

'For that big family'

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How to Use this Book

A typical entry in the dictionary will contain the components described below (with the typefaces explained in brackets):

The HEADWORDS are entered in alphabetical order (in primary bold type), together with any variant spellings or alternative forms. Next the PART OF SPEECH is given (in *italics*): these have been somewhat simplified so that an adjectival phrase appears as an adjective (*adj*), noun phrase as a noun (*n*). Unless a word is used in all parts of the English-speaking world, it is given a REGIONAL LABEL (in *italics*: *British*, *Australian*, etc.). This indicates the country of origin, or the country in which the term is most prevalent. If a particular term has more than one quite separate meaning, these meanings are NUMBERED (in **bold** type: **1**, **2**, **3** etc.). If one overall sense of a term is commonly subdivided into several slightly different meanings, these are indicated by LETTERS (in **bold** type: **a**, **b**, **c** etc.). The headword, part of speech and regional label are followed by a DEFINITION (in roman type). This in turn is followed by more information about the use and origin of the term (in roman type, unless it is a direct quote from a user, in which case it will appear in *italics*). In the explanations, foreign words are placed in *italics* and slang terms found elsewhere in the dictionary are shown in **bold** (these act as cross references throughout the dictionary). Many definitions are followed by an ILLUSTRATIVE PHRASE or sentence (in *italics*). If this example is an actual citation, its source follows in brackets.

A list of entries with boxed comments is given at the end of the book.

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A

aaarrrggghhh *exclamation*
a (simulation of a) cry of horror, rage, disbelief, frustration, despair

The expression is a well-known example of words which are really just sounds (spellings may vary). Others include:
Bla – blather
Bleh – disdain, tedium
Deurrr – gormlessness
Eurrggh – disgust
Hmmm – pondering
Meh – indifference
Mwah – kiss, insincere affection
Nim nim nim – deriding boring communications
Nom – eating (a shortening of om-nom-nom, which was used by the character Cookie Monster in Sesame Street, and later on lolcat webpostings)
Nyam nyam – eating, relishing
Wah – howling
Woo hoo – delight
Woop woop – enthusiasm, delight
Yadda yadda yadda – blather (used by comedian Lenny Bruce and popularised by comedy series *Seinfeld*)
Yuk – disgust
Zizz – sleeping

aardvark *n*
1. *British* hard work, onerous tasks. A probably ephemeral pun heard among university students since the late 1980s.

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'They're giving us too much bloody aardvark, that's the problem.'
(Recorded, undergraduate, London University, 1988)

2. *American* (a male with) an uncircumcised penis. The term was used by the Dixie Chicks country rock band in interviews in 2002. It is based on the supposed resemblance to the animal's snout, and prompted by the fact that most males in the USA are routinely circumcised. **Anteater** and **corn-dog** are contemporary synonyms.

aardvarking *n American*
having sex. This term, popular among college students since the 1990s, often applies to sex in a public place, possibly evoking the animal's grubbing or rooting around in the earth or simply, as with **wombat**, heard in the same milieus, used for the sake of exoticism.

This semester her number-one hobby has been aardvarking every chance she gets.

abbreve *n American*
an abbreviation, shortened form of a word or phrase used e.g. in online communication

'Preesh is my favorite abbreve.'
(Recorded, university student, North Carolina, 2010)

'abdabs *n pl British See* **screaming (h)abdabs**

abo *n Australian*
an Aboriginal. A standard shortening used by whites which is now considered condescending or abusive: it is often part of offensive comparisons, as in 'to smell like an abo's armpit/abo's jockstrap'.

absofuckinglutely, absobloodylutely *adv, exclamation*
these elaborations of the standard term are examples of 'infixing' (as opposed to prefixing or suffixing), a word-formation process unique to slang in English

'Are you really determined to go ahead with this?' 'Absobloodylutely!'
She was absobloodylutely legless.

Abyssinia! *exclamation British*
goodbye, a jocular farewell. The expression is an alteration of 'I'll be seeing

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you', sometimes further elaborated into **Ethiopia!** It is in current use among students, but may have arisen in their parents' or grandparents' generations.

AC/DC *adj*

bisexual. From the label on electrical appliances indicating that they can be used with either alternating or direct current. The slang term originated in the USA and spread to Britain around 1960.

ace[1] *n*

a best friend or good person. Used by males to other males, usually as a greeting or a term of endearment. In this sense the term probably spread from black American street gangs in the 1950s to working-class whites in the USA, Australia and, to a lesser extent, Britain.

Hey, ace!

ace[2], **ace out** *vb American*

1. to outmanoeuvre, outwit or defeat

'I had it all figured, but those guys aced me!'
(*The A Team*, US TV series, 1985)

2. to succeed, win or score very highly

She aced / aced out the test.

ace[3], **aces** *adj*

excellent, first class. Used extensively since the late 1950s in the USA, since the mid-1960s in Australia, and by the 1970s, especially by teenagers, in Britain. The origin of the term is obviously in the highest value playing card, the meaning now having been extended from 'best' to 'smartest', 'cleverest', etc.

an ace car
That film was really ace.
She's aces!

ace boon coon *n American*

(in the language of black males) one's best friend. An item of black street-talk combining **ace** and **coon** with 'boon' to provide the suggestion of a cherished companion and the rhyme, which was included in so-called **Ebonics**,

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recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. A similar usage is found in the phrase ‘ace boom boom’. During the 1960s and 1970s the variant form ‘ace coon’ was heard, often ironically referring to a self-important black male or an individual who had achieved some success, e.g. in a work group, department, etc.

You my ace boon coon!

ace in the hole *n*
an advantage held in reserve until it is needed. From American stud-poker terminology, it refers to an ace (the most valuable card) dealt face down and not revealed.

aces *adj See* **ace**[3]

acey-deucy *adj American*
both good and bad, of uncertain quality. The term is at least pre-World War II, but is still heard occasionally, especially amongst middle-aged or elderly speakers. It comes from a card game similar to backgammon in which aces are high and deuces (twos) are low.

acher *n See* **acre**

acid *n*
1. LSD-25, the synthetic hallucinogenic drug. From the full name, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. This has been the standard term by which users refer to the drug since its first popularity in California in 1965, in spite of the appearance of more picturesque but ephemeral alternatives. In the late 1980s, adherents of the **acid house** cult adopted the word as a slogan (usually a cry of ‘a-c-e-e-e-d!’) and to refer to LSD or **ecstasy**.
2. *British* sarcasm, snide comments or cheeky exaggeration, especially in the expression ‘come the old acid’, popular in working-class usage in the 1950s and 1960s and still heard. In such phrases as ‘his acid comments’ the adjectival meaning is similar, but cannot be described as slang.

Don’t come the old acid with me!

acid flash *n*
a sudden recurrence of a much earlier experience of the drug LSD. Some users are disturbed months or years after taking the drug by sudden disorientation which lasts from seconds to hours and which may or may not be due to its effects.

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acid head, acid freak *n*
a user, especially a heavy or habitual user, of the drug LSD. The terms are not pejorative and were used from the late 1960s to the mid-1970s by takers of LSD or other hallucinogens about themselves and each other.

acid house *n*
a youth cult involving synthetic electronic dance music (**house**) and the taking of euphoric hallucinogens such as **ecstasy** and LSD (**acid**). This fashion, celebrated in clubs and large impromptu parties and with garish clothing and lighting effects, succeeded **hip hop**, **rap** and other movements in 1988. 'A-c-e-e-e-d!' (an elongated version of **acid**) was a rallying cry of celebrants, shouted and written on walls.

acid trip *n*
a period under the influence of the drug LSD or **acid** (which produces an altered state of awareness and, sometimes, hallucinations). The experience lasts 4–6 hours at an average dose.

ackers *n British*
money. The word, which has been in armed-forces and working-class use since the 1920s, was revived, in common with synonyms such as **pelf**, **rhino**, etc., for jocular use since the 1980s by middle-class speakers. It comes from the Egyptian word *akka*, denoting a coin worth one *piastre*.

acorn *n British*
the glans penis, **bell-end**

> *the baby's little acorn*

acre, acher *n*
1. the buttock(s). In this sense the word is common in Australia, normally in the singular form.
2. the testicle(s). Usually in the plural, this sense of the word is typically used by British schoolboys.

> *'I told the estate agent I couldn't afford any land, so he kicked me in the balls and said, "There's a couple of achers for you".'*
> (Schoolboy joke, London, 1965)

Both senses of both words stem from the simple play on the word 'ache' which has formed part of many different puns and dirty jokes during the last forty years, involving sensitive parts of the (male) anatomy.

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action gagnée *n British*
a literal translation into French of 'winning action', i.e. a successful sexual encounter. A humorous euphemism used by students in 2003 and 2004.

action man *n British*
a devotee of military exercises or strenuous physical activities, or someone who makes a show of (relentless) energy. The term is applied derisively, originally by members of the armed forces to unpopular or excessively **gung-ho** colleagues, and now by extension to anyone who is showily or mindlessly **macho**. The satirical magazine *Private Eye* referred to Prince Andrew by this name in 1986 and 1987. The origin of this piece of sarcasm is the 'Action Man' doll – a poseable commando scale model in full kit sold to children in Britain since the 1960s.

> *'Right little action man i'n' 'e? 'E simply wants to be prepared when the east wind blows 'ot.'*
> (*Minder*, British TV series, 1988)

adam *n British*
the drug **MDA**; methyl diamphetamine. Adam is an acronym from the initials, used by middle-class Londoners during the vogue for the drug since the mid-1980s. MDA is more commonly known to the press and nonusers as **ecstasy**; to users it is also **E, X**, **xtc** and **Epsom salts**.

adam and eve *vb British*
to *believe*. Well-established rhyming slang which is still heard among working-class Londoners and their middle-class imitators, usually in the expression of astonishment 'Would you adam 'n' eve it?'.

addy *n*
an internet address. The abbreviation, used in internet communication and text messaging, is also spoken.

adhocratic *adj*
improvised and/or temporary, as in decisions made to suit the moment rather than as part of planned policy. The term, from Caribbean speech, has been used by white as well as black youth in the UK since 2000.

adorbs *adj*
adorable. A vogue term among teenagers from around 2009, originating in the USA, where college students also say and write it.

adorkable *adj*
attractive, cute, though or because physically and/or socially awkward. The

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word, popular across the internet in 2013 and used e.g. of kittens, real people or fictional characters, is a blend of adorable and **dorky**.

aerated *adj*

angrily over-excited or agitated. Perhaps originated by educated speakers who were familiar with the technical senses of aerate (to supply the blood with oxygen or to make effervescent), but usually used nowadays by less sophisticated speakers who may mispronounce it as 'aeriated'.

Now, don't get all aerated.

afro *n*

a hairstyle consisting of a mass of tight curls which was adopted by Afro-Caribbeans and imitated (often by perming) by white **hippies**, particularly between 1967 and 1970

afters *n British*

a drinking session in a pub after official closing time, **lock-in**. The term is an abbreviation of 'after hours (drinking)'.

There's going to be afters on Friday night.
Are you going to stay for afters?

ag, agg *n British*

violence, aggression. A shortened form of **aggro**, heard in provincial adolescent slang from around 1990, and previously used by older prison inmates and members of the underworld. Like aggro, the word may be employed with the weaker sense of trouble or irritation.

If you go to the market precinct these days it's just ag.

-age *suffix American*

a termination that became popular amongst older adolescents in the early 1990s in creating mock-serious nouns from existing slang and standard bases. **Buffage, grindage** and **tuneage** are examples. The tendency was popularised by its use in such films as *Bill and Ted's Bogus Journey*, *Wayne's World* and *California Man*.

ag-fay *n American*

a male homosexual. Usually used pejoratively and almost always by heterosexuals, this example of **pig Latin** is based on **fag**. Unlike the superficially similar **ofay**, this expression is predominantly used by white

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speakers.

aggers *n British*

the backside, buttocks. An item of provincial slang recorded in the *Observer* newspaper, 23 July 1994. Its derivation is uncertain.

aggie *n British*

a marble (as used in children's games). An old term, usually for a striped marble, still heard in the 1950s. From agate, the banded stone from which marbles were originally made.

See also **alley**

aggravation *n British*

serious trouble, victimisation or mutual harassment. A colloquial extension of the standard meaning of the word, used by police and the underworld. Aggravation is, like **bother** and **seeing-to**, a typical example of menacing understatement as practised in London working-class speech.

aggro[1], agro *n British and Australian*

aggravation. Originally the slang term was a euphemism for threatened or actual violence, offered typically by **skinheads**, although it is not clear whether they or their (typically **hippy**) victims first adopted the shortened form at the end of the 1960s. (Whichever is the case, the word is a derivation of aggravation in its colloquial sense as used by police officers and criminals since the 1950s.) Aggro, like **bother**, is a typical example of the use of menacing understatement in British working-class slang. The word was soon taken up by other users and, in informal English, has now reverted to something like its original unspecific meaning of annoyance or trouble. In Australian usage aggro can be used as an adjective, as in 'I guess I was a bit aggro last night'.

> *'He's steaming drunk and well up for some agro.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2001)

aggro[2] *adj American*

wonderful, excellent. This probably ephemeral term was recorded among teenagers in New York and California in the late 1980s. It is probably based on a misunderstanding or deliberate shifting in the meaning of the earlier British term.

A.H. *n American*

asshole (usually in the metaphorical rather than literal sense). A euphemistic abbreviation.

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Compare **a-hole**

ah-eet *adj American*

'doing OK, feeling good' (recorded, US student, April 2002). The term, which can be used as an exclamation or greeting, is probably a humorous or mock-dialect deformation of **all right** or **awright**.

ahlie, alie *exclamation British*

a. defined by a user as 'said when you want someone to agree with what you are saying'. Pronounced 'ah-lee' or sometimes 'ah-lie', the expression is probably an alteration of a phrase such as 'Is that truth or a lie?' or 'Would I lie (to you)?'.

b. an expression of agreement or affirmation. In both senses the term, popularised by **grime** rapper Chipmunk in his 2008 song *Fire Alie*, has been used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2005.

Yo i fire alie
league of ma own that fire alie

ah nam *vb British*

defined by a user as 'to tell on someone, to rat on them'. The expression, of uncertain derivation, has been used in street-gang code and by some teenagers since around 2005.

a-hole *n American*

a euphemism for **asshole**, usually in the literal rather than metaphorical sense

aiit!, ite! *exclamation American*

contracted alterations of **all right** or **awright**, fashionable since 2000

aim archie at the armitage *vb Australian* (of a male) to urinate. A later version of the widely known **point percy at the porcelain**, popularised in Barry Humphries' *Barry McKenzie* cartoon series. ('Armitage Ware' is a brand name of toilet bowls.)

aimed *adj American*

identified, singled out and/or victimised. A slang version of 'targeted' which probably originated in the argot of black street gangs. It is now used in milder contexts by teenagers.

There's no way we'll get out of this; we've been aimed…

airbags *n pl*

female breasts, especially large ones. A male vulgarism heard across the

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anglo-sphere.

airball *n American*

a dim-witted, eccentric or unpleasant person. This mildly pejorative term, originating in the 1980s, is a combination of **airhead** and the more offensive **hairball**.

airbrained *adj American*

silly, frivolous, empty-headed. Slightly less derogatory than the noun **airhead**, this term has not been imported into Britain to any significant extent, perhaps because of possible confusion with 'hare-brained' which is still in widespread use.

She's not just some airbrained bimbo, you know.

aired *adj British*

ignored, snubbed, **blanked**. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010, the term is related to the phrase **giving air**.

totally aired
She woz aired.
Della got aired.

airhead *n*

a fool; a silly, empty-headed person. An American teenager's term heard since the mid-1970s, used for instance by **Valley Girls**; it has been adopted by British teenagers since the 1980s.

'The usual crowd of airheads, phonies, deadlegs, posers, bimbos, wallies, wannabees, hangers-on and gate-crashers…'
(Christena Appleyard, *Daily Mirror*, 11 May 1989)

airlocked *adj British* drunk. The term occurs especially in Northern Irish use and it is possibly an inoffensive form of 'bollocked' or evoking a loss of faculties as if from oxygen deprivation.

airs *n pl American*

trainers. The word is a shortening of the trademark label *Air Jordans* which was generalised to denote any sports shoes and widely heard in 1991 and 1992. (The rare use of 'airing' in black speech to mean walking or leaving is an unconnected earlier usage, probably based on 'open air'.)

Alabama *n See* **'bama**

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Alan Whickers, Alans *n pl British*
knickers, panties. The terms are non-working-class rhyming slang, heard among young people, particularly students, in the 1970s and 1980s. The reference was to Alan Whicker, a well-known punctilious and dapper television interviewer.

There was this huge pair of Alan Whickers hanging on the line.

a laugh and a joke *n British*
a *smoke*. The rhyming-slang phrase generally refers to tobacco smoking. It was recorded in London in 2002.

alec, aleck *n*
a swindler's victim, dupe. This term from the early 20th century is still heard in the USA and Australia. It is not clear whether alec derives from 'smart alec' or vice versa. The word was used for instance in the film *House of Games* (1987, David Mamet), which dramatises the world of small-time American gamblers.

aled, aled-up *adj British*
drunk. A mild and acceptable term which, although short and to-the-point, can be used in polite company or family newspapers. The expressions probably originated in the north of England where ale has been, and remains, a common allpurpose word for beer.

He's aled again.

alert *adj British*
(of a male) slightly sexually aroused. Related terms, also in use since 2000, include **lob-on** and **semi**. 'It means to be a bit turned on (i.e. having a slight erection)'. (Recorded, London student, May 2003).

alf *n Australian*
a common, foolish person. In the 1960s this term briefly vied with **ocker** as the generic term for uncouth manhood.

alie *See* **ahlie**

all about (it) *adj American*
enthusiastic, keen. In use among adolescents and college students since 2000.

I asked her if she wanted to hang with us
and she was all about it.

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I'm all about some basketball.

alley, allie *n British*
a marble (as used in children's games). Like **aggie**, the word is approximately a hundred years old and refers to a pale or white marble. Although rarely heard today, these terms probably survive where the traditional game is still played. The most likely origin of the term is a shortening of 'alabaster', from which some Victorian marbles were made.

alleycat *vb*
to prowl the streets, particularly late at night

> *'There's Arthur Smith alleycatting around, trying to pick up chicks.'*
> (Kit Hollerbach, *The 39,000 Steps*, Channel 4 documentary on the Edinburgh Festival, July 1989)

all mouth and trousers *adj British*
blustering and boastful, showing off without having the qualities to justify it. A commonly heard dismissive phrase, typically said by women about a loud or assertive man. There is a suggestion that this is a corruption of the more logical, but rarely heard expression, 'all mouth and no trousers', meaning full of talk but deficient in the sexual area. A less racy version is 'all talk and no action'. There is an analogy with other colourful expressions, now mostly archaic, such as 'all my eye and Betty Martin', meaning nonsense, and more abusive versions such as **all piss and wind**.

Oh him! He's all mouth and trousers, that one.

all over the shop/show/gaff/lot/ballpark *adj, adv*
disorganised, in chaos or disarray. The first three versions are British, the last two American. This is a more colourful extension into slang of the colloquial phrase 'all over the place', and the first version at least dates from the 19th century. ('Shop' is a working-class catch-all for any workplace.)

allow it, 'low it, allow that *vb British*
to let (something) pass, leave alone, ignore. A key item of multiethnic youth slang, in use, e.g., among South London schoolchildren in 2010, who use it as an injunction to mean 'stop whatever you are doing' or 'no way will I/we do that'. **Allow him/her** are rarer alternatives.

all piss and wind *adj*
full of bluster and noise, but without real substance. This expression can have a

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similar meaning to **all mouth and trousers**, but can be applied for instance to a politician's speech or a theatrical performance, as well as to an individual. 'All piss and vinegar' is a rarer synonym.

all right!, awright! *exclamation American*

an exclamation of recognition, greeting, approval or admiration. The 'right' is emphasised, high-pitched and elongated when shouted. Used in this way the phrase was originally black American; it was picked up by whites, especially **hippies**, in the late 1960s.

alls-bay *n pl American*

the testicles. An item of **pig Latin** based on **balls**.

all that *n, adj American*

(a person who is) exceptional, admirable. The phrase is almost invariably used dismissively or to express derision, as in 'She thinks that she's all that'. It occurs in black working-class speech and in black and white campus usage, and is probably a shortening of '(not) all that much' or 'all that great'.

all up in someone's business/biznezz/grill/the kool-aid *phrase American*

meddling in another's affairs, interfering, behaving importunately. The phrase, in its first incarnation, has recently been adopted by some British users, too.

> *Quit hassling me for information… why you all up in my grill?*
> *'It took several confrontations… to realise that getting all up in people's business is not a wise move if you're soft as fuck.'*
> (Posting by resident of Middlesbrough, UK, on B3ta website, March 2013)

almonds, almond rocks *n pl British*

socks. A London rhyming-slang term which is still in use. (Almond rock cakes were a popular working-class treat early in the 20th century.)

alms(-house) *adj British*

rude, disrespectful. This item of British street slang of the late 1990s also occurs in the form **arms**. In Jamaica the expression is used by an older generation to refer disapprovingly to someone considered poor and feckless, supposedly in need of charity accommodation.

alpha geek *n American*

the most technically proficient and/or knowledgeable member of a group. The term, usually but not invariably applied to males in an office or work-group, is inspired by the categorising of animal group-leaders as 'alpha males'. It was defined in *Wired* magazine in September 1995.

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'You gotta just identify the alpha geek and fire all your questions at him.'
(Recorded, financial trader, New York, 1996)

already *adv, exclamation American*
a shortened form of 'you already know' or 'I already told you'. It is normally used as a friendly confirmation rather than a rebuke.

"You goin' to the party tonight?"
"Already."

altered *adj British*
drunk, a joky euphemism from the notion of being '(in an) altered state'. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

amagent *n South African*
an alternative form of **ma-gent**

amazeballs *exclamation, n British*
(an expression of admiration, surprise at) something impressive. The term, popularised in the media in 2013, is used by teenagers, some pre-teens and has occasionally been hazarded by adults, too.

amber fluid, amber nectar *n*
beer, Australian lager. A facetious euphemism used by Australians in the 1970s which was popularised in Britain first by Barry Humphries' *Barry McKenzie* comic strip, then by TV advertisements, featuring the actor Paul Hogan, for Australian beer in the 1980s. The term was enthusiastically adopted by some middle-class British drinkers, themselves fond of mock pompous coinages.

ambulance chaser *n*
a lawyer, literally one who specialises in claiming on behalf of accident victims. The phrase is also applied, facetiously or critically, to any lawyer who is known for sharp practice or unethical methods. This term was originally American (dating from the beginning of the 20th century) but is now employed in other English-speaking areas.

'My daddy's a lawyer. Well, we often say he's an ambulance chaser.'
(Recorded, young woman, Chicago, 1983)

amp *n*
1. an ampoule (of a narcotic). An obvious shortening used by drug abusers.

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I scored a couple of amps of meth[edrine].

2. an amplifier. A common shortening used by musicians and hi-fi enthusiasts since the 1960s.

He rammed his guitar into the amp.

amped (up) *adj American*
excited or agitated. This term from black street slang, which can also indicate excited anticipation, may derive from an ampoule (of a narcotic) or from 'amphetamine(d)', but is equally likely to derive from the musicians' jargon 'amped-up', meaning with the amplifiers fully rigged. It has recently been used in the UK, too, by fashion journalists e.g. to refer to very vivid designs.

'While they were keeping me waiting I was getting more and more amped up…'
(Recorded, musician, New York City, 1995)

'ampsteads *n pl British*
teeth. Cockney rhyming slang referring to the London beauty spot Hampstead Heath. The term (which is still heard) is invariably used with the dropped aspirate.

a lovely set of 'ampsteads
kicked in the 'ampsteads

amscray *vb*
to **scram**, go away. One of the few examples of **backslang** or **pig Latin** which is actually used in speech, albeit rarely. The word is a pre-World War II Americanism which has been heard in Australia and in Britain since the 1950s.

We'd better amscray before he gets back.

anal *adj American*
irritatingly pedantic, fastidious, conscientious, etc. This shortening of the popular psychological categorisation 'anal retentive' was a vogue term among US college students in the 1990s

Don't be so anal!
That was such an anal thing to do.

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anal astronaut *n British*
a male homosexual. A pejorative and jocular term in use among schoolboys in 2004.

anchor *n British*
1. a young person, typically a younger sibling or babysittee, who inhibits one's pleasure or freedom of movement. The term was in use among adolescents and young adults from around 2000.
2. an unattractive person. The usage, recorded among teenagers in 2010, is probably a play on the earlier adjective **butters**. Anchor is a popular brand of butter in the UK.

anchors *n pl British*
brakes. Originally part of the jargon of prewar professional drivers. The term was popular with some middle-class motorists throughout the 1950s and 1960s, usually in the phrase 'slam on the anchors', meaning to brake suddenly. It now sounds rather dated.

and relax! *exclamation British*
1. a warning of an approaching person
2. an exhortation to someone who is irate to calm down
Both usages have been recorded since 2000.

Andrew, the *n British*
the navy. A dated term which is a shortening of 'Andrew Miller' (or 'Andrew Millar'). The eponymous Andrew is said to have been a press-ganger whose name was taken as a nickname for a warship and later for the whole service.

Andy McNab *n British*
a. a kebab
b. a taxi cab

I'll grab an Andy and I should be there in a sec.

The rhyming slang, sometimes shortened to **Andy**, borrows the *nom de plume* of the former SAS agent and bestselling author.

ane *n British*
the backside, anus, a term used by schoolchildren since the 1990s. By extension the word can also refer to a foolish or unpleasant individual.

angel *n*
cocaine. The term was recorded with this sense among clubbers in the UK in 2000.

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angel-drawers *n British*
a term of endearment, used especially by middle-class speakers. The phrase is typical of the jocular compounds favoured, e.g., in St Valentine's Day dedications printed in newspaper small ads but, unlike many of these, it is spoken.

angel dust *n*
the drug **P.C.P.** A powdered (usually homemade) version of an animal tranquilliser which is smoked or sniffed through a tube and which produces in the user unpredictable and extreme physical and psychological effects. Users are capable of acts of violence, hallucinations and periods of imperviousness to pain and superhuman strength. P.C.P. is easy to produce in home laboratories and became a severe social problem in US cities after 1975, principally among poorer teenagers. Fears of its spread to Britain and elsewhere were groundless. Its milieu is now largely given over to **crack**.

> *'For 15 years Washington has been struggling with abuse of PCP, also known as Angel Dust.'*
> (*Independent*, 24 July 1989)

Anglo *n American*
a person of (mainly) Anglo-Saxon ethnic origin. The term came into widespread use in the 1970s, especially among Hispanics. This was the first attempt by Americans from other ethnic backgrounds to categorise white Anglo-Saxons as a subgroup. (**WASP** was first coined by Wasps themselves; **honky, pinkie**, etc., are terms of abuse.).

> *'They're mainly Anglos out on Long Island these days.'*
> (Recorded, suburban New Yorker, 1977)

animal *adj British*
excellent, exciting. This use of the term by young people since 2000 is based on earlier uses of the noun animal to denote an impressively excessive individual.

animal house *n American*
any dwelling, but especially a college fraternity house, whose occupants are excessively dirty and rowdy. This late 1950s campus term was revived by the film *National Lampoon's Animal House*, starring the late John Belushi in the role of a typical 'animal' in 1978.

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animal night/act *n Australian*
a planned or self-conscious bout of bad behaviour or excess. The term is typically used (by and about males) with pride or admiration rather than distaste.

ankle[1] *vb*
to walk, stroll, saunter. A raffish expression heard in the USA and occasionally in Britain since the 1980s.

Let's ankle down to the off-licence.

ankle[2] *n American*
an attractive female or females. This use of the word appears to predate its popularity among black youths and on campus since the late 1990s. The provenance is unclear and it may be a jocular reference to the archaic phrase 'a well-turned ankle' as a Victorian notion of beauty.

She's some cute ankle.
Check out the ankle around here.

ankle-biter *n*
a child, usually a baby or toddler. Commonly used with mock distaste by parents, sometimes with real distaste by others, ankle-biter has been heard in all social classes in Britain and Australia since the late 1970s. Synonyms are **leg-biter, rug rat** and **crumb-snatcher**.

Anne *See* **to be Anne**

annihilated *adj*
helplessly drunk, drugged or exhausted. A middle-class teenager's colloquial expression, popular in the 1970s and 1980s.

anorak *n British*
an unfashionable, studious or tedious person, usually a young male. A campus expression from the 1980s, based on the characteristic dress of these fellow-students. A subgenre of jangling guitar pop music, supposedly beloved of such students, was dubbed 'anorak rock' in the music press in the mid-1980s.

'An anorak is one of those boring gits who sit at the front of every lecture with their Pringle jumpers asking the lecturer their clever questions.'
(Graffito in the toilets at King's College, London University, July 1988)

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anteater *n American*
(a male with) an uncircumcised penis. Synonyms are **aardvark, corn-dog**.

ante up *vb*
to pay one's contribution, put one's money in the common pot. This expression, not to be confused with 'up the ante', comes from the preliminary stage in a poker game when one or all of the players must put a stake in the pot. By extension ante up is sometimes used to mean settle accounts or (reluctantly) hand over something demanded.

OK, you guys, it's time to ante up.

antiman *n*
a male homosexual. The term, originating in Caribbean usage and heard among young speakers of most ethnic groups in the UK, is a Creole pronunciation of 'auntie-man'. It is usually pejorative. **Panty-man** is a synonym.

an't it? *question form British*
a variation of **innit?** which, like that term, originated in black British usage and was adopted by adolescents and later by younger schoolchildren in the 1990s

We're going to the park an't it?
An't it he's the one.

antsy *adj*
a. nervous, jumpy, agitated

'She's been getting a little antsy lately – wants me to leave my wife.'
(*The Secret of my Success*, US film, 1987)

b. eager for sex
Both senses are derived from the older, humorous colloquial expression 'to have ants in one's pants' (meaning to be restless or agitated). Antsy is a fairly common and inoffensive term in the USA and Australia, but rare in Britain.

antwacky *adj British*
out-of-date, old-fashioned. The term, used especially in northwest England, is probably a mock ignorant alteration of antique.

ape(shit) *adj, adv*

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out of control, berserk. Used especially in the expression ‘go ape’, the image is of a person reduced to a primal state, either by infatuation, excitement or, especially, anger. An American teenagers’ term from the late 1950s, now in general currency.

He’s apeshit about her.
‘I go ape ev’ry time I see you smile.’
(*I Go Ape*, written and recorded by Neil Sedaka, 1960)
‘After I’d left my last school, I pinched a wallet full of credit cards and went apeshit in about five different counties.’
(*Sunday Times* magazine, Stephen Fry, August 1989)

ape-hangers *n pl*
extra-high handlebars for motorbikes or bicycles. The style was popularised by **bikers** in the USA in the 1950s, spreading to Britain where **rockers, greasers** and schoolchildren had adopted the style and the term by about 1959.

apple (core) *n British*
rhyming slang for ‘the score’ in the colloquial sense of the latest information, current state of affairs, rules of the game

‘…a fellow from Bermondsey… robbing the same bank twice. He went back to the bank and said to the staff “You know the apple”. I don’t know if he expected the staff to understand slang but I supposed seeing someone standing in front of them with a shotgun told them all they needed to know.’
(Recorded, South London criminal, 2012)

apple-polisher *n*
a flatterer, someone who curries favour. The term comes from the image of the ingratiating pupil who polishes an apple carefully before presenting it to a teacher. The tradition of ‘an apple for the teacher’ was really practised in rural USA before World War II, but the term is common in all English-speaking areas. It is sometimes in the form of a verb, as in ‘she’s been apple-polishing again’. In Britain it is often shortened to **polisher**.

‘I had few qualifications for Hollywood; I was immoderately slothful, had no facility for salesmanship or apple-polishing, and possessed a very low boiling point.’
(S. J. Perelman, quoted in *Groucho, Harpo, Chico & sometimes Zeppo*, Joe Adamson, 1973)

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apples[1] *n pl*

1. female breasts

2. the testicles

Apples, like almost all other round fruits, have readily been used as euphemisms for these bodily parts. This type of metaphor may occur as a spontaneous coinage in any English-speaking community.

3. white people. An ethnic categorisation used by Afro-Caribbeans and South and East Asians. The reference is probably to pink skins and white flesh and is sometimes pejorative.

apples[2] *adj Australian*

fine, perfect, OK. Often used in the expression 'she's apples', meaning 'everything is all right'. This use of the word may originate in 'apples and rice' or 'apples and spice', obsolete British and Australian rhyming slang for *nice*.

apples and pears *n pl British*

stairs. One of the best-known examples of cockney rhyming slang which, although authentic, is rarely heard these days.

apricot! *exclamation British*

a generalised term of approval recorded among middle-class students in 1999. It may be a jocular version of 'peachy'.

apricots *n pl British*

the testicles

> *'Hot water has always made my apricots sag.'*
> (Pensioner Ron Tuffer, quoted in the *Eastbourne Herald*, 7 May 1994)

April fools *n pl British*

tools. Cockney rhyming slang still heard occasionally in workshops, garages and factories.

April showers *n pl British*

flowers. An item of London working-class rhyming slang which survives in market traders' jargon.

Archer *n British*

£2,000. An invention by an anonymous wit in the tradition of a **monkey**, a **pony**, etc. It refers to the sum paid by the author and Tory politician Jeffrey Archer to Miss Monica Coughlan, a prostitute, to enable her to go abroad. Her return in 1987 resulted in Mr Archer bringing a libel case against the *News of*

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the World, which he won. (The synonym **Jeffrey** was also heard.)

> *'The usual two Archers in a plain envelope.'*
> (*Weekending*, BBC Radio 4, 9 March 1990)

arctic *adj British*
1. bad. An intensified form of the vogue sense of **cold**.
2. excellent, fashionable. An intensified form of **cool** or **chilled**.
The term has been fashionable in both senses since 2000.

area boy *n British*
a local hooligan, street-gang member. The term, used disapprovingly by adults, is a recent version of 'corner boy', once applied to teddy boys who hung around on street corners in the 1950s.

> *'The point is, no one cares what language youngsters talk amongst themselves, what we do care about is violent area boys, how we control (eradicate) them.'*
> (Posting on London Evening Standard webpages, 1 November 2010)

Argos bling *n British See* **chav**

Aristotle, arry, arris *n*
1. a *bottle*. Rhyming slang, probably dating from the 19th century, but still occasionally heard in the London area and in Australia.
2. 'arris (usually in the sense of 'courage, nerve')

arm *n*
1. *British* power, influence, coercion. A colloquial coinage on the lines of 'hold', 'grip' or 'strong-arm'.

> *This should give us some arm.*

2. *See* **on the arm**
3. *South African* a measurement of **dagga**. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

arm candy *n*
a temporary escort, typically a fellow student or 'unattached' acquaintance, chosen to accompany to a social function. An Americanism of the late 1990s heard in the UK since 2000. **Social handbag** is a synonym.
Compare **eye candy**

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armpit *n*
a very unpleasant place. The word usually forms part of the expression 'the armpit of the universe'; that is, the most unpleasant place in existence (a milder version of 'arsehole of the universe').
armpits! *exclamation British*
a less offensive alternative to **bollocks** as a cry of dismissal or derision, in use among middle-class students since 2000
arms *adj British*
offending codes of behaviour, breaking unwritten rules. This code term among teenage gangs was defined by one of its users as 'out of order'. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994. It derives from **alms(-house)**, which is heard in black British speech denoting rudeness or **dissing**.

This is/he's arms.

'arris *n*
1. the backside, buttocks. A cockney elaboration of **arse** sometimes adopted by middle-class speakers who want to avoid the offensive term. *a kick in the 'arris*
2. courage, nerve. A London working-class term which is a more recent derivation of **arse**.

loads of 'arris

Both senses derive from a double rhyme; 'arris from **Aristotle**, meaning *bottle*, while 'bottle and glass' gives *arse*.
arse[1] *n*
1. *British* the backside, buttocks, anus. This word is not, strictly speaking, slang, but an ancient term (*aers* in Anglo-Saxon, descended from Germanic nouns related to an Indo-European ancestor meaning 'tail') which, since the 17th century, has been considered too vulgar for polite conversation. Australia follows the British spelling, while in the USA and Canada the word is spelled **ass**.
2. *British* a foolish or contemptible person. A fairly mild term of exasperated contempt, popular in upper- and middle-class speech until the 1960s, now generally replaced by stronger or more colourful alternatives. 'Silly arse!' was a favourite British rebuke.
3a. *British* courage, nerve or cheek. This has been a popular working-class

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usage in London and Australian slang. In Britain it has, since the 1960s, largely been supplanted by more colourful terms such as **'arris** or **bottle**, which are derived from it, or by synonyms such as **balls**.

3b. *Australian* good luck. This usage, which is more commonly expressed by the adjective **arsy**, probably derives from the previous sense, with the implication that the good fortune came as a result of daring or impudence.

4. *Australian* a synonym for **heave-ho, elbow** or 'the boot', usually in the expression **give (someone) the arse**

5. my arse! *British* 'Nonsense!', 'I don't believe it!' or 'It's not true!' An exclamation of angry or impatient disbelief, dating at least from the 18th century. It is probably a shortening of a longer phrase such as in the following sense.

6. kiss my arse! *British* an exclamation of defiance or contempt

7. not to know one's arse from one's elbow/a hole in the ground *British* to be incapable or incompetent, stupid

8. the sun shines out of his/her arse *British* he or she is wonderful, perfect or the favourite. The expression is used contemptuously or enviously of a person who, in their own opinion or that of others, can do no wrong.

arse[2] *adj British* of poor quality. A vogue term (in all its senses) among younger speakers since the late 1990s, its usage popularised by cult TV comedies such as *Father Ted* and *The Fast Show*.

pure arse
That new single of hers is arse.

arse about *vb*
to fool about, behave in an irresponsible or silly way. A favourite expression of many schoolmasters, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.

Stop arsing about in there and get on with your work!

arse-about-face *adj, adv*
back to front, the wrong way round or wrongly ordered or organised

Look at the state of that shelf you just put up; it's all arse-about-face!

arse bandit *n British*
a male homosexual. The humorous but not affectionate term suggests an

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aggressive, predatory or desperate enemy. It is very much a term of jovial male abuse (there is no record of women saying it) in public schools, the army and the pub. Slightly less vulgar versions are 'bum bandit' and **trouser bandit; chocolate bandit** is another synonym.

arsed *adj British See* **can't be arsed/bolloxed/fucked/shagged**

arse-end *n*

the end, back or bottom of anything. A common vulgarism also used in the phrase 'the arse-end of nowhere', referring to a very remote and/or unpleasant place. 'Arse-end Charlie' is a more robust version of the colloquial 'tail-end Charlie', as applied to a straggler.

arsehole[1] *n British*

1. the anus. **Asshole** in American English.

2. the arsehole of the universe/earth/world an extremely unpleasant place, especially one that is dirty, smelly and hot, but now by extension anywhere awful. The phrase was probably coined by troops stationed overseas, prompted by such captions as 'the pearl of the Orient' or 'the gateway to the Pacific'.

3. an extremely unpleasant person, especially one who combines offensiveness with stupidity. The term, when used in Britain or Australia, is stronger than the American equivalent **asshole**, and slightly different in emphasis. It shows real distaste and dislike rather than mild contempt.

arsehole[2] *vb*

1. *British* to 'crawl', flatter or curry favour in a nauseating way. Typically used at work about a fellow employee, this is probably inspired by the now dated expressions 'arsehole-crawler' or 'arsehole-creep'.

There he goes, arseholing again. It makes me sick.

2. *Australian* to throw someone out, to get rid of (an unwanted lover). The word is often used plaintively or resentfully by jilted teenagers.

I can't understand it. Robyn arseholed me last night.

arseholed *adj*

1. *British* very drunk. A popular word among students, younger members of the armed forces and other heavy drinkers from the 1960s to the present. The image is of someone disgustingly or helplessly drunk, as in the expression 'pissed as an arsehole'; but the term is neutral, not usually pejorative, and is used by all social classes.

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'Once a month he gets completely arseholed and then comes home and asks me to forgive him.'
(Recorded, housewife, Devon, 1986)

2a. *Australian* dismissed from one's job
2b. *Australian* ejected, especially from a bar
2c. *Australian* rejected by one's partner
arseholes! *exclamation British*
nonsense. A term expressing brusque dismissal or defiance which now seems to be falling into disuse. The singer Ian Dury included it in a stream of abuse featured on a 1978 record.
arsehole to breakfast time *adj, adv British*
1. completely disorganised, 'at sixes and sevens'. A picturesque, if fundamentally meaningless expression sometimes heard in Britain, especially in the north of England.

It's no good, it's all arsehole to breakfast time in that office at the moment.

2. thoroughly, constantly, or the full distance as, for instance, in the expression 'he kicked him from arsehole to breakfast time'. This may be an allusion to the complete digestive process (breakfast time referring to the mouth), but the origins of the phrase are obscure.
arselick *vb British*
to flatter, curry favour. The verb, which may be transitive or, more often, intransitive, is a more recent back-formation from the noun form.
arse-licker *n*
a flatterer or toady, someone who is nauseatingly sycophantic. This ancient image and phrase is paralleled in many European languages (*Arschlecker* in German, *lèchecul* in French).
arse-man *n*
a man whose favourite part of a woman's anatomy is the buttocks as opposed to a **leg-man** or **tit-man**
arse-on *n British*
a fit of bad temper, sulk. The term has been heard since 2000.

feeling a bit of an arse-on
He's got the arse-on.

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arse over tip/tit *adv*
head over heels, upside down. The expression is typically cockney, but widespread in Britain and Australia. The American version is **ass over tincups/teacups**.

'She tripped and fell arse over tit down the stairs.'
(Recorded, plumber, London, 1987)

arse up *vb British*
to make a mess of, mix up or spoil. A less common variation of **balls up** and the verb form of **cock-up**.

He managed to completely arse up the whole job.

arse-up *n British*
a synonym for **cock-up** and **fuck-up**, which became popular from the mid-1990s, in common with most compounds based on **arse**

'It [a student union function] was quite well planned this year – unlike the last one, which was a complete arse-up.'
(Recorded, London University student, October 1996)

arse-wipe *n*
a British version of **ass-wipe**
arsey *adj British*
truculent, aggressive, bumptious. A vogue term among young people since the late 1990s, also heard on US campuses since 2000.
arsy *adj Australian*
lucky. Usually said grudgingly or enviously about someone who has managed to get away with something. (**Arse** in Australian slang may signify luck as well as brazenness.)
artillery *n*
needles, hypodermic syringes and other paraphernalia used by heroin addicts. The image of an arsenal of deadly equipment is typical of addicts' own self-dramatising slang (as in **shooting gallery**, **harpoon**, etc.).

Have you got the artillery ready, man?

artist, -artist *n, suffix*

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an expert in, or devotee of, a particular activity. The word can be added to many others, but the most popular are bull(shit)-artist, burn-artist, con-artist, **piss-artist**, **ripoff artist** and **sack artist**.

This pattern entered modern British slang via the armed forces in the 1950s and 1960s, and separately via American **hippy** terminology of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The ultimate geographical origin of the usage is obscure; it may have come into use spontaneously in several English-speaking areas, perhaps prompted by the Edwardian habit of pompously applying 'artist' or 'artiste' to performers in various fields of expertise.

arty-farty, artsy-fartsy *adj*

pretentious, affected, more decorative than useful. A more vulgar parallel of the innocuous 'arty-crafty', which is Edwardian in origin and was usually applied to the pseudo-rustic, as in the Arts and Crafts design movement of the late 19th century.

arvo *n Australian*

afternoon. An example of the Australian tendency to abbreviate even the most mundane everyday words. The tendency is shared by nursery slang in general and, in Britain, especially the slang of Liverpool. (Arvo is, however, uniquely Australian.).

> *'There's no excuse for being in that state in the middle of the arvo!'*
> (Recorded, Australian tourist, London, 1989)

asap, assap *adv*

immediately, as soon as possible. The spoken form of the commonly used initials a.s.a.p. (sometimes also used in speech, pronounced letter by letter or as one word).

Asian massive, the Asian invasion *n British*

a group, clique or gang of young (South) Asians. The phrase has been used e.g. as an ethnic or social categorisation by university students since 2000. **The innit-crowd** is a synonymous phrase. 'It's a collective term for Asian gangsters with mobile phones who hang out in the student common room'.

askhole *n American*

someone who asks a lot of stupid questions. The term was recorded on campus in 2010.

> *That askhole always comes up with the most embarrassing questions.*

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ass *n American*
1. the backside, buttocks, anus. The American spelling of the British **arse**.
2. sexual gratification. Usually used by men referring to women as anonymous sex objects.

I'm going to grab me some ass.

3. oneself, especially when thought of as an item to be manipulated

You gonna get yo' ass killed!

4. Your ass is mine! 'You are in my power!' A phrase used triumphantly, typically by representatives of authority to their victims
5. Your ass is grass. 'You are in very serious trouble'. Usually said seriously as part of a threat or ruefully by a victim.

Get it right or your ass is grass!

6. have one's ass in a sling/ass on the line to be in trouble, held responsible.
See also the entries following and **badass; candyass; chew (someone) out; kick ass**
-ass *combining form*
the term is used in American slang and, more recently, in Caribbean and, occasionally, British speech as an allpurpose affix denoting an individual or example, combining with a noun or adjective as in **big-ass**, 'old-ass', **lame-ass**
assap *adv See* **asap**
ass-bandit *n American*
a North American and Caribbean version of **arse bandit**
asshat *n American*
an ignorant, stubborn, or dull person. The term was recorded on campus in 2010.
asshole *n American*
1. the anus. The American version of the British and Australian **arsehole**.
2. a very stupid person, someone who is pathetically or offensively foolish. This American word always implies contempt, but can also convey pity, unlike **arsehole**, which has overtones of real dislike. Since the 1960s, British and Australian speakers have adopted the American term in this sense, with its different spelling and pronunciation, for their own use. The word has become

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very widespread since the late 1970s and has simultaneously become a vulgarism rather than a taboo term.

> *'It didn't take very long to realise that he wasn't a threat, just a total asshole.'*
> (Recorded, US executive, London, 1988)

3. a very unpleasant place

> *'On top of a bleak, snow-swept hillside in Hermon, Maine, which, if not the asshole of the universe, is at least within farting distance of it.'*
> (Stephen King, *Sunday Times* magazine, 15 October 1989)

asshole buddy *n American*
a very close friend or ally, a 'bosom pal'. A term that is used in both jocular and unfriendly contexts. It was coined by, and is usually about, heterosexual men.

ass-kicker *n American*
an aggressive person, a disciplinarian; someone who **kicks ass**. An armed-forces term which has been adopted by students and school pupils, among others.

ass-kisser *n American*
a sycophant, flatterer or toady. The expression is based on **kiss ass**.

ass-licker *n American*
the American version of **arse-licker**

ass-load(s) *n American*
a large amount. **Butt-load(s)** is a synonym.

> *an ass-load of trouble*
> *ass-loads of money*

See also **shitload**

ass-out *adj, adv American*
a synonym of **balls-out** heard in the 1990s

> *We've got to go ass-out to win this thing. 'It was a whole ass-out crazy attempt to just finish the job on time.'*
> (Recorded, art dealer, Chicago, May 1996)

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ass over tincups/teacups *adv American*
head over heels. A folksy American version of the British **arse over tip/tit**.
ass-wipe *n American*
1. toilet paper. A working-class, blue-collar or armed-forces term.
2. a worthless, contemptible person. A term popular in the 1970s and 1980s.
at it *phrase British*
1. having sex. A coy euphemism typically used by schoolchildren or the middle-aged.
2. committing a crime or crimes, or engaged in a confidence trick. A mild euphemism typically used by police officers or criminals themselves, from the common colloquialism 'at it again', referring to any repeated and troublesome activity.

> *'Joey Ganguli is at it all the time. He… earns his rolls of cash in the middle of the Asian gang wars…in the East End of London.'*
> (*Guardian*, 15 April 2004)

a touch of the tarbrush *n*
(having) a skin colour which suggests a trace of black or coloured ancestry. This euphemism, often heard in a discriminatory context, originated in the mid-19th century, when it was also used to refer to sailors (the tarbrush being used on board ship).
attitude *n American*
a bad attitude, antisocial behaviour, sullen hostility. This use of the word without 'an' or 'the' probably derives from the black American prisoners' shortening of the white authority figures' phrases 'bad/negative/antisocial attitude' or their accusation, 'You've got an attitude problem'. By the 2000s the word in this sense was in use beyond the USA.
Audi! *exclamation American*
goodbye. This announcement that one is leaving is probably a playful deformation of the phrase 'I'm out of here', punning on the brand of German luxury car coveted by young males. It almost certainly originated in black street slang where the variant forms 'Audi 5000!' or simply **5000!** are also heard. By the mid-1990s, the term was also in use on campuses and among high-school students.
auntie-man *n See* **antiman**
Aussie kiss *n*
cunnilingus. By analogy with **French kiss** and the notion of 'down under', the

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phrase was in use among males in the UK and Ireland in 2003.

autograph *n*

a signature. Autograph is underworld argot, typically denoting a signature on a cheque or document, whether forged or genuine.

'ave it! *exclamation British*

a cry of encouragement or triumph popularised by the media during the 2004 European Football Championship

aviation blonde *n British*

a female with blonde hair that is dyed rather than natural. The male witticism refers to the combination of 'blonde hair, black **box**'.

'avin' it large, 'avin' it *phrase British*

enjoying oneself, behaving boisterously. Synonyms for **largeing it** associated especially with club culture since the later 1990s.

away-day *n British*

a single dose of LSD or another hallucinogenic drug. A pun on the notion of a **trip** and the name of a cheap excursion ticket on British Rail.

away with the fairies/pixies *adj, adv*

distracted, absent-minded, in a reverie. The first version of the phrase is common in Scottish usage, the second is more often heard in Australia. Both derive ultimately from the folk belief that forces from the fairy world can abduct, enchant or derange human victims.

awesome *adj*

wonderful, excellent, very impressive. A popular teenage word, first used in the USA in the late 1970s and 1980s as part of the vocabulary of **Valley Girls, preppies** and **hip hop** music enthusiasts, among others. This use of the adjective was imported into Britain in the 1980s, especially by teenage skateboarders and **rap** music enthusiasts.

awesomesauce *n, adj, exclamation American*

an elaborated form of **awesome** in its colloquial sense, popular in 2012. Some attribute the usage to 'Strong Bad', a character in the Flash web cartoon series *Homestar Runner*. It was nominated as number eight in the 'Top 10 Words That Need To Die, Immediately' in an online column by Rob W. Hart in February 2012.

awkward turtle *n American*

an acknowledgment of an uncomfortable social situation, usually accompanied by a hand gesture with one hand on top of the other, palms down, with the thumbs moving in a circular motion. The term was recorded on campus in

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2010.

> *'A.J. Clemente, a new co-anchor for NBC station KFYR in North Dakota, had a major slip-up on air Sunday evening as he made his station debut, saying "f****** s***" into a live microphone… Before going on air, the nervous newsman had tweeted: "Seeing if I am ready for anchoring… awkward turtle".'*
> (Daily Mail, 22 April 2013)

awkweird *adj American*
discomfiting. A teenage and campus term, blending awkward and weird, recorded in 2010.

> *'…find it quite amusing when someone doesn't know my father is dead and they feel awkweird when they find out. Sometimes I like to make them feel super-awkweird by making inappropriate jokes on the subject.'*
> (Posting on Tumblr website, April 2013)

awol, A.W.O.L. *adj*
missing, not present when needed. The expression has been extended, especially by British middle-class speakers, from its original meaning in army jargon of 'absent without leave' to inexplicably absent, either with the implication of fleeing to avoid responsibilities, or wandering uncontrolled or running amok.

> *'Ollie's gone awol again; he disappeared with a bottle and no one's seen him for days.'*
> (Recorded, upper-class youth, London, 1985)

awright! *exclamation American*
an alternative spelling of **all right**. With drawn-out pronunciation, this forms an exclamatory expression of appreciation, agreement or solidarity in American English.

aws *adj American*
an abbreviated form of the fashionable slang sense of **awesome**, popular with college students, particularly females, since the 1990s

axe *n*
a guitar. The word in this sense was enthusiastically adopted by white rock musicians in the late 1960s. Black blues and jazz musicians had originally

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applied it to any instrument (such as a saxophone) that was held in both hands and 'wielded'. By the early 1970s the white use of the word, which had always had an element of self-consciousness, was mainly confined to rock music journalists or fans.

aye-aye shepherd's pie!, aye-aye Popeye! *exclamation British*

these joky expressions of agreement or compliance originated among primary and junior schoolchildren, but during the early 1990s were adopted as catchphrases by adults, particularly those working in advertising, the media and finance in London. *Compare* **okey-dokey, artichokey!; oy-oy, saveloy!**

Ayrton (Senna) *n British*

a *tenner*, a £10 note. The rhyming-slang term, borrowing the name of the late Brazilian Formula One racing driver, was still in use among London students in 2004.

I've only got an Ayrton left to last me the month!

ay yo trip! *exclamation*

an exhortation or cry of solidarity used in **hip hop** and **rap** milieus

Aztec two-step, the Aztec two-step *n*

an attack of diarrhoea, particularly one suffered while travelling abroad. The image is of the agitation caused by impending diarrhoea or, more specifically, the frantic and undignified clenched shuffle to the nearest toilet or bush. This parody of a dance title was coined by Americans who tend to suffer while on holiday in Mexico, and is a late 1970s alternative to **Montezuma's revenge** or the British **gyppy tummy** and **Delhi belly**.

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B

B *n American*
friend. A term of greeting or endearment among male teenagers.

> *Hey B, wassup?*
> *'In fact, so many terms of endearment begin with the letter B ("brother", "bro", "boy", "bruv", "breh") that it is now used in their place, as a kind of slang shortcut. After all, nothing says "you're one of my bestest friends" more than spending as little time as possible on greeting them.'*
> ("Yoofspeak", Times Educational Supplement, 11 May 2011)

Compare **G**

B.A. *n American*
a troublesome, violent or antisocial person. An abbreviation of **badass** or 'bad attitude'. The letters were used as the initials of the surly black hero 'B.A. Baracas' played by Mr T in the US television series *The A-Team* in the 1980s.

bab *n British*
a (doner or shish) kebab. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

> *We're going to pick up a bab and then back to watch the match.*

babber *n British*
a. a baby or infant
b. a friend, companion, 'mate'
The term was in use in 2003 and 2004, especially in the Bristol area and South Wales.

babe, babes, baby *n*
a. a sweetheart, lover. A usage imported from the USA into Britain via films, pop songs, etc. The word had begun to be used unselfconsciously in Britain in the late 1970s, particularly in the form **babes** and mainly by working-class speakers. It is used by both sexes, but when used by men to women it can be

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considered patronising or offensive.

b. in the form a ‘babe’, an attractive female. The word became a key term in male adolescent speech, first in the USA and, later, elsewhere from the late 1980s.

See also **robobabe**

babe-magnet *n*

an attractive or supposedly irresistible male. A common characterisation from the 1990s. **Fanny-magnet** is a more vulgar British variant.

babes, the babes *n, adj*

(something) excellent, superlative. The usage, based on ‘babes’ as a term of endearment and by analogy with the colloquial expression ‘the tops’, has been recorded in Scotland and is sometimes heard elsewhere.

I tell you, it’s the babes!
The do round Kirsty’s last night was babes!

babia-majora *n American*

an extremely attractive woman or women. A jocular item of ersatz slang invented for the cult US TV comedy sketches and movie *Wayne’s World*, by alteration of the Latin designation of the outer female genitals *labia majora*.

baby blues *n pl*

the eyes. A humorous adult phrase from the clichéd, twee or amorous description, ‘baby-blue eyes’.

baby giraffe *n British*

half a pint of beer. A piece of rhyming slang in vogue among pub habitués since 2000.

Babylon *n British*

a. racist white society, Britain. The term originates in the biblical imagery of the **rastas**, but has spread, largely via the medium of reggae music, to other black youth and disaffected whites.

b. the Babylon the police force when viewed as tokens of oppression or white racist authority. A specific usage of the more general term for society, now widely heard among white youth.

baccy billup *n British*

a cigarette. In playground parlance since 2000. **Baccy** is an old abbreviation of tobacco; billup may be an alteration of build (up) in the slang sense of construct, e.g. a hand rolled cigarette or **joint**.

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bachelorette *n British*
a single woman. A humorous categorisation used by students since 2000.
back *n American*
a. the backside, buttocks, especially if large or prominent. This term from black American usage became popularised via the **rap** lyrics to *Baby Got Back* by Sir Mix-A-Lot (1991).
b. a female or females seen as potential or actual sexual partners. As in the case of **ass**, the preceding sense quickly became generalised in this way.
back-assed *adj American*
a. backwards, reversed

You got it all back-assed.

b. perverse or clumsy

a back-assed way of doing things

backatcha! *exclamation American*
the shortening of '(right) back at you!' is used typically in reciprocation of a compliment

"Your outfit rocks." "Backatcha!"

backdoor *vb*
a. to commit adultery (with)

'In Australia, you'd never get away with some of the things I've seen here because you'd get a punch in the mouth. We don't go in for backdooring someone else's woman.'
(Jamie Addicoat, fitness instructor, *Observer*, 30 April 1989)

b. to act illicitly, covertly or deviously; to deceive or betray
backdoor man *n*
a. a secret lover, especially a married woman's lover. The term is originally black American slang dating from at least the 1950s.

'I'm your backdoor man… the men don't know, but the little girls understand.'
(*Back Door Man*, recorded by The Doors, 1968)

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b. a man who sodomises. This usage is mainly applied to and by heterosexuals. The Australian 'backdoor merchant' means a homosexual.

backfire *vb*

to fart. A term which is in use in Australia and has been heard occasionally in Britain, especially among schoolchildren, since the 1950s.

back garden, back way, backdoor *n*

the anus. Predictable euphemisms which are invariably used in a sexual context, usually by heterosexuals.

back in the day *adv, adj*

'when I was younger' or 'in the past'. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. The phrase is from Caribbean usage.

back of Bourke, the *n Australian*

the 'back of beyond'. Bourke is a remote town in northern New South Wales.

backsiding *n British*

chastising, denigrating, punishing. Heard in black British usage, this term probably originated in Caribbean patois.

> *'She give him a real good backsiding.'*
> (Recorded, black female student, London, January 1997)

backslang *n*

backslang, in which a word or alteration of a word is reversed, enjoyed some popularity in Britain, chiefly among members of the underworld, the sub-proletariat and certain trades such as meat portering. It is also sometimes used by schoolchildren to disguise taboo conversations. Forms of backslang exist in other European languages, notably in the Parisian *verlan* which is still thriving. The only well-known 'mainstream' example of backslang is **yob** from boy.

Compare **pig Latin**

backsnurging *n British*

sniffing female underwear for sexual pleasure

> *'We've discovered how the EastEnders actor, who plays Dirty Den, is a secret backsnurger.'*
> (*Sunday Sport*, 9 May 2004)

back-up *n, adj*

(someone who is) prepared to use force on behalf of or otherwise show solidarity with (a friend). The term, deriving from the colloquial verb phrase

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'back (someone) up', was first part of the vocabulary of gangs, and since around 2000 extended to other speakers.

back way *n See* **back garden**

backy *n British*

a ride on the back of someone's bicycle. *Compare* **croggie**

bacon[1] *n American*

a police officer or the police in general. One of several terms in underworld and student usage inspired by the 1960s epithet **pig**. It can occur in the form of '(the) bacon' for the police in general or 'a bacon', denoting an individual officer.

If you ask me he's bacon.
It's the bacon, let's book!

bacon[2], bacon head *n British*

a paedophile. The usage comes from the rhyming-slang phrase 'bacon bonce' for **nonce** and was recorded by the English Project at Winchester Prison in 2010.

bacon band *n British*

a bulging midriff as displayed e.g. between abbreviated top and low-cut trousers/skirt. A synonym for **muffin top** recorded in 2006.

bad[1] *adj*

good. Originally from the terminology of the poorest black Americans, either as simple irony or based on the assumption that what is bad in the eyes of the white establishment is good for them, this usage spread via jazz musicians in the 1950s to teenagers in the 1970s. It is still primarily a black term, although it is occasionally used, rather self-consciously, by white teenagers in the USA and, under the influence of **rap** and **hip hop**, in Britain since the early 1980s. This use of bad is normally distinguished from its opposite, literal meaning by a long drawn-out pronunciation. The superlative form is 'baddest'.

'In hip hop slang "that's bad" can mean "that's good", depending on the tone of voice.'
(*Evening Standard*, 11 November 1987)

bad[2] *n American*

a fault, mistake. A key item of black street slang that was adopted by white adolescents in the 1990s, usually in the form 'my bad!', an acknowledgment of

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guilt or blame.

bada-bing! *exclamation American*

the expression, signifying the successful or triumphal completion of an act or process, has become a cliché of business-speak. It originates as New York 'tough-guy' slang as imitated in, e.g., movie dialogue (in *The Godfather*, for instance), where it occurs in the catchphrase 'bada-bing, bada-boom'.

badass *n, adj American*

(a person who is) aggressive, antisocial or worthless. The word, first popular among black Americans, is almost always now used with an element of approval or admiration, albeit sometimes grudging. The 'ass' component simply signifies 'individual'. In the 1970s the term came into use among whites, but has not spread to Britain or Australia.

their badass biker style
He's been a badass since he was a kid.

bad-boy *n British*

a youth, especially a tough or admirable male. A 1990s synonym for **rude-boy** or **roughneck** first used by black gang members before being adopted by other teenagers and younger schoolchildren. Like those terms, it is typical of the tendency among transgressive subcultures to adopt for the purposes of irony and bravado the pejorative language of their critics (as in **bad, wicked**, etc.).

badger *n British*

the vagina. The vulgarism is used by male speakers. **Growler** is a contemporary synonym.

badinkadink *n American*

a female's small posterior. The jocular expression, used e.g. by **hip hop** devotees and on campus, was coined by analogy with **badonkadonk**.

badmash *n, adj*

(someone who is) naughty, dissolute. A term used by Hindi speakers and by other Asians in the UK.

bad mind *adj*

malevolent, malicious. An Afro-Caribbean usage which has been picked up by UK **wiggas**, etc. since 2000.

badmouth *vb*

to insult, denigrate or disparage. An Americanism, probably originating in black speech, which was imported into British usage during the 1970s.

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badonkadonk, badunkadunk *n American*
a female's prominent posterior. The appreciative or humorous nonsense term was popularised by Trace Adkins' *Honky Tonk Badonkadonk* released in 2005.
baff *vb, n South African*
(to) **fart**
baffed, baft *adj British*
baffled, confused, incapable. This abbreviation of baffled has been a vogue word among teenagers and some young adults in the London area since the mid-1990s.
bag[1] *n*
1. an unattractive and/or unpleasant woman. This usage originated in the early 20th century with the idea of a shapeless, heavy or burdensome female, previously expressed as 'baggage'.
2. one's special interest or current preoccupation, sphere of activity. This usage came into vogue in Britain among the **beatniks** and later the **hippies** in the 1960s. It was derived from black American jazz terminology, where it meant a 'category' or 'style'. By the early 1980s the term had become distinctly dated.

'Papa's Got a Brand New Bag.'
(Song title, James Brown, 1965)

3. *American* a package or some measured amount of marihuana or another drug. The custom of American street dealers of **grass** was, and is, to sell small amounts in paper envelopes or cellophane bags, typically 'dime bags' or 'nickel bags'.
See also **bagger; double-bagger**
4. *British* the sum of £1,000 in the slang of city traders. Unlike **bar, pony** and other similar terms, this seems to be a fairly recent coinage. It is said to be based on the rhyme 'bag of sand': *grand*.

It'll cost you at least a bag.

bag[2] *vb*
1a. to arrest or catch. This subsense of the word is encountered in police usage, from the terminology of hunters.
1b. to have or take. In this sense the word is used as a synonym for 'grab' or 'cop' in such instances as 'let's bag some beers'. The usage also occurs in

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American adolescent argot, which includes phrases such as ‘bag some z’s/rays’.

2a. *American* to conceal or suppress

2b. to give up or abandon

> *‘Maybe I should bag this tugboat business and go into politics.’*
> (*Legwork*, US TV series, 1986)

2c. to dismiss, fire

These usages, popular especially among teenagers, are all related by their suggestion of discarding someone or something with the trash. Similar meanings of bag were heard occasionally in Britain before 1950.

3. *Australian* to criticise. A ‘bagging’ is a verbal attack or strong criticism.

4. *also* **bag up** *American* to divide marihuana into small amounts and/or packages before selling it

5. *American See* **bag one’s face/head bagaza** *n South African*

a gun, especially a handgun. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

bagel *n British*

an attractive male. A term, possibly from Jewish usage, employed by young women since 2000, it was recorded in Kent in 2003, defined as denoting ‘**fit** men’.

Compare **baigel**

bagel-bender *n*

a Jew. A derogatory nickname, used principally in the USA, based on the name of the baked bread rings that are a Jewish culinary delicacy.

Compare **spaghetti-eater; taco-bender**

baggamanz, bag *n British*

a large number (of people or things). Explained by one teenage user in 2007 as ‘lots, as in “a bag of people”’ The terms are used in street-gang code and its imitations.

bagger *n American*

an ugly, repellent person. The term is a shortening of **double-bagger** and, like that phrase, was in use among adolescent and pubescent speakers in the 1990s.

baggies *n pl*

long, wide shorts as worn by surfers since the 1960s

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'We'll be wearin' our baggies, huarache sandals, too.'
(*Surfin' USA*, the Beach Boys, 1963)

baggy *n British*
1. (a devotee of) the Manchester music scene of the early 1990s. The so-called 'baggy scene' probably took its name from the very loose clothing affected by devotees of **rave, acid house** and **indie** subcultures.

For a while we were really into baggy.

2. an unfashionable, unattractive individual. In this pejorative sense the word, recorded among students and young adults since the later 1990s to refer to a supposed frump or **drabbie**, is either an elaboration of the colloquial '(old) bag', influenced by the homely images of baggy cardigans and tweeds, or possibly by **bag lady**.

baghead *n British*
a drug user. An item of youth slang, often used to register disapproval, recorded in London in 2009.

bag job *n*
a theft or burglary. An underworld term heard in Britain but more widespread in the USA; not to be confused with a **paper bag job**.

bag lady *n*
a female vagrant, specifically one who through obsession or necessity collects junk and carries it in bags. The term originated in the USA in the early 1970s; by the late 1980s it was occasionally also being used, there and elsewhere, to denote any excessively scruffy female.

bag man *n*
1. someone who collects or looks after money made illegally. An underworld and police term originating in the USA between the world wars and first applied to those sent by gangsters to collect extortion payments, illicit revenues or bribes.

'Before I got promoted I used to be a bag man for Kellom – just nickel and dime stuff.'
(*The Big Easy*, US film, 1986)

2. a (male) tramp or vagrant, specifically one who collects and carries garbage in bags

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bag off *vb British*
a. to have sex
b. to be sexually promiscuous or unfaithful A working-class usage heard particularly in the north of England since the late 1990s.
bag of fruit *n Australian*
a *suit* (of clothes). An item of native rhyming slang.

all done up in his best bag of fruit

bag on (someone) *vb American*
to insult or deride. A term from black street slang from the 1990s, it is probably adapted from earlier slang senses of **bag** as in to dismiss, abandon, etc. but is unlikely to be related to the similar Australian use of 'bagging' to mean criticism.
bag one's face/head *vb American*
to hide one's face or oneself. Invariably used as an imperative, as in 'Go bag your face!'. This expression was popular among **Valley Girls** and other middle-class teenagers. It implies that the person in question is too hideous to contemplate and should put a bag over their head.
See also **bag someone's ass**
bagpipe *vb*
to engage in sexual stimulation using the armpit rather than the usual orifices. A term whose rarity presumably corresponds to that of the practice.
bags *n pl*
1. trousers. The word has had this meaning since the mid-19th century and survives, usually in a humorous context.
2. *American* female breasts
bag someone's ass *vb American*
to leave, go away, 'get lost'. The expression literally means to thrust into a garbage bag and throw away.

'She had no intention of having lunch with him and that was that… Why couldn't she simply tell him to bag his ass?'
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

bag some zees *vb American*
to sleep. An alternative version of **cop some zees**.
bagsy! *exclamation*

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a schoolchildren's term that indicates the speaker's choice of seat, cake, bed, etc.

Bagsy the one with the chocolate icing!

bahookie *n British*
the anus. The term, of unknown derivation, was used by the comic Scottish character Rab C. Nesbitt in the BBC 2 TV comedy of the same name in 1994.

baidie *adj British*
bad-tempered, aggressive, provocative. An obscure term which is probably a dialect version of **batey**.

baigel *n South African*
a spoilt young male. The term, which is derived from Yiddish ('bagels' are the baked bread rings often taken as emblematic of Jewish exiles' culture), has a female counterpart, which is **kugel**. Both refer to the notion of young Jewish people epitomising chic urban circles in South Africa since the 1990s.

bail *vb American*
to leave (in a hurry). A teenagers' shortening of 'bail out'. The word has been fashionable among **Valley Girls** and others since the late 1970s.

bail/bale on someone *vb American*
to oppress, burden or trouble someone. The bail or bale in question may derive from cotton picking, as in the words from *Ole Man River*; 'tote that barge, lift that bale, get a little drunk and you lands in jail', or may refer to bailing as in dumping water (on). The expression is typically used by teenagers and students.

bait[1] *n*
an attractive potential sexual partner. This term was used in the 1950s and 1960s, either alone or in compounds such as bed-bait and the surviving **jailbait**.

bait[2] *adj*
1a. *British* obvious, self-evident, annoyingly familiar
1b. *British* indiscreet, flagrant. In all its related senses the term has been in vogue among teenagers since around 2000. Sometimes it is used as a less specific allpurpose dismissal or criticism. It probably derives from the following, earlier use in American speech.
2. *American* unsafe, high-profile. The term typically refers to the danger of being caught by the authorities. It was adopted into the language of gangs and

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other miscreants from the notion of **(jail)bait** and the danger of associating with it.

Man, watch out: this place is just bait

bake *n British*
a hideaway or refuge. This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996 and defined as ‘a place to lay low while the constabulary run hither and thither in pursuit’. The precise origin of the term is uncertain, but it may come from the notion of the prison bakehouse as a place where inmates can withdraw or hide illicit objects.

baked *adj American*
stoned. The term usually refers to the effects of marihuana and implies a milder intoxication than **fried**.

baked bean, the *n British*
the *Queen*. An authentic item of rhyming slang.

baked potato *exclamation British*
the cheerful farewell, used e.g. by university students in 2011, is a rhyme for ‘see you later’. For the rhyme to work perfectly, a genuine or faux-‘cockney’ pronunciation is required.

baking brownies *n American*
breaking wind, farting. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

baksheesh, bakshee *n*
a bribe, tip or payment. From the colonial era, the word is from the Persian *bakshish*, meaning something given.

bald-headed hermit *n American*
the penis. A humorous euphemism now used typically by adolescent males, although the expression seems to have originated in educated British slang of the 19th century. (Also, perhaps coincidentally, in US slang of the turn of the 20th century, ‘bald-headed’, as well as its literal sense, could mean both foolish and deceitful.)

Baldwin *n American*
an attractive male. This vogue word among Californian high-school students was featured in the 1994 US film *Clueless*, with its female counterpart **Betty** and its antonym **Barney**. The choice of the proper name may be arbitrary or may be inspired by the name of a celebrity (such as Alec Baldwin, star of romantic TV mini-series and Hollywood movies).

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baldy man, the *n Scottish*
the penis. To ‘make the baldy man cry’ is to stimulate a male to orgasm. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

ball[1] *vb American*
1. to have sex (with). An American term which, apart from a brief vogue in the **hippy** era, has rarely been used in Britain or Australia. Originally an item of black argot, it gained wider popularity in the early 1960s and, as its anatomical origin suggests, is generally a male usage.

> *‘Presley fired me because I balled his old lady.’*
> (The singer P. J. Proby, interviewed in 1965)

2. to behave in a boisterous, fun-loving and uninhibited way; to ‘have a ball’. The term usually implies dancing, but also a degree of Bacchanalian, even orgiastic revelry far beyond that signified by the standard English (hunt or charity) ball.

> *‘Good golly, Miss Molly, you sure like to ball!’*
> (Little Richard, [ambiguous] song lyrics, 1958)

3. to play basketball
4a. to behave ostentatiously
4b. to excel in a particular field
These senses of the word probably derive from black speech of the 1940s and later in which to ball meant to celebrate or enjoy oneself, itself influenced by the phrase ‘have a ball’.

ball[2] *n American*
a stupid and/or obnoxious person. The slang for testicle has also been used as an insult by British junior-school pupils.

ball and chain *n*
a spouse, usually one’s wife. This jocular phrase was heard in English-speaking areas throughout the 20th century and is still sometimes used ironically.

ball-breaker, ball-buster *n*
a. a very aggressive, dominant or demanding woman
b. an excessively hard taskmaster or martinet
c. an exhausting, demanding task.
Compare **ball-tearer**

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All these terms were adopted in Britain and Australia in the 1970s from American usage.

baller *n American*

a male who is successful and/or ostentatious. This usage, originating in black speech, probably derives from the verb **ball** and the noun **ballin'**. The word has also been used in the argot of Los Angeles gangs to mean a prominent or wealthy drug dealer. Another derivation claims that it refers to 'ball players' who have escaped the ghetto.

ballin' *n*

behaving ostentatiously. An Americanism of the later 1990s heard occasionally in the UK since 2000. The usage originated in black speech of the 1940s and has been defined as '…carrying on in a flash fashion, as used by **hip hop** types…'.

ballistic *adj*

furious, uncontrollable. This use of the term, often in the phrase 'go ballistic', has become a common expression since the 1990s. It probably originated, unsurprisingly, in the slang of the armed forces, where it is still common.

> *'I totally choked; my father is going to go ballistic on me.'*
> (*Clueless*, US film, 1995)

ballisticated *adj British*

enraged, infuriated. A more recent formation from the earlier 'go **ballistic**', typically used by middle-class and/or middle-aged speakers.

> *He was totally ballisticated.*

balloon *n British*

a boastful or loudmouthed individual, a **blowhard** or **puff-bucket**. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

> *Aw, take no notice of the big balloon.*

balloons *n pl*

female breasts

The jocular nickname/euphemism, popular since 2000, is used by males.

balls *n pl*

1. the testicles. A predictable use of the word, balls was first used as a

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euphemism in Renaissance England, later becoming a standard, if coarse synonym.

2. rubbish, nonsense. This use of the word, except perhaps as an exclamation, is surprisingly acceptable in middle-class speech (in such phrases as 'it's all balls'), considering its derivation.

> *'He was awarded a campaign medal, "but I didn't go to get mine. I wasn't interested; I thought it was all balls".'*
> (Falklands war veteran quoted in the *Observer* review of *The Fight for the Malvinas* by Martin Middlebrook, 9 April 1989)

3. courage, nerve. In this sense the word may now be applied to women in spite of the anatomical inconsistency.

4. a mess. This is a modern, mainly middle-class shortening of **balls-up**, usually found in the phrase to 'make a balls of it/something'.

5. *American* money, dollars. This usage was recorded in the later 1990s among adolescents. **Bollers** and **boyz** are British synonyms.

> *'It's gonna cost you mucho balls.'*
> (Recorded, teenager, North London, June 1995)

balls-ache *n British*
something which or someone who is very tedious or trying

balls-on *adj*, *adv British*
a probably less common version of **balls-out**

balls-out *adj*
full-scale, full-tilt. A vulgar version of all-out, this fairly uncommon intensifying expression is normally used by males.

balls up *vb*
to make a mess of. In this mainly British expression, **balls** performs as a regular verb ('ballsing up' and 'ballsed up' being conjugated forms). To 'ball up' is an American alternative.

balls-up *n*
a mess, mistake, disaster. This expression has been in use in Britain since the turn of the 20th century.

ballsy *adj*
courageous, spirited. A vulgar alternative to **gutsy**. The word can be applied to either sex.

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ball-tearer *n Australian*
1. a very demanding or exhausting task
2. something spectacular or sensationally impressive These are versions of the international English **ball-breaker**.
bally *n British*
a mask used by miscreants

> The summer of 2011's urban unrest in the UK highlighted the dark side of 'youth-speak' as police published the contents of social media postings and texts sent from the frontlines by rioters, translating the street argot where necessary for the benefit of an outraged readership. Journalists were taken by the would-be **gangstas**' use of dated US slang terms **Feds**, **5–0** and **po-po** for the police and were bemused by deliberate or accidental misspellings ('Let's have some havic'). Learned articles analysed the social significance of the **hoodie** (garment and wearer), but in their **BBMs** (encrypted BlackBerry Messenger exchanges) the **yutes** (their preferred term) were focused on the practicalities of the moment, warning fellow perpetrators of the location of **bully-vans** – police vehicles – and reminding each other to hide identities from CCTV and press photographers with **ballies**, seemingly referring both to balaclavas and bandanas.
> *…grab a bally and go hard down the Centre…*

balooba, baluba *n Irish*
a. a demented or intoxicated person
b. an unruly and/or foolish person
Balooba was the name of a Congolese tribe, members of whom murdered a group of Irish peacekeepers in 1961. The term, first evoking someone running amok, persists although many users are not aware of its origin.
baltic *adj*
cold, freezing. It is not clear where and when this usage originated, but it was recorded among US college students and UK adults from the late 1990s.

It's bloody baltic in here!

'bama *n American*

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an unfashionable, unsophisticated or otherwise unfortunate person. The term, originating in **hip hop** culture and in more generalised usage since 2000, evokes a provincial bumpkin. In black speech Alabama was a generic term for the southern USA. According to one user 'It means a person who cannot dress; a loser, backwards or unsophisticated person. It's rap-speak, short for Alabama.'

bambaclaat, bombaclaat, bambaseed *n*

a. a male homosexual

b. a despicable (male) individual The words are based on a Caribbean pronunciation of 'bum-cloth' as signifying both anal contact and something worthless.

BAMF *n American*

someone, generally male, who deserves respect and admiration, usually for excessive behaviour and/or a provocative attitude. The letters stand for 'bad-ass mother-fucker'.

That dude is one bamf for streaking through the library.

bammer *n American*

1. cheap brown-leaf marihuana

2. something or someone unimpressive or of inferior quality

bammy *n, adj British*

(a person who is) crazy, eccentric. The term, originating as a dialect version of the colloquial 'barmy', is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

bam-stick *n British*

a foolish or crazy person. The phrase is derived from **bammy** (the dialect version of 'barmy') and is used particularly in the north of England and lowland Scotland. The 'stick' component may be a combining form denoting a person, or may refer to an actual stick used to pick up barm (the froth on fermenting yeast).

banana *n*

1. a foolish person. This childish term of mild abuse is now obsolescent in Britain, but predictably is still heard in post-colonial English in the Indian subcontinent, Malaysia, the Caribbean, etc. The 1950s term **nana** was a shorter form.

2. the penis. The mock nursery term **tummy banana** is more common.

3. *American* a light-skinned black woman. A term used by black men which is

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both appreciative and offensive.

4. an Oriental person who affects white manners or collaborates with the white establishment. A term used by both white and Oriental-language speakers, e.g. in Hong Kong and on US campuses.

bananas *adj*

crazy or berserk. This now common colloquialism originated either in the notion of 'softness' (in the head) or from the archaic 'banana oil', 'soft soap' or 'balderdash'.

bandit[1] *n British*

1. a homosexual. A dismissive or derisory term used by avowedly heterosexual males and deriving from longer expressions such as **trouser bandit**, **arse bandit**, **chocolate bandit**, etc.

2. -bandit an ironic or jocular combining word, added to suggest a desperate or reprehensible character or, in police jargon, literally a criminal. In his *Field Manual for Police* (1977) David Powis cites 'milk bandit' as an ironic term for penniless milk-bottle thieves; 'gas-meter bandit' is self-explanatory.

bandit[2] *vb Caribbean*

to steal or borrow without permission. The term was recorded in Trinidad and Tobago in 2003. Synonyms are **raf** and **sprang**.

bang[1] *vb*

1. to have sex (with), **fuck**. The association with striking (as in the origin of the word 'fuck' itself) is said to suggest the masculine role in sex, but in practice the unaffectionate term can also apply to women, especially in Australian usage where it is more common than in America. In Britain 'bang' in this sense has only been widely understood since the late 1960s. It was introduced via the phrase **gang bang** and the following expression.

> *'You're banging a major witness in a case you're trying?!'*
> (*The Last Innocent Man*, US film, 1987)

2. *American* to be an active gang member. From the parlance of Los Angeles street gangs of the late 1980s, derived from the specific sense of **gangbanger**.

> *He's been banging for two years now.*

3. to do something stupid. An item of street slang in London since 2000.

bang[2] *n*

1a. a sexual act. An unaffectionate term used more often by men. In this sense

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the word does not seem to be older than the 20th century.

a quick bang

1b. a person rated as a sexual partner

a good bang

2. *Australian* a brothel. The word is now rather archaic, but is still heard among older speakers.
3a. an exciting experience, a thrill. In this sense the word goes in and out of vogue, particularly among schoolchildren in many parts of the English-speaking world.
3b. a great success, a very popular person or thing
3c. an injection of illicit drugs, especially heroin, morphine or amphetamines, or the resulting jolt of pleasure. From the lexicon of drug users and addicts, originating in the 1940s or earlier and related to the more recent verb **bang up**.

bang bang *n American*
an imitation or counterfeit item. The term, probably deriving from the idea of illegality as in an armed hold-up, is in use among gang members, some teenagers and on campus.

Him wearing bang bang sneakers and a bang bang top.

bang-bang *n American*
sex

banged-up *adj British*
imprisoned, shut away. From the second sense of the verb to **bang up**.

'A banged-up man's no good to me. I want to enjoy life, not spend it in prison waiting-rooms.'
(Recorded, drug-dealer's girlfriend, London, 1984)

banger *n*
1. a sausage. The word has been common in this sense since the 1940s. It derives of course from the explosion of the skin during frying.
2. an old and/or decrepit vehicle

bangers *n pl British*

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female breasts. The term was popularised by TV fashion-show presenter Gok Wan in 2010.

banging[1] *adj*

exciting, powerful. Like its contemporaries **kicking** and **slamming**, this term was in vogue from the early 1990s, especially among devotees of **rave** culture.

one banging gig
I tell you, it was banging.

banging[2] *n American*

a shooting. An item of black street slang of the 1990s.

bangin' weights *n British*

working out as physical exercise (not necessarily referring only to weight-training). An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

bangles *n pl*

a. female breasts

b. the testicles. By association with the idea of adornment, as in **family jewels**, and with 'dangle'.

Both usages are most often heard among teenagers and schoolchildren all over the English-speaking world.

bang on *vb British*

to nag, harangue or talk incessantly and boringly. A popular term since the 1980s in 'respectable' usage.

She's been banging on about her bloody job all evening.

bang to rights *adj, adv British*

caught red-handed, without hope of escape. This 19th-century expression (paralleled in American English by **dead to rights**) is usually heard in the form 'caught bang to rights' or 'we've got him/her bang to rights' (i.e. helpless, indefensible). Until the 1970s the term was part of the restricted codes of the police and underworld; since then the phrase has been given wider currency, particularly by the realist plays of G. F. Newman.

bang up *vb*

1. to inject oneself (with heroin or another hard drug). One of many drug-users' terms with overtones of bravado. Popular in Britain in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

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2. *British* to imprison, shut away. A working-class, police and prisoners' term.

'Being banged up's no joke, even in an open prison.'
(Recorded, remand prisoner, 1986)

bang-up *adj American*
excellent, exciting. The term occurred particularly in campus usage in the later 1990s, but was also recorded in British slang in the early 19th century where it was a shortening of phrases such as 'bang up to the mark'.

banjaxed *adj Irish*
defeated, overcome or overwhelmed. A humorous term from the early 20th century, often used ruefully by husbands floored or humiliated in a domestic dispute. This Irish word, probably formed by association with 'banged', 'bashed' and 'smashed', has been popularised in Britain by the Irish broadcaster, Terry Wogan, who used it as the title of a book in 1980. It can now be extended to mean stunned, flummoxed, amazed, drunk, etc.

banjo *vb British*
to force entry, break in, especially by means of the battering device to which the name has been given, based roughly on its shape. (Previously, shovels were known as banjos.) An item of police slang heard in the 1990s.

'We're going to go round and banjo the house.'
(Police officer, *Network First*, ITV documentary, February 1996)

banjo'd, banjoed *adj British*
a. hopelessly drunk or under the influence of drugs. A jocular invention, perhaps influenced by **banjaxed** and sometimes heard among students and schoolchildren in the 1970s and the 1980s.

'…stupid how they strut, smoking Woodbines till they're banjoed smirking at the Swedish smut'
(*Psycle Sluts*, poem by John Cooper Clark, 1978)

b. defeated, beaten. An armed-forces term of the late 1970s and 1980s. There may be a connection with **banjaxed** or with the archaic use of 'banjo' to mean a shovel or weapon.

bank[1] *n American*
money. A teenage vogue word of 1987 and 1988. The term was picked up by British **rap**, **hip hop** and **acid house** enthusiasts and was still in use in the

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noughties decade.

Got any bank?

bank[2] *adj American*
1. inferior, unpleasant. A fashionable pejorative in black street slang since the 1990s, the term may be a blend of, or inspired by, terms such as **bunk** and **rank**, but the noun 'bank' was used to mean 'toilet' in black slang of the 1940s and 1950s. Yet another proposed derivation is from 'bankrupt'.
2. good, pleasing. In this sense the term was in use on campus in 2012.

That feast last night was bank.

banked *adj American*
drunk. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
banker's dozen, a *n*
eleven items or less, an act of short-changing. The business slang was coined by analogy with the colloquial baker's dozen which is actually thirteen.
bants, bantz *n British*
verbal banter or other teasing behaviour. UK police talk approvingly of a team 'having good banter', while student journalist Lizzie Porter used the adjective 'banterous' in an April 2013 article in the *Daily Telegraph*.

'Bants. Top bants. Is banter just "boy talk"? Is banter – classless, bruising banter – simply the sound of men being funny at each other?'
(Eva Wiseman, Observer, February 2012)

banty *n British*
an obnoxious person or thing. The word is of uncertain derivation but in dialect as an adjective can denote 'small and aggressive', in slang it is typically applied to a supposed sexual pervert, or person of otherwise revolting habits.
BAP *n American*
a 'black American princess'. A coinage based on the earlier **JAP**.
bap-head *n British*
a foolish person. An item of playground slang in use since the later 1990s, possibly borrowed from an older generation.
baps *n pl British*
female breasts. The expression, used typically by young males in the Midlands

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and north of England and Scotland, borrows the name of the small, round bread bun sold in various regions of the UK. **Muffins** is an equivalent North American usage.

bar *n British*

a. one million pounds or one million dollars in the argot of London City traders. Used in this sense the word is probably a revival of the Romany *bar* or '*baur(o)*' which used to mean one sovereign or one pound and was still heard among street traders and prison inmates in the 1960s.

b. one pound.

See also **half a bar**

bar! *exclamation British*

an exclamation of dismissal or refusal, synonymous to its users with the colloquial 'no way'. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

Barack Obamas, Baracks *n pl British*

pyjamas. Rhyming slang in use, e.g., in families in 2010.

barb *n*

a barbiturate. A shortening employed by drug abusers since the late 1950s.

> *'We did a load of barbs and spent the rest of the day nailed to the floor.'*
> (Recorded, student, Faversham, Kent, 1974)

barbie *n Australian*

a barbecue. A common term since the late 1960s, now spreading via Australian TV soap operas to Britain where it has been adopted by **yuppies** in particular.

> *'Australia was full of easy-going characters like Paul Hogan, who spent the day drinking Fosters and putting a shrimp on the barbie.'*
> (Michael Parkinson, *Daily Mirror*, 17 April 1989)

Barbie (Doll) *n*

a vacuous, passive and/or conformist young woman. Barbie is the trademark name of the well-known plastic doll originating in the USA.

bare *adj Caribbean*

1. only

> *There's bare wiggas here!*

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2. very

She woz bare fit.

3. a large amount or number. The usage has become fashionable among young speakers of all ethnic backgrounds in the UK since 2000.

He's got bare magazines.

bareback riding *n*
having sex without a condom. A phrase possibly originating among prostitutes and pornographers, now widespread in colloquial speech.

barf *vb American*
to vomit. A popular student term dating from the 1950s. The word is imitative in origin and is sometimes used as an exclamation of disgust. It has recently been adopted by speakers in other anglophone areas.

barf bag *n American*
a. a disgusting or very unpleasant person. A teenagers' slightly less offensive version of **scumbag**.

'Word on the street is that you barf bags are giving the kids in the 7th grade a hard time.'
(*Vice Versa*, US film, 1988)

b. an airsickness bag. The term is rarely used in this sense, which derives from the verb **barf** meaning 'to vomit'.

barf city *n, adj American*
(a place that is) disgusting, revolting. The expression, from **barf** ('to vomit'), is usually used as an exclamation of revulsion, typically by schoolchildren and teenagers.

barf (someone) out *vb American*
to disgust, nauseate someone. A **Valley Girl** and teenagers' term, usually heard as an exclamation, as in 'It totally barfs me out!'. It derives from **barf** meaning 'to vomit'.

bark[1] *n British*
cannabis. An item of prison slang based on the resemblance between hashish and tree-bark, and recorded in the early 1990s.

bark[2] *vb Australian*

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to vomit. By extension from the earlier use of bark as a humorous synonym for 'cough'.

barking *adj British*

demented. A short form of 'barking mad', evoking utter howling craziness, this expression is typically heard in upper- and middle-class speech, often preceded by 'absolutely'.

> *'A friend in the Business was hugely amused when told of a forthcoming interview with Carla Lane. "She's quite barking, you know," he warned cheerfully…'*
> (*Sunday Times* magazine, 4 March 1990)

barking moonbat *n*

an uncontrolled, eccentric or erratic person. A term of mild disapproval or sometimes rueful affection in use among **hackers** from around 2004.

barking spider, the *n*

the anus

barnet *n British*

hair, a head of hair. A rhyming-slang term (from 'Barnet Fair'; both the event and the phrase in its full form were popular among Londoners in the second half of the 19th century) which is still widely used by working-class speakers and their imitators in and around London.

> *'I'm stayin' in tonight and washin' me barnet.'*
> (Recorded, social worker, Willesden, London, 1987)

barney *n British*

an argument, fight or disturbance. Perhaps surprisingly the origin of this common term is obscure. It is assumed to derive from the male forename, but the connection between Barnaby and brawl or scuffle is unclear.

> *I like a bit of a barney from time to time – it helps to clear the air.*

Barney *n American*

an unattractive male. This pejorative term for a boy who is not categorised as a **Baldwin** was featured in the 1994 US film *Clueless*. The reason for the choice of proper name is uncertain, but may be inspired by the character Barney Rubble in the cartoon series and film *The Flintstones*, hence a primitive person. The term was still in use in 2004.

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baron *n British*
a prisoner enjoying a degree of power and influence over his fellow inmates. The source of the power is usually economic, with the baron controlling trade in cigarettes (a 'tobacco baron'), drugs or other prison currency.

barries *n British*
fellatio. A term of unknown origin, heard since 2000 in black British usage and more recently among other young speakers.

She gave 'im barries.

Barry *n British*
a boorish, vulgar or unsophisticated male. A social categorisation said by users to be the counterpart of a **Sharon**, recorded in 2004.
Compare **Kevin**; **Wayne**

barse *n Australian, British*
the perineum. It refers to the area between, and is a blend of, the words **balls** and **arse**. **Taint** is a synonym.

barsy, barzy *adj British*
mad, lunatic. A blend of barmy and crazy favoured by some middle-class speakers since the mid-1970s.

base[1] *n*
crack. The term is a shortening of **freebase**, a system of smoking purified cocaine which pre-dated the use of the more refined and potent crack. The word 'base' was in use among British users in 1989, together with many other nicknames.

base[2] *vb American*
to denigrate, criticise. A term from black street slang of the later 1990s used in the same way as **diss**.

base[3] *adj American*
unpleasant, disgusting, inferior. The standard term, as in 'base behaviour', was appropriated, perhaps via black street slang, by high-school and college students in the 1980s. It is popular among female speakers.

That new diner in the mall is, like, so base!

basehead *n American*
a drug-user who **freebases** cocaine or smokes **crack**. The term dates from the early 1980s, the practice from the 1970s.

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basements *n pl South African*
shoes. The term is usually applied to trainers as worn by young males and was recorded in 1994.

bash, bashy *adj British*
exciting, lively, attractive. The terms originate in Jamaican patois.

> *'She's goin' on like she thinks she's bashy.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2002)

bashed *adj American*
drunk. One of a large number of synonyms evoking the idea of the drunkard as damaged or chastised.

basher *n British*
a shelter or shack made of cardboard, paper, plastic, etc. and lived in by a tramp or homeless person. The word is used by the 'gentlemen of the road' or **dossers** themselves.

> *'Their "bashers" (shacks) will be forcibly removed by police to make way for developers who want to "yuppify" the Charing Cross area.'*
> (*Observer*, 16 August 1987)

bashment[1] *n*
a party, dance, **rave**. The term originated in Caribbean speech and by 2003 was in general use among UK teenagers.

bashment[2] *adj*
lively, spirited (of a person or event)

bash the bishop *vb*
(of a male) to masturbate. The phrase, recorded in the 19th century with its synonym 'flog the bishop', was probably the precursor of many similar jocular euphemisms such as **box the jesuit**, **spank the monkey**, etc., heard in the 20th century.

basic B *n*
an unpleasant female. The Americanism – the 'b' is for **bitch** – was also adopted by UK teenagers of both sexes from around 2010.

basing *n See* **freebasing**

basket *n*
1. a **bastard**. A euphemism used in Britain and Australia, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, and especially by middle-class speakers.

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2. *American* the male genitals. A male homosexual term, heard in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

basket case *n*

a helpless invalid, a person who is mentally and/or physically incapacitated. Originally an Americanism, this expression (a variant of **cot-case**) has become widespread in recent years. It is now often used in journalists' jargon to refer to an irrevocably ruined enterprise.

bassed *adj British*

1. beaten up. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

2. a variant form of **baffed**

bastard *n*

the standard term for an illegitimate person has been used as a term of abuse, disapproval, pity or even affection (particularly in British and Australian usage) since the early years of the 20th century

> *'Targets: banks, shops, DHSS, cop-shops, Job Centres, rich bastards.'*
> (*Observer*, 3 April 1988)

batey *adj British*

bad-tempered, irascible. A piece of dated, but not yet archaic public-school slang deriving from the obsolescent use of 'bate' to mean strife or argument.

bath *n British*

a girl. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

bath bun *n British*

1. the *sun*. A less common alternative to **currant bun**.

> *'All this bleedin' rain. I've forgotten what the old bath bun looks like.'*
> (Recorded, street trader, London, 1988)

2. a *son*

Both uses are London working-class rhyming slang from the sweet fruit bun originating in the city of Bath.

bath-dodger *n British*

an unwashed or habitually dirty individual. **Soap-dodger** is a synonym.

batphone *n British*

a. a walkie-talkie

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b. a mobile telephone

The nickname, inspired by the gadget featured in the *Batman* TV series of the 1960s, was first recorded among police officers in the early 1990s. **Squawker** is a synonym.

batso *adj British*

crazy. The word, used typically by middle-class schoolchildren and adults, is an elaboration of the colloquial 'bats' or 'batty', both based on the older expression 'to have bats in one's belfry'.

> *'It seemed to me to be a completely batso idea.'*
> (Recorded, London journalist, February 1995)

batter *n British See* **on the batter**

battered, batted *adj British*

drunk. One of a host of synonyms employing the metaphor of (the drinker suffering) damage. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

batties *n British*

trousers, in youth slang of the noughties decade. Someone who wears his or her trousers too low down is doing a 'batty ride'.

batting for the other side *adj British*

homosexual. Invariably used of males, usually pejoratively or mockingly by males, the metaphor is from cricket. The expression has become widespread since the late 1990s.

battle-cruiser *n British*

a *boozer*; the pub. This London rhyming-slang term originated, not surprisingly, in the 1940s, but is still heard, although **rub-a-dub** is probably more popular now.

battler *n Australian*

a resolute, energetic or otherwise impressive person. The term (which used to denote a prostitute operating independently of a pimp) often applies to someone who is admired for triumphing over adversity. It also occurs in the form **bottler**.

batty *n Jamaican*

the backside, buttocks. The word, usually used in a sexual context, is an item of patois based on 'bottom' which has spread into white urban slang since the 1990s.

batty-boy, battyman *n British*

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a male homosexual. Nearly always used pejoratively, this is one of many terms from Jamaican patois using **batty**, a form of 'bottom', to denote sexuality.

batty-riders *n pl British*

extremely short shorts or **hot pants** worn by females. The term was associated with the ragga or dance-hall reggae movement of the early to mid-1990s whose female adherents wore provocative clothes reflecting the salacious lyrics of the music.

batty-seed *n British*

a male homosexual. This term from Jamaican patois (one of many based on **batty**, meaning the 'backside') was picked up, like the more common **batty-boy**, by London schoolchildren in the 1990s. The 'seed' element probably refers to miso-placed semen.

baunch *n American*

the female genitals. A term heard on campus since 2000, it may be an alteration of bunch.

bay[1] *n British*

£1. The term has been in 'street' usage since 2000.

20 bays
I just need a bay for the machine.

bay[2] *n American*

a term of endearment towards the opposite sex, recorded in 2010, from 'baby'

bayden *adj British*

rich, financially solvent. The youth slang term of uncertain derivation was in use, in South East London e.g., from around 2007.

baz, bazz *n British*

an outsider, misfit or bumpkin. One of many synonyms for **chav**, **steek**, etc. popular in 2003 and 2004.

bazeracked *adj British*

drunk. A term in use since 2000, heard especially in South West England.

bazillion *n American*

a very large number or quantity. An alternative form of **zillion**, **squillion** and **gazillion**.

'There are about a bazillion poems about trees.'
(*Clarissa Explains It All*, US TV comedy, 1994)

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bazooka'd *adj British*
drunk. One of the many synonyms based on the notion of the drunkard as ruined, destroyed, etc.

bazumas, bazungas *n pl*
female breasts. Supposedly humorous coinages (also rendered in other forms such as **gazungas**, **mezoomas**, etc.) which may have originated in an elaboration of 'bosom'.

bazza *n South African*
a friend, fellow gang member. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

BBM *vb, n British*
(to send or exchange) instant messages on the Blackberry mobile phone system. The abbreviation was used by urban rioters in August 2011.

B-boy *n American*
a participant in **hip hop** street culture. This vogue term (the female counterpart is **fly-girl**) became widespread around 1982, but was first coined in the late 1970s. The initial probably stood for 'brother' as a term of address, or for 'breakdancer'.

beak *n*
1. the nose. Beak has been used in this obvious sense since at least the beginning of the 19th century, although other terms, such as **hooter**, **bugle**, **conk**, etc. are more popular. In Irish speech the word is also used for the mouth or face.

2. a person in authority, especially a judge or schoolmaster. This old usage is now obsolete in American English, but is retained in Britain in public-school slang and in the expression 'up before the beak' (appearing before a magistrate or someone else sitting in judgment). Attempts have been made to derive this meaning of beak from a Celtic term for judgment, but the more obvious derivation is from the intrusive beak (the nose and/or mouth) of authority. *Tatler* magazine reported in August 1989 that beak was still the standard Etonian slang for a schoolmaster.

> *'Finally the beak turn his beetling brow to them and his xpression [sic] become suddenly soft, his stern eye mild.'*
> (Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle, *Back in the Jug Agane*, 1959)

3. cocaine

4. fellatio

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Senses 3 and 4 have both been in use since 2000.

beamer *n American*

a BMW car. A **yuppie** nickname.

beam me up, Scotty! *exclamation*

a request for **crack** or another stimulating drug. The catchphrase, from the 1970s TV series *Star Trek*, has been used since 2000 in **rap** lyrics.

bean-bag *n British*

a mild term of abuse among younger schoolchildren. Bean bags were used in throwing games and sports.

beaner, bean, bean-eater *n American*

a Hispanic American, a Mexican or **Chicano**. A 1970s and 1980s term, highly offensive in the USA, which refers to poor Latin Americans' diet of *frijoles* or refried beans.

beanie *n*

a girl. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

beans *n pl American*

dollars. A humorous synonym possibly influenced by the colloquialism 'a hill of beans', meaning something worth very little.

> *'At least we're sitting on around a hundred beans from my brilliant idea.'*
> (*Planes, Trains and Automobiles*, US film, 1987)

bear *n*

1. *American* a police officer, especially in the vocabulary of CB radio. This usage derives from the US Forest Services' fire-warning posters showing 'Smokey the Bear' in the uniform of a ranger. It was adopted by CB enthusiasts in the mid-1970s.

2. in **gay** terminology, a heavily built male typically exhibiting much body hair. The term is also used by heterosexuals as a (usually ironic) term of endearment to males by other males or females, sometimes in the phrase '(you) big gay bear'.

beard *n*

a male escort posing as a boyfriend, lover, husband, etc. The term (heard from the mid-1970s in showbiz and 'society' circles) may refer to a lesbian's 'official' partner, with whom she is seen in public.

beast[1] *n*

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1. *American* a girl or woman. The term, typically used by male college and high-school students, may be either pejorative or appreciative.
2. the beast heroin. A drug-users' ironic nickname.
3. a sex offender, in prison slang. A more recent synonym for **nonce**.

> *'20 prison officers in riot uniform were observed banging their shields in unison and chanting "Beast, beast, beast!".'*
> (*Observer*, 8 April 1990)

4. *also* **beast man** an ugly or unattractive male. The term is used by females.
beast[2] *vb*
1. *British* to bully, oppress, humiliate. The word is part of the jargon of prisoners and prison officers.
2. *also* ***beast it*** *to move or act quickly and/or forcefully. The term is used in this sense in the school playground and armed forces.*
beast[3] *adj*
1. *British* 'really **cool**', in the words of one user

> *That party was beast.*

2. *American* formidable, difficult, overwhelming. The term was in use on campus in 2011.

> *Man, that math test was so beast.*

beast(-man) *n British*
a police officer or prison officer and, by extension, any figure of authority. The word was adopted by teenage schoolchildren in the 1990s.
beastie *n, adj American*
a. (someone) disgusting, coarse or disreputable
b. (something or someone) impressive, powerful or enormous. This expression, used typically by female teenagers, was a vogue term among blacks and whites in the USA in the 1980s and was adopted ironically in the name of the white **rap** group the Beastie Boys.
beasting *n British*
a 'dressing-down', humiliation or instance of physical bullying. The noun, like the verb to **beast**, is formed from the use of **beast(-man)** in British prison slang to signify an authority figure.

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beastly *adj American*
strong, assiduous, dedicated, successful

She studies for six hours every day. She's beastly.

beat[1] *n*
a member of the 'beat generation' or aspirer to its values. The term, coined by the influential American writer Jack Kerouac and first published by John Clellon Holmes in his novel *Go*, is derived both from the notion of being beaten, downtrodden or poor, and from the notion of beatitude or holiness. The phrase 'the beat generation', coined in imitation of other literary groups such as the Lost Generation of the 1920s, originally applied to a relatively small group of writers, artists and bohemians in America immediately after World War II, whose activities and beliefs were minutely chronicled in autobiographical, mystical and experimental prose and poetry by Kerouac, Holmes, Gregory Corso, William Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg, among others. The term **beatniks** (employing the Slavonic '-nik' suffix disparagingly) was applied to these and later followers by members of **straight** society, hostile to what they saw as the licentious, irreligious and communistic aspects of the beat lifestyle. In Britain the beats were a youth subculture of the early-to mid-1960s, which co-existed with the **mods** and **rockers** and metamorphosed into the **hippies**.

'The most beautifully executed, the clearest and most important utterance yet made by the generation Kerouac himself named years ago as "beat", and whose principal avatar he is.'
(Gilbert Millstein, *New York Times*, 5 September 1957)

beat[2] *adj American*
excellent, admirable, fashionable. A synonym for **cool**, in vogue since 2000 and used by pop singer Britney Spears among others.

beat[3] *vb British*
to have sex with someone. The verb, reported by South London schoolchildren in 2010, is usually used transitively in the past tense.

Josh beat Ella.

beat it up! *exclamation American*
an exhortation to speak clearly. The expression has been in use since 2000.

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Come on man, beat it up! We don't have all day.

beatnik *n*
someone following a **beat** lifestyle or modes of dress. The term was coined by newspapermen to deride the self-styled members of the beat generation but was later adopted by beatniks themselves; the '-nik' suffix came from Slavonic and was meant to identify the beats with godless Communism (as well as being a derogatory word-ending in Yiddish terms such as **nudnik**). Aspects of the beatnik lifestyle included scruffy dress (often black), berets, modern jazz, coffee bars, a slightly more liberal attitude to sex than their contemporaries, at least a pretence at interest in modern arts and literature and a youth cult. Beatniks had passed their peak by 1960, but many of them (who incidentally referred to themselves simply as **beats**) were absorbed into the **hippy** movement in the mid-1960s.

'A petition signed by 2,321 residents and holidaymakers at St Ives, Cornwall was handed to the Mayor, Ald. Archie Knight during the weekend. It calls for tighter vagrancy laws to rid the town of beatniks.'
(*Daily Telegraph*, 21 July 1969)

beat off, beat one's meat *vb*
(of a male) to masturbate. The first expression is primarily American, the second international English.
beat one's boats *vb American*
to depart, run away. A jocular term heard since the 1990s and based on 'boats' as a slang synonym for shoes or the feet.
beats, the *n*
a physical attack

Let's give him (the) beats.

beat-up *adj American*
unfair. The term, used by younger speakers since 2000, is a transfer from the older sense of beat(en)-up as damaged or decrepit.
beaucoup *adj See* **bokoo**[1]
beaut *adj Australian*
excellent. The abbreviation of beautiful has been in use for many years in Australia, and in 2010 was recorded as a significant item of regional slang in

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Wales, too.

beaver *n*

1a. *American* the female genitals. A term referring to the pubic hair and vagina (‘a beaver’).

1b. *American* a woman or women seen exclusively as sex objects

Let’s get some beaver!

These terms became known, though until recently rarely used, outside the USA via pin-up magazines in the late 1960s.

2. a beard, especially a full or luxuriant one. A light-hearted 19th-century usage, still heard among older adults.

He’s sporting a handsome beaver.

Bedfordshire *n British*

a bed or bedtime. A nursery joke-form of the standard words, from the parents’ catchphrase ‘up the wooden hill to Bedfordshire’, meaning ‘(go) up the stairs to bed’. This usage is in fact 200-year-old peasant humour.

beef[1] *n*

1. a complaint or grudge. This use of the word has occurred in American English since the early years of the 20th century, originating in the speech of criminals, pugilists and marginals, etc. Since the 1940s British speakers have also employed it and it has become a vogue term in youth slang since 2000. The relationship between this sense of the word and its literal meaning is not clear; the colloquial notion of ‘brawn’ may be involved.

‘I just wanna tell you, I got no beef about last night.’
(*Miami Vice*, US TV series, 1987)

2. *British* a fight. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003, based on the older colloquial sense of beef as a grudge or complaint.

There was beef.

beef[2] *vb*

1. to complain. In the 19th-century language of street sellers, and later in the theatre, beef was associated with shouting, yelling and hence complaining. By

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the early 20th century the word was in use in the USA in the sense of a grudge or complaint, but it is unclear whether the usages are related.

2. *American* to **fart**. The usage may be inspired by the rhyme or pun on 'beef-heart' (a meat product).

beef (someone) *vb*

to have sex with. A vulgarism in use all over the English-speaking world. Beef has had sexual connotations, deriving from its use as a synonym for flesh, for hundreds of years. Since the 1980s, the verb to **pork** is more common.

beef bayonet *n*

the penis. A humorous euphemism on the lines of **mutton dagger**, etc. The phrase was first popularised in Britain by Barry Humphries' *Barry McKenzie* comic strip in the satirical magazine *Private Eye* in the 1960s.

beef curtains *n pl*

the female genitals. A late 1980s vogue term among some male teenagers, particularly those affecting 'street credibility'.

> *'Man, look at the beef curtains. Yeah, the blonde one, know what I mean.'*
> (Recorded, youth, Baker Street station, London, 1985)

beer goggle(s) *n*

impaired judgment and/or vision due to intake of alcohol. A term popular among students and other drinkers since the mid-1990s.

> *I copped off with a right munter – I was wearing the beer goggles.*

beer-tokens *n pl British*

one-pound coins or money in general, in the argot of students and other adolescents since the late 1980s. 'Beer-vouchers' is an alternative form.

bees 'n' honey *n British*

money. A piece of London rhyming slang which, while never being a popular term, is still heard occasionally.

bee-stings *n pl*

small female breasts. A jocular term employed by both sexes.

beetin' *adj*

angry, annoyed. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

beetle *vb British*

to hurry. A dated colloquialism revived by **Sloane Rangers** in the early 1980s.

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It is inspired of course by the scuttling of the insects.

I had to beetle along to Jonty's before lunch.

beevo(s) *n American*
beer. A college students' term probably distantly related, via 'beverage', to the British **bevvy**. The fact that the Czech word for beer is *pivo* may be coincidental.
beezy *n American*
bitch. The term was in use on campus in 2010.
be geese *vb American*
to leave, hurry away, disappear. From the argot of **rappers** and **hip hop** enthusiasts, the phrase may be an alteration of **ghost**.

Yo, we be geese.

beggar *vb, n*
a euphemism for (to) **bugger** (except in the 'respectable' idioms 'beggar the imagination' or 'beggar description' when the meaning is to render impoverished or surpass)
beggar's velvet *n American*
another term for **dust bunny**
begging *n British*
'talking rubbish'. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.
begiggidy *adj American*
excited, 'giddy'. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

Is she getting all begiggidy over that stud?

begonias *n pl American*
female breasts. The term is coined by analogy with other multi-syllable synonyms beginning with the letter 'b', such as **bazumas** and **bazungas**.
behind with the rent *adj*
homosexual (of a male). The phrase, which is rhyming slang for sense **2** of **bent**, has been heard in London since at least 2000.
beige[1] *adj American*
dull, boring, insipid. A vogue term in the affected slang of West Coast

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adolescents, heard since the 1980s. It may have originated as a **gay** disparagement of **straight** taste in decor, clothing, etc.

beige[2] *n British*

a boring, unstylish person. An insult by younger speakers, defined in comedian Alex Horne's Wordwatching project as 'a nothing person'.

bell *vb, n British*

(to make) a telephone call (to someone). A working-class usage which has become almost universal since the 1970s in the form 'give someone a bell' or, more racily, 'bell someone'. It is also in Australian use.

> *'I got a bell from old Milward yesterday.'*
> (Recorded, businessman, London, 1988)

bell-end[1] *n British*

the (tip of the) penis. A vulgarism popularised by *Viz* comic. **Helmet** is a synonym.

> *'He's scared to get his bell-end out!'*
> (*Away The Lads*, BBC 2 TV documentary, February 1993)

bell-end[2]**, bell-ender** *n British*

a stupid and/or obnoxious person. The terms refer to the tip of the penis.

belligerent *adj American*

drunk. An item of campus slang recorded in 2011.

bells and whistles *n pl*

embellishments to a product service or performance, especially when eye-catching but superfluous. A long-standing item of business slang.

bellyflop *n*

a. a shallow dive, landing stomach-first on water

b. an ignominious or total failure

belter *n*

something wonderful, excellent or exciting. An expression of enthusiasm, heard predominantly in the north of England, which can be applied equally to a girlfriend, a car, party, etc. This noun derives from the colloquial senses of the verb 'to belt', denoting thrashing, speeding, etc.

> *Just look at her. She's a right belter isn't she*?

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belting, beltin' *adj British*
excellent, exciting. A synonym for the more common **blindin'** popular among **chavs** in 2005.

ben, benner *n British*
a £10 note or the sum of ten pounds

bender *n*
1. a bout of heavy drinking, a riotous spree. The term may have originated in North America in the mid-19th century when 'hell-bender' meant any event or spectacle which was outrageous, aggressive or exciting. An alternative derivation is from **bend the elbow**. In its narrower sense of an unrestrained spree, the word was introduced in Britain at the end of the 19th century.

> *'When his marriage collapsed, Dick went on a four-day bender.'*
> (Recorded, business executive, London, 1986)

2. *British* a homosexual. A term of contempt, originally for a passive male homosexual who supposedly **bends over**. The term is now probably heard less frequently than in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

> *'It's not every day that a man wakes up to find he's a screaming bender!'*
> (*Blackadder II*, BBC TV comedy, 1988)

3. *British* a makeshift shelter. The word derives from the 'bender tents' used by gypsies or other travellers and made by stretching cloth or tarpaulin over bent-over saplings. It was brought into common currency by the women peace protesters camped outside the US base at Greenham Common in the mid-1980s.

bendered *adj British*
drunk. A back-formation from the older noun **bender**, used by students since 2000.

bend one *vb*
to have sex. A vulgarism used typically by and about males since around 2000.

> *I was bending one and she just lost interest.*

bend over, bend down *vb*
a. to invite or submit to **buggery**. A euphemism popular among all social classes in Britain in the 1960s and early 1970s.

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'He'd bend over on Blackfriars Bridge for ten bob.'
(Recorded, public schoolboy, London, 1970)

b. to yield or submit to abuse or attack, by extension from the first sense. A term popular among businessmen in the 1980s. This may be a shortening of the phrase 'bend over backwards' and is a more brusque version of 'take it lying down'.

'I'm certainly not going to bend over for them.'
(Recorded, company director responding to takeover attempt, London, 1988)

See also **BOHICA**

bend the elbow *vb*
to drink alcohol. A hearty euphemism used by habitués of bars all over the English-speaking world since the 19th century.

Benjamin *n American*
a. a one hundred dollar note, from the image of Benjamin Franklin thereon
b. Benjamins money in general

Man he's really rakin' in the Benjamins. 'When I'm rollin' in the Benjamins I will throw you and your dog a bone.'
(*School of Rock*, US film, 2003)

bennie *n*
a tablet of Benzedrine, a trademark for a variety of amphetamine used and abused from the 1940s to the 1960s

bennin *adj British*
in a state of helpless laughter. A synonym for **creasing**, used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

When he told us how much he made on the deal we woz bennin.

Benny, Bennie *n British*
a foolish, clumsy person, misfit. The name of a slow-witted male character (played by Paul Henry) in the long-running TV soap opera *Crossroads* was adopted as a nickname for unfortunate males and lasted into the late 1990s. The word became notorious when it was applied by British servicemen to inhabitants of the Falkland Islands in 1983.

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See also **throw a Bennie**

bent *adj*

1a. criminal, crooked, dishonest. This usage has been widespread in Britain at least since the beginning of the 20th century. It is still used by the police to refer to anyone who is not **straight**, and by criminals and others to refer to corrupt police officers (often by the cliché phrase 'a bent copper' – 'bent coppers' were damaged coins that could not be used in public lavatories in the 1950s and 1960s). A more colourful embroidery sometimes heard in Britain is 'bent as a butcher's hook'.

> *'Remember, this happened in the 1960s when many detectives were bent.'*
> (Former detective quoted in *Inside the Brotherhood*, Martin Short, 1989)

1b. stolen, forged

> *a bent motor*

2. sexually deviant, homosexual. A common term in Britain, mainly in working-class usage, since the 1940s. A London variant popular in the 1960s was 'as bent as a nine bob note' (a nonexistent, obviously forged denomination).

3. *American* drunk or under the influence of drugs. This usage is rather archaic, but the longer 'bent out of shape' is still heard among college students and **preppies**.

4. *American* angry, furious. This seems to be an armed-forces term in origin. It is also more usual in the form 'bent out of shape'.

beresk *adj*

berserk, out of control. A humorous corruption perhaps inspired by a genuinely mistaken pronunciation, or possibly by the influence of 'bereft'. An alternative is 'besrek'. Both forms have been heard, mainly among middle-class speakers in Britain and Australia – students and rugby players are typical users – since the early 1970s.

berifta *n, adj*

(something) disappointing, depressing. The word may be a deformation of, or influenced by 'bereft'. It seems to have operated as an antonym of the equally mysterious **bifta** in the speech of middle-class adults since 2000.

berk *n*

a fool. This word, which has been widespread since the early 1960s in Britain

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and Australia (where it was introduced via British TV comedies), is used as a form of mild derision by many speakers who would be shocked by its original meaning in rhyming slang. The origin is 'Berkeley hunt' or 'Berkshire hunt', meaning **cunt** which, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was a cockney synonym for a fool.

> *'How tempting it must have been to add: "…despite what you may gathered from that posturing berk, Chirac".'*
> (Quentin Letts writing in the *Daily Mail*, 24 June 2005)

berko, berco *adj Australian*
enraged, uncontrollable. The term may originate as a contracted form of 'berserk'. It is also heard in Ireland where it can also denote drunk.

> *He went completely berko!*

berlimey! *exclamation British*
an expression of surprise or wonder, sometimes feigned. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. It is an exaggerated pronunciation of the old 'blimey'. It was still in use in 2005.

bernie *n British*
the sum of £1 million. In UK financial slang the term commemorates the attempt by motor racing impresario Bernie Eccle-stone to donate this sum to the Labour Party in 1997.

bertie *n British*
1. a male homosexual. The connection between the name and the subject is unclear.

> *He looks a bit of a bertie to me.*

2. a fool, dupe. In this sense the word (probably based on the names Albert and **Herbert** as supposedly epitomising foolish individuals) is typically used in London working-class speech.

> *'We're going to get a right pounding and they'll [the IRA] make berties of us.'*
> (Londoner calling an *LBC* radio phone-in programme, 25 October 1993)

berties *n pl British See* **take berties**

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besrek *n See* **beresk**

bessie *n British*

best friend. A term which probably originated in North West England but which, since 2000, has become widespread, especially in the speech of younger females. **Bra** is a contemporary synonym.

bestest *adj*

superlative

You're my bestest bestest friend!

bestie *n British*

an unpleasant or despicable individual. A term of playground abuse from 'bestiality'.

betch *n American*

a variant form of **bitch**, in teenage conversation sometimes used affectionately, popularised in 2006 by the comedian Liam Kyle Williams in role as his female alter ego Kelly. By 2013 the term had come to categorise a supposed social subgroup consisting of spoilt, self-assured, ultra-consumerist female adolescents, typically wealthy college students.

You're such a betch.

Betty *n*

a girl, particularly a nonparticipant in sports such as skateboarding. A mildly derisory usage among some teenagers, possibly inspired by the character played by Michelle Dotrice in the TV comedy series *Some Mothers Do 'ave 'em.* In the late 1980s Betty became a vogue word in the USA, often used to mean an attractive or popular girl. (In East Anglian dialect Betty – perhaps coincidentally – is a prefix signifying female, as in 'Betty-cat'.)

Betty Bracelets *n British*

a police officer or the police in general. A jocular and ironic nickname bestowed by members of the **gay** community from the later 1950s. (Bracelets is archaic slang for manacles or handcuffs.)

'I was sitting there minding my own business when up comes Betty Bracelets looking all obstreperous …'
(Recorded, male transvestite, London, 1992)

bevvied *adj British*

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drunk. From the increasingly popular use of the noun and verb shortenings of ‘beverage’.

bevvy, bevvie *vb, n British*

(to take) an alcoholic drink. A predominantly working-class abbreviation of ‘beverage’ in use since the 19th century, usually referring to beer. The term gained a new popularity among students, etc. from the end of the 1980s.

> *They’ve been bevvying since lunchtime.*
> *‘We had a few bevvies on the way here.’*
> (Recorded, workman, York, 1986)

bewer, bure *n Irish and British*

a woman, wife, sweetheart. The word is used by travellers and some prisoners in the UK but is Irish Gaelic in origin. In 19th-century wordlists of criminal language in England it is spelled *byohr* or *beoir* and it appears as *buor* in an English account of tramps’ lives of 1886.

beyond the black stump *adj Australian*

See **black stump**

Bezz, Bezzie *n British*

a cloddish, unsophisticated person. This term from the 1980s street slang of Manchester probably derives from an eponymous individual who bore this nickname, such as Mark Berry of the band the Happy Mondays. The music impresario Tony Wilson, when reminiscing, commented of the band New Order, ‘They were all Bezzies’.

bezzie, bez *n British*

best friend

B.F., b.f. *n*

1. *British* ‘bloody fool’. A pre-World War II, mainly middle-class, euphemism, now sounding rather dated. The initials have sometimes been used with more vehemence, probably on the assumption that the ‘f’ in question stood for **fucker**.

2. boyfriend

BFE *n American*

an abbreviation of **Bumfuck Egypt**

B.F. Egypt *n American*

a disguised version of **Bumfuck Egypt**

BFF *n*

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'best friend forever'

B-girl *n American*

1. a prostitute or woman of dubious morals who frequents bars

2. the female counterpart of a **B-boy**. **Fly-girl** is a more common synonym.

BI *n American*

another abbreviation of **bitch**, verbalised as 'bee–eye'

bi- *n, adj*

(a person who is) bisexual

bi-atch, bia *n American*

an unpleasant or offensive person. The word, featured e.g. in the lyric to *Look in My Eyes* by US rapper Obie Trice in 2009, is used in place of the word **bitch**: the two-syllable pronunciation is in imitation of a Southern drawl. Like **ho**, it can be highly pejorative or a term of mild rebuke or affection among friends. It has been adopted by teenagers in the UK since around 2008.

See also **bish**

bible *n See* **Tijuana bible**

bible-basher *n*

an over-enthusiastic evangelist Christian

bicycle *n See* **town bike/pump**

biddy, biddie *n*

a. *British* an old and/or unattractive female. The old term became newly fashionable in metropolitan and media circles in 2012. It originated as a diminutive, affectionate form of the name Bridget, generalised to refer to Irish servants.

> *'Summing up why older members of the Tory faithful oppose measures such as gay marriage, [Environment Secretary] Mr Paterson quipped: "It's simple – biddies don't like botties".'*
> (*Daily Telegraph*, 16 December 2012)

b. *American* a female, **hot chick**. The appreciative use of the word is applied typically according to users to a high-spirited college girl.

> *Let's hit the bar and round up some biddies.*

c. *American* a **MILF** or **cougar**

> *Wow, check the hot biddy over there in the convertible.*

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biddy-fiddler *n British*
a male attracted to older women.
Compare **kiddy-fiddler**
bidet *n British*
a rear wash-wipe mechanism on a car. An item of slang from the motor trade, posted online by one Clive Watkinson on 22 December 2007.
bif, biff *n British*
1. a cigarette. A vogue term among adolescents from the later 1990s, the derivation is given at **bifta**.

Chas's just caned my biffs.

2. an internet user deemed to be embarrassing or unfortunate, in the patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**. This categorisation is defined in *Surfing on the Internet*, by J. C. Hertz (1994), as 'the archetypal ultimate loser-cum-cyberpunk-wannabee stuck in the fantasy world of low-end equipment, limited software and all-caps mode'.
3. the vagina
biff *vb British*
to have sex (with). A rarer alternative form of **boff**, heard particularly among male adolescents since the early 1990s. The word can be used both transitively and intransitively.
biffa, biffer *n British*
1. an ugly or unattractive female. Biffa is sometimes used as a children's nickname, usually denoting a burly, boisterous individual, so probably from the colloquial verb 'biff' meaning to hit. It is also the name of a UK waste disposal company. 'Biffa Bacon' is the name of a male cartoon character in *Viz* comic.
2. the vagina. A vulgarism heard in the North of England.
3. a **spliff**
biffage *n British*
an attractive female or females in general. The usage derives from **biffa 2**. **Damage** is a synonym.
biffie *n Canadian*
a toilet. The origin of the word, heard in the 1960s and currently popular among male adolescents, is obscure. It might possibly be a corruption of the French *buffet* in the sense of a bench or stool.

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biffin bridge *n British*
the perineum
biffle *n American*
a close friend. The word is formed from the initials of 'best friend for life'.

She's my biffle.

bifta[1] *n*
a. a cigarette
b. a marihuana cigarette
c. marihuana, cannabis
In the sense of cigarette the word originated in playground slang in the 1970s. It is a deformation of the medical term *spina bifida*.
bifta[2] *n, adj*
(something) wonderful, impressive. In this sense the word is of uncertain origin. It often occurs in the phrase 'the full bifta'. *Compare* **berifta**
big A, the *n Australian*
a shortened form of the phrase 'the big arse', meaning the **heave-ho** or the **elbow**. *See also* **arse**[1] 4
Big Apple, the *n American*
the nickname for New York City. It seems to have originated among jazz musicians, perhaps from the notion of 'a bite of the apple' meaning a chance of success.
big-ass *adj American*
very large
big cack, the *n Australian*
a wild celebration, an enjoyable experience. **Cack** in this case is probably a short form of 'cackle' with a nod to its other ruder sense. The term was popularised by Australian revellers in London in 1994. It denotes, according to the *Sunday Express*, 'the holy grail of funlovers, the ultimate party experience'.
big E, the *n*
the **elbow**.
See also **arse**[1] **4**
big enchilada *n American*
an important or self-important person, the boss. A humorous phrase from the 1970s. An enchilada is a Mexican filled pancake. The term is a later imitation of the pre-World War II colloquialisms 'big cheese/potato'.

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big girl's blouse *n British*
a weak, ineffectual or pathetic male. A phrase usually heard in the north of England. It first came to prominence in the late 1960s.

> *'Naff ballet roles – the big girl's blouse in "Les Sylphides".'*
> (*The Complete Naff Guide*, Bryson *et al.*, 1983)

big hair *n American*
a spectacular teased or bouffant female hairstyle. This Americanism, dating from the 1950s, began to be used in other English-speaking areas in the 1990s, usually sarcastically.

big house, the *n American*
a prison, especially a federal prison. This underworld euphemism was publicised by its use as the title of an Oscar-winning film of 1930 starring Wallace Beery.

big jimmies *n Scottish*
a large backside, prominent buttocks. Jimmies refers to the actor/musician Jimmy Durante, whose name was borrowed as a rhyme for pantie(s) in Glaswegian slang. The phrase big jimmies was used by Scottish singer Sharleen Spiteri in 1999.

> *Look at the big jimmies on those two.*

big jobs *n pl British*
excrement, defecation. A mainly middle-class nursery term, in use since the 1940s.

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Big L

In 1998 the US MC and **rapper** Lamont Coleman, aka Big L, released a track entitled *Ebonics* which is in effect an extended glossary of authentic street slang and **hip hop** terminology, much of which is still in circulation. It can be accessed at: rapgenius.com/Big-l-ebonics-lyrics. Coleman was gunned down in New York the following year at the age of 24. By macabre coincidence the UK reggae singer and DJ, David Victor Emmanuel, aka Smiley Culture, who in 1988 had released *Cockney Translation*, a comparison of white working-class argot with Caribbean-influenced street terms (at: justsomelyrics.com/1072239/smiley-culture-cockney-translation-lyrics.html), also died violently, in London in 2011.

big licks *n pl*
(a display of) enthusiasm or energy, e.g. on the dancefloor. A term from late 1990s club culture.

She was givin' it big licks.

big man on campus *n American See* **BMOC**
big-note *vb Australian*
to boast or to praise. The term probably referred originally to large denomination bank notes.

'I big-noted myself.'
(Mel Gibson, Australian actor, 1987)

big-noter *n Australian*
a braggart, boastful person. From the verb form.
bigs, biggins *n British*
something of no importance, often as a dismissive exclamation, probably from the phrase '(no) big deal'. Others claim a reference to the ubiquitous minor celebrity and party-goer, Christopher Biggins.
big spit, the *n*
an act of vomiting

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Big Swinging Dick *n*
a forceful, powerful individual. The term evokes a large virile male and is in use particularly among financial traders, first in Wall Street, and subsequently in the City of London. Impressive female colleagues were known in London as *Honorary Big Swinging Dicks*. The term was sometimes disguised as **B.S.D.**

big time *adj*
very much, a lot

'Have you got a lot of work?' 'Yeah…big time!'
You're in trouble big time.

big (someone) up *vb British*
to boost someone's confidence, praise someone. This fairly widespread slang phrase of the late 1990s probably originated in black British usage.

'She were biggin' 'im up, goin' gwaarn, gwaarn! at 'im…'
(Recorded, black teenage girl, London, March 1997)

big ups *n*
praise, praising, congratulations. The noun form, originally from Caribbean speech and popularised by DJs, MCs and **hip hop** and dance-culture aficionados, has been widespread in youth slang in the UK and US in the noughties decade and subsequently.

bike *n See* **town bike/pump**

biked *adj British*
deceived or defrauded. This item of taxi-drivers' jargon often refers specifically to the driver's dilemma when the passenger disappears into a building without paying. It was recorded in the *Evening Standard*, 22 April 1996.

bikie *n Australian*
the Australian version of **biker**

bikkie *n British*
an **ecstasy** tablet. A diminutive version of **disco biscuit**.

bill[1] *n British*
1. a £100 note or an amount of one hundred pounds. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

I gave him two bills to take care of it.

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2. the penis. The word was used in this sense by adolescent males in 2000.

bill[2] *vb*

1. *American* to depart, leave. One of many fashionable synonyms in use in black street slang, later adopted by white adolescents in the late 1990s. It is probably an alteration of the earlier **bail**. A variety of euphemisms (like its contemporaries **bail**, **book**, **jam** and **jet**) for 'run away' are essential to the argot of gang members and their playground imitators.

Someone's coming, we better bill!

2. *British* to have sex (with). The word was used in this sense by adolescent males in 2000.

Bill, the Bill, the Old Bill *n British*

the police. A working-class London term which slowly entered common currency during the 1970s, partly owing to television police dramas. The term's origins are obscure. It seems to have passed from 'Bill' or 'Old Bill', a mock affectionate name for individual police officers, via 'the Old Bill', a personification of the police force as a whole, to 'the Bill'. It can also be used in expressions such as '(look out) (s)he's Bill!', meaning he or she is a police officer. Coincidentally or not, in 1917 the Metropolitan Police used Bruce Bairnsfather's famous cartoon figure *Old Bill* (he of 'If you know of a better 'ole, go to it') on a recruiting campaign. It may also be significant that when the Flying Squad was first motorised, all their licence plates had BYL registrations.

'A banner was draped from cell windows [at Wandsworth prison where police had taken over from striking warders] reading: support the screws – Old Bill out.'
(*Guardian*, 3 January 1989)

Bill and Ben *n British*

yen (Japanese currency). An item of rhyming slang from the lexicon of London City traders in the 1990s. The names are those of the two 'Flowerpot Men', heroes of a 1950s children's TV puppet show.

billiards *n pl See* **pocket billiards/pool**

billies *n pl American*

money, dollar bills. A popular term among **Valley Girls** and other teenagers since the early 1980s.

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billit *n British*
a marihuana cigarette, **spliff**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
bills *n pl British*
male underpants. The term, in use in the Liverpool area in 2003, is said to refer especially to boxer shorts. It has given rise to the expression **chill one's bills**; relax, calm down.
bill up, build it up *vb British*
to construct a **spliff**

You built up yet?

Billy *n British*
speed. The term is a shortening of 'Billy Whizz', the name of a character from the children's comic *Beano*; whizz is an earlier nickname for the drug.
Billy (Bunter) *n British*
an ordinary member of the public, a customer. This item of rhyming slang meaning **punter** – borrowing the name of the fat schoolboy hero of children's stories – was widely used in the service industries in the 1990s.

'Billies is our name for the clients…no disrespect.'
(Club 18–30 representative, *Sunday Times* magazine, 24 September 1995)

Billy-and-Dave *n*
a friendless individual, misfit, outsider. The phrase is formed from the witticism 'Billy no-mates, Dave all gone!'. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
Billy no-mates *n*
a friendless individual, misfit, outsider. A very widespread usage since the late 1990s. **Norman no-mates** is synonymous.
bim *n*
a shortened form of **bimbo** and **bimboy**

'He wanted some bim to be skating down the slopes in a bikini.'
(*Blind Date*, TV dating show, March 1997)

bimbette *n*
a silly, empty-headed young girl. A jocular diminutive of **bimbo**, popular in

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the mid-1980s, first in the USA and then, via magazine articles, in Britain, where it has been enthusiastically taken up and overused in the tabloid press.

bimbetude *n*

combined physical attractiveness and intellectual vacuity. This humorous combining of **bimbo** and 'pulchritude' was briefly recorded in the early 1990s.

bimble *vb*

to proceed aimlessly or clumsily

> *'Well done mate. What's the point in just bimbling onto a conversation, half-reading it, making an inane comment and then p**sing off? I really don't know if I can be a**ed with this anymore.'*
> (Online chatroom posting, March 2002)

bimbo *n*

1. a silly, empty-headed or frivolous woman. This is the sense of the word in vogue since the late 1980s, imported to Britain and Australia from the USA. The origin is almost certainly a variant of *bambino*, Italian for baby. In the early 1900s a bimbo, in American colloquial use, was a man, especially a big, unintelligent and aggressive man or a clumsy dupe. By the 1950s the word was used as a nickname for boys in England, perhaps inspired by a popular song of the time. By the 1920s bimbo was being applied to women, especially by popular crime-fiction writers, and it is this use that was revived in the 1980s with the return to fashion of glamorous but not over-cerebral celebrities. In the late 1980s the word was again applied occasionally to males, although with less brutish and more frivolous overtones than earlier usage.

> *'Daryl Hannah plays an interior designer and Gekko's part-time mistress who turns her attention to Bud Fox's apartment and bed. She's meant to be a rich man's bimbo.'*
> (Oliver Stone, US film director, *Sunday Times* magazine, February 1988)

2. *British* the bottom, backside. A nursery and schoolchildren's word of the 1950s, now rarely heard.

bimboid *adj*

vacuous, having the attributes of a **bimbo**

bimboy *n*

a male **bimbo**. This humorous item of journalese is a synonym for the (possibly more common) **himbo**.

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bin[1] *n*

1. a pocket, usually in trousers. This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.

2. the bin *British* a mental hospital or asylum. A shortening of **loony bin**.

> *'If she goes on like this she's going to end up in the bin.'*
> (Recorded, housewife, London, 1988)

3. *British* a prison. The term is used by prisoners, prison staff and others.

bin[2] *vb British*

to throw away, reject. A sharper or more imperious version of 'chuck it' or 'dump it' is 'bin it', heard since the late 1980s, especially in offices and in a broader business context.

bin-diving *n British*

rummaging in rubbish in search of food or valuables

bingle *n Australian*

a car crash

bingo *n British*

an arrest, a successful search. A customs officers' term employing the triumphal cry from the popular game of chance.

> *We got a bingo finally after three weeks.*

bingo bling *n British*

cheap, ostentatious jewellery as worn, e.g., by **chavs**. A synonym of **Argos bling** recorded in 2005.

BINGO seat *n British*

the seat at the back of a police carrier where the laziest officer sits. The initials of the acronym, used by police personnel, stand for '**b**ollocks, **I**'m **n**ot **g**etting **o**ut seat'.

See also **BONGO**

bingo wings *n pl British*

flabby upper arms. The mocking pejorative term is typically applied to females. It was popularised by the TV comedy *Bo Selecta* in 2003 and 2004. The bingo reference may be to elderly women waving their arms at bingo sessions.

binner *n British*

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a vulgar person. A middle-class term of social denigration ‘used about people in tracksuits on council estates’ since 2000.

bins *n pl British*

1a. glasses, spectacles. A cockney shortening of binoculars, sometimes spelled **binns**. The term has been in use at least since the 1930s and is still heard.

1b. the eyes. An extension of the previous usage.

2a. headphones. Part of the jargon of recording engineers and rock musicians in the late 1960s; the term was eagerly picked up by hi-fi enthusiasts and **musos** in the 1970s, although **cans** is more prevalent in this context.

2b. hi-fi or concert speakers. By extension from the above sense.

bint *n British*

a girl, a (young) woman. *Bint* is Arabic for daughter or girl; the word was adopted by soldiers serving in Egypt and became widespread in Britain from the 1920s to the 1960s. In English the word nearly always had, and still has, deprecatory overtones.

> *‘I’ve got to keep him and that Russian bint one step ahead of the police.’* (*Room at the Bottom*, TV comedy, 1987)

binter, binta *n British*

a girl. A variant form of **bint** heard since 2000.

binting *n British*

pursuing or seducing females. A term used by (generally unsophisticated) young males, from the noun form **bint**.

biotch *n American*

a. an unpleasant female

b. a female

An alteration of **bitch** in use among students since 2000.

bird *n British*

1. a girl. A very common term in the late 1950s and 1960s, it is now somewhat dated and considered offensive or patronising by most women. The word was first a 19th-century term of endearment, ultimately from Middle English, in which bird could be applied to young living things in general, not merely the feathered variety.

2. a prison sentence. From the rhyming slang birdlime: *time*.

> *He’s doing bird in Wandsworth.*

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birdbath *n British*
a silly person. A humorous variant form of the colloquial ‘birdbrain’ typically used since the 1970s by parents and children.
birding *n British*
pursuing or trying to ‘pick up’ women. A northern English working-class term of the 1960s and 1970s, from the more widespread use of **bird**.
birf *n British*
a coy or jocular shortening of ‘birthday’, used typically by teenage magazine journalists since the 1980s
birl *n See* **burl**
biscuit *n American*
1. an attractive person. The term, heard from the late 1990s, can be used by, and of, either sex.

Wow, a total biscuit!

See also **earth biscuit**
2. the head

The result was Chrissie bumped her biscuit.

3. a gun. The term is from street slang and is referenced in **rap** and **hip hop** lyrics.

‘We on the corner wit a 40 and a biscuit…’
(Lyrics to *Look in My Eyes* by Obie Trice)

biscuits *n pl American*
1. the buttocks

Man, scope those biscuits.

2. dirty, worn-out footwear
bish *n*
a bitch. The disguised form is used by **hip hop** aficionados and teenagers.

You shouldn’t hang out with those bishes.

See also **bi-atch**

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bish-bash-bosh *adv, adj British*
quickly, efficiently, in quick succession. A vogue catchphrase in use among fashionable young professionals in London in the mid-1980s and still heard.

It was bish-bash-bosh/a bish-bash-bosh job.

Compare **bosh**

bit *adj American*
disappointed, resentful. A folksy version of 'bitter' or 'bitten' used by country people and poor blacks (in pre-war slang it usually meant 'cheated'); adopted as part of **preppie** language in the 1970s.

She sure was bit when she found out she hadn't been chosen.

bitch *n*
a. a pejorative term for a woman which, although not strictly speaking slang, is normally highly offensive. As a term of denigration bitch, like its alternatives 'sow', 'vixen', etc., has been widespread since the Middle English period. In black American speech 'bitch' can be used with proprietorial or condescending overtones rather than with personalised malice.

'Ultimately, it [N-W-A's album]'s just another extension of the black underclass machismo which casts all women as "bitches".'
(*Independent*, 8 September 1989)

b. a spiteful or vindictive male homosexual
c. an infuriating or gruelling task
d. something impressive, admirable. This is another example of a negative term being employed in a contradictory sense (compare **bad**, **wicked**, etc.). It usually occurs in the appreciative phrase 'it's a bitch!' in American speech.

bitch-bag *n*
an unpleasant female. The term, heard since 2000 and used both pejoratively and sometimes affectionately, is an elaboration of **bitch**.

bitch-fit *n*
a bout of anger and/or spite

bitchin' *adj American*
excellent, first class. From the colloquial phrase 'it's a bitch!', expressing great enthusiasm.

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bitch (someone) out *vb American*
to criticise, nag, denigrate

Do you expect me to just go home and have the wife and kids bitch me out?

bitch slap *n American*
to attack (someone) suddenly and spitefully, either literally or metaphorically. The image evoked is of a pimp slapping a prostitute.

Bitch slap that sucka!

bite *vb American*
to be repellent, inferior, worthless. Since around 2000 'it bites' has been synonymous with 'it **sucks**'.
bite me! *exclamation American*
a cry of contempt or defiance
biter *n American*
someone who imitates the style of another or copies from them
biting *n*
selling a graffiti artist's pen name to another young person. Usually seen in this form rather than the verb 'to bite'. It is a specialisation of the colloquial sense of bite meaning 'coercion'.
bit of fluff, bit of stuff *n British*
a woman, seen as attractive but frivolous, or not to be taken seriously. A condescending male term from the early 1900s, still fairly widespread in the 1960s and not yet quite obsolete.
bit of rough *n British*
a lover of either sex who exhibits or feigns primitive, aggressive or socially inferior characteristics. A phrase often used jocularly in the 1980s, originally a variation of the prostitutes' and homosexual term **rough trade**.

She's always preferred a bit of rough.

bits *n pl British*
1. primary sexual characteristics. In origin possibly a shortening of 'naughty bits', the word has become popular with all age groups since around 2000.

Show us yer bits!

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He was doing acrobatics and his bits fell out.

2. *See* **in bits**

bitser, bitza *n*

a mongrel (usually a dog). A witticism based on the idea that the animal's pedigree is composed of 'bits of this and bits of that'. The expression, which probably originated in Australia, can also be applied to anything put together from disparate components.

bivvy *n British*

1a. a bivouac, camping place

1b. a tent, especially a small tent. Both terms are, predictably, part of the vocabulary of soldiers, scouts, campers and ramblers, etc.

2. an alternative form of **bevvy**

biz, the biz *n*

a. show business. A term used by the self-consciously theatrical, originating as 'show biz' in the style of journalese popularised by *Variety* magazine.

b. any sphere of activity, such as the music biz, the public relations biz, etc., by extension from the first sense. It is often used ironically to add a sheen of cheap glamour to difficult or thoroughly mundane jobs. In the company of cognoscenti, any such group may be referred to as **the biz**.

c. a term of approbation, as in 'this is the biz' or 'he's the biz'

bizatch, biznatch *n American*

a. an unpleasant female

b. a female

Altered pronunciations of **bitch** heard for example on campus since 2000.

blaap *See* **braap**

blab *vb*

to inform (on someone), to tell tales or reveal information. The term often has the sense of a garrulous or inadvertent revelation of a secret or confidence. Like blabber, the word has meant '(to engage in) voluble or indiscreet talk' since the 16th century.

blabber *n Australian*

a TV remote control. This item of domestic slang of the 1980s refers to the mute capability. No universal slang term for the remote control has yet emerged, though **zapper** is a recorded alternative.

black bag job *n American*

a break-in or other covert operation carried out by a government agency. A

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piece of jargon from the time of the Watergate scandal.

black bombers *n pl British*

capsules of Durophet (a form of amphetamine popular among drug abusers in the 1960s), named for their colour and their powerful effects

black-hole-Bill *adj British*

depressing, miserable. An expression heard, especially among males, since around 2000.

> *The weather's black-hole-Bill today.*
> *I'm feeling black-hole-Bill.*

black maria *n*

a prison van or police car or van. The nickname originated in the USA in the mid-19th century (Maria is probably an arbitrary borrowing of a female name as a familiarising device).

black rat *n British*

a traffic patrol officer. An item of police slang recorded by the *Evening Standard* magazine in February 1993. The black refers to the uniform and the rat to other officers' and motorists' dislike of the traffic police.

black stump *n Australian*

a very remote region. The mythical starting point for 'the back of beyond'.

See also **Woop-woop**

blad *n British*

an Afro-Caribbean pronunciation, or imitation thereof, of **blood**, in the sense of 2

bladdered *adj British*

drunk. An increasingly common term among middle-aged speakers as well as students, etc., since the early 1990s. It was used in the TV soap opera *Brookside*.

> *'"What I like to do on a Monday night is go out and get bladdered," says Mick.'*
> (*Daily Telegraph* magazine, 15 June 1996)

blade *n*

a knife, particularly when used for protective or offensive purposes

blag *n, vb British*

a. (to carry out) a robbery. This is the sense of the term familiar to most

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people since its use in TV shows of the 1970s giving a realistic perspective on criminal milieus.

b. to scrounge, cadge, deceive or bamboozle, or the booty from such an activity

The word 'blag' has been in widespread use in both subsenses in underworld and police circles since the early 1950s. It is presumed that it derives from the French *blague*, meaning a joke or blunder, but the details of this etymology are unclear. There have been suggestions that it is more simply an elaboration of to **bag**.

blah, bleh *n, adj*

(something) dull, tedious, listless, inert. A pejorative term deriving from an exclamation of boredom or resignation. The word spread from the USA to Britain before World War II. **Bleh** is a more recent variant used especially online.

blair, blare (out) *vb British*

to criticise, denigrate, belittle. A word of obscure origin (it precedes the media attention paid to the Labour leader Tony Blair), it may have originated in black speech and may simply be an appropriation of the standard meaning of blare, i.e. to shout, trumpet. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

blamestorming *n British*

a session of mutual recrimination in which a group tries to find someone to blame for an error. The jocular expression, popular in business and medical slang in the noughties decade, is a pun on the jargon term brainstorming.

blamming *adj British*

exciting. Like its earlier synonyms **banging** and **slamming** the usage (among students, urban gang members, etc. since around 2000) derives from the equation of percussion or explosion with physical and/or emotional stimulus ('blam' being imitative of gunfire in cartoons).

blang *n American*

a later variant form of **bling**, recorded in 2004

blank (someone) *vb British*

to snub or refuse to speak to someone or acknowledge them. A mainly working-class expression becoming increasingly popular in London since the later 1980s. The past participle form 'blanked' in particular is a vogue term among school-children.

'Donna went to see her and she totally blanked her.'

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(*EastEnders*, British TV soap opera, March 1988)

blap *See* **braap**

blart *n British*

a. the vagina

b. a collective term for women, especially when seen as potential sexual conquests. Popularised by *Viz* comic since the 1990s.

blast *n*

1a. a party or celebration

1b. any enjoyable or exhilarating experience

2. an inhalation of cannabis or another euphoric drug

3. *British* a gun. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

blat *n Australian*

a short trip on a bicycle. The word, which was featured in the long-running soap opera *Neighbours* in 1996, has been adopted by British schoolchildren.

blatant *adj*

1. obvious. Can be used to express surprise, as in: 'What the blatant pantsgan do you think you're doing?'

2. outright

3. excessive, outrageous. A vogue term (invariably used to indicate approval) among adolescents since the mid-1990s.

'Crispin was being blatant again as usual when we went to TuTu's.'
(Recorded, London University student, December 1996)

4. Blatant! an exclamation of agreement

blates *adj, adv British*

a short form of **blatant** or **blatantly** in their slang senses

blathered *adj British*

drunk. The term has been used by students since 2000. Synonyms include **bladdered**, **blatted** and **lathered**.

blatherskite, blatherskate, bletherskite *n*

a. a boastful or bombastic person, a 'windbag'

b. a villainous or disreputable person

This picturesque word is the American and Australian version of the Scottish dialect word 'bletherskate'. Although it is a fairly innocuous term of mild

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abuse, it derives from ‘blether’ meaning a bladder or to blather, and ‘skate’, a dialect variant of **shit**. The image evoked is of someone who is ‘full of shit’. During the War of Independence, Americans became familiar with the word from the Scottish song, *Maggie Lauder*.

blatted *adj British*

intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. A popular word among adolescents since the 1990s. Like many synonyms, the word evokes the notion of someone struck (down) or punished (which has been rendered by ‘blat’ and ‘blatter’ in dialect for centuries).

blaw *n British*

cannabis, marihuana. An altered pronunciation of **blow**, heard since 2000.

blazed, blazed up *adj*

a. intoxicated by drink or drugs

b. in a heightened state of excitement, anger, etc.

bleach *adj Jamaican and British*

exhausted. This use of the term was included in DJ Smiley Culture’s 1988 track, *Cockney Translation*.

bleak *adj South African*

depressed, disappointed

bledrin *n British*

a more recent and more fashionable version of the earlier **bredrin**

bleeder *n British*

an individual, particularly an unfortunate or despicable person. This working-class term often conveys strong dislike or contempt. It dates from the 19th century, but has lost popularity since the 1960s.

bleeding *adj British*

an intensifying term, currently out of fashion except in the expression ‘(the) bleedin’ obvious’, but widespread in the 1960s when it was significantly stronger than **bloody**. This usage probably dates from the 19th century in working-class speech.

bleezy *n*

a marihuana cigarette, **joint**

bleh *See* **blah**

blem *n British*

a cigarette. The term was in use among West London teenagers in 2009.

blench *adj British*

heavily-built, muscular. A version of **hench** applied to black males in youth

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parlance.

bless! *exclamation British*

a. a usually ironic or condescending expression of sympathy or affection used typically by adults and journalists. It is probably a version of the colloquial use of 'bless him/her/them', etc. when addressing or referring to children.

> *"The poor girl was so upset when she had a wardrobe malfunction." "Oh, bless!"*

b. a farewell used by younger speakers. **Stay blessed** is a variant form.

blick *adj British*

dark. The 'Caribbean' pronunciation of black is in use among multiethnic youth.

> *I's bare blick out there, man.*

Blighty *n British*

Britain. An anglicisation of the Hindustani *bilayati*, meaning foreign. The word was originally used with some affection by the pre-World War I colonial army, but is now most often used to suggest mock jingoism.

> *'I was blown through the door and put my hand to my head. It was covered in blood, but we had no thoughts of Blighty. We didn't want to go back, we'd only just come.'*
> (World War I veteran David Watson, *Independent*, 12 November 1988)

blimp *n*

a fat person. A favourite American college-student term of derision, also heard among British schoolchildren and others since the 1980s. From the name of the World War I barrage balloon.

> *'When I was playing tennis I was just a fat blimp waddling round the court.'*
> (Annabel Croft, *Today*, 7 February 1989)

blimp out *vb American*

to become sated and/or collapse from overeating. An elaboration of **blimp** in the sense of a fat person. In black street slang of the 1990s it was often shortened to 'blimp'.

blind *adj South African*

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unpleasant, painful. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

blinder *n British*

an impressive or exciting action, thing or person. The word, which is often used for a sporting feat, commonly in the phrase to 'play a blinder', implies something 'visually stunning'.

Blind Freddie *n Australian*

the personification of a slow-witted, ignorant individual. The term is usually employed in phrases such as 'even Blind Freddie knows that'.

blinding *adj, exclamation British*

excellent, outstanding, astonishing. This old term of approbation from the language of middle-aged Londoners was adopted as a vogue term by adolescents in the 1990s, sometimes in the form of an exclamation. (The colloquial **blinder**, meaning a dazzling feat, has been popular since the 1970s.)

> *It was a totally blinding bop.*
> *'Recently I bought a copy of the Big Issue. The man took the money and then, instead of the usual "Cheers!" or even "Thank you!", he said, "Blinding!"'*
> (*Daily Telegraph* magazine, September 1996)

bling, bling-bling *n*

a. jewellery

b. ostentation, conspicuous display.

See also **chav**

These terms, from US hip hop and street usage, became emblematic of an assertive vulgarity and conspicuous consumption in popular culture and the media from around 2000.

blingage *n American*

a more recent version of **bling**

blinglish *n British*

an imitation by white or Asian speakers of black speech patterns, especially of **hip hop** slang and a Caribbean accent. The term was reported in the *Observer* newspaper in February 2004: it refers to **bling** as an emblematic term of youth affiliation.

blissed-out *adj*

ecstatic, euphoric or in a trance, specifically as a result of a religious experience. The term is from the jargon of transcendent 'fringe' or alternative religious cults of the late 1960s.

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blitz *adj British*
cold, freezing. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

Fam, iz blitz in here.

blitzed *adj*
very drunk or **stoned**. The usage ultimately derives from the German *Blitz* (lightning) and *Krieg* (war).

'Jesus, she was completely blitzed, absolutely out of her head.'
(Recorded, photographer, London, 1989)

blivvit *n British*
a. the vagina
b. a collective term for women, especially when seen as potential sexual conquests. **Blart** is a synonym.
bloater, bloat *n British*
a fat or overweight person. A bloater is an edible fish, but the slang term is probably derived from 'bloated'.
blob *n British*
1. a corpse, road-accident victim. An unsympathetic term used by ambulance men, the police and tramps.
2. an ulcer, excrescence
3. a bodily protuberance, a breast or a testicle
4. a condom.
See also **on the blob**
5. an idle, inert employee.
See also **blobocracy**
The second and third senses of the word are recent mock-childish coinages in use particularly among schoolchildren and students.
In archaic British slang, blob has been used in a variety of sexually related contexts, e.g. 'on blob', meaning sexually aroused, and 'blobbing', meaning suffering from a venereal infection.
blobocracy *n British*
members of middle management or office workers, especially those considered unimaginative and undynamic. This dismissive epithet was heard in the office slang of the 1990s, typically used by senior executives of their subordinates.

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'If you want to get anything done, the simplest thing is just avoid the blobocracy and push it upstairs as fast and hard as you can.'
(Recorded, advertising sales executive, London, 1995)

blob wagon *n British*
an ambulance. From the language of tramps and **dossers**.

'Being rescued by the "blob wagon" for hospital treatment.'
(*Observer*, August 1987)

block *n British*
1. the head. Since the early 1950s this old term has only been used as part of phrases such as 'knock someone's block off' or 'do one's block'.
2. the block solitary confinement. A prisoners' term which is a shortening of 'punishment block'. **Down the block** denotes being (sent) in(to) solitary confinement.
block (in) *vb British*
to have sex (with). A working-class male vulgarism heard from the late 19th century until the 1960s. It may now be obsolete.
blocked *adj British*
under the influence of drugs, especially **pep pills** or amphetamines. This word was popular in the early 1960s among **mods**, who used it to refer to the state of intoxication caused by 'pep pills' or amphetamines, such as **purple hearts**, **blues**, **black bombers**, etc. The origin is probably in the idea that one's **block**, or head, is completely taken over and partly incapacitated by the drug. This is reinforced by the fact that a side-effect of amphetamines is to make the user tongue-tied, so that communication is literally blocked.

'"Does that mean you're blocked out of your mind on stage?"
"It means we're blocked out of our minds all the time".'
(Pete Townshend of The Who, interviewed on the television programme *A Whole Scene Going*, 1966)

bloke *n*
a man. The most widespread slang term in Britain and Australia from the 1950s, when it superseded 'chap' and 'fellow', to the 1970s, when 'guy' began to rival it in popularity amongst younger speakers. The exact origin of the word is mysterious. It seems to have entered working-class slang from

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vagrants' jargon; either from Shelta, the Irish travellers' secret language, or from Romany. Romany has a word, *loke*, which is derived from the Hindustani for a man; in Dutch *blok* means a fool. Whatever its ultimate origin, bloke entered British usage early in the 19th century and is still thriving in colloquial speech.

> *'I went into the boozer the other day and there was this bloke I hadn't seen for 25 years.'*
> (William Donaldson, *Independent*, 26 August 1989)

blonde *adj*
slow-witted, vapid, scatterbrained. The pejorative use followed the rash of jokes which circulated internationally from around 1999, based on the supposed vacuity of blonde females and reinforced by Hollywood comedies such as *Legally Blonde*. 'Blondespeak', recorded in 2004, denotes simplified language as supposedly used by or to blondes.

> *Don't be so blonde!*
> *That was real blonde.*

blonks *n*
a heavily-built person, typically referring, e.g., to club bouncers. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

blood *n American*
a term of endearment or address used by black men to fellow males, it is a shortening of 'blood brother', or a version of 'young blood' as applied to tribal warriors. By 2005 it was a common greeting among youths in East London, usually pronounced 'blad'.

blood-house *n Australian*
a squalid, disreputable establishment, usually a bar, pub, café or hotel. The term probably arose in the 19th century. An East London theatre specialising in gory melodramas was nicknamed 'The Blood-hole' in the late 1800s.

blood in the elevator *n*
evidence of a struggle for professional supremacy. An item of corporate and political slang.

blood on the floor *n*
evidence that a serious conflict has taken place. An item of corporate and political slang.

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blood on the stairs *n*
evidence of a struggle for professional supremacy. An item of corporate and political slang.

blood on the walls *n*
evidence that a savage conflict has taken place. An item of corporate and political slang.

bloody *adj British*
an intensifying adjective which is now considered fairly mild, but which was held to be taboo in many circles until the later 1960s. The standard folk etymology is from the oath 'by our lady', but the word is more probably a simple extension of the literal meaning.

blooper *n American*
a mistake, blunder. A coinage influenced by 'bloomer'.

> *'TV Censored Bloopers.'*
> (US TV programme featuring humorous out-takes from films and TV series, 1988)

blooter *n British*
a failure, mess, an instance of excessive behaviour. The origin of the word is unclear, but it is presumably related to 'bloomer' and **blooper**.

blootered *adj British*
drunk. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England, and is perhaps influenced by the noun **blooter** or by **blotto**.

blot *n Australian*
the anus. One of many Australian vulgarisms for this.

blotto *adj*
drunk. The word appeared around 1905. It implies that the person in question has soaked up alcohol in the manner of blotting paper.

blow[1] *vb American*
1. to leave, go suddenly. A shortening of 'blow away'.

> *I better blow town before the cops come looking for me.*

2. to perform fellatio (upon someone). In this sense the term may either derive from **blow job** or may be the source of that expression.

> *'Who blew and were blown by those human seraphim, the sailors, caresses of*

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Atlantic and Caribbean love.'
(*Howl*, poem by Allen Ginsberg, 1956)

3a. to smoke. In this sense the verb is typically used by devotees of cannabis.

Let's get together and blow a couple of numbers.

3b. to sniff, **snort**. A cocaine (and occasionally amphetamine) users' term for inhalation.
4. to be repellent. A rarer synonym of to **suck**, heard among school and college students.

'"Nice party, Dorothy."
"It blows."'
(Valentine, US film, 2001)

5. to play a musical instrument (not necessarily a wind instrument) in **hip** talk
blow^{2} *n*
1a. cannabis for smoking (hashish or marihuana). A drug users' term.
1b. tobacco. A usage encountered especially in the speech of prison inmates. Both instances are based on the use of the verb to **blow** to mean smoke.
2. cocaine. The use of blow to mean cocaine spread from the USA to Britain in the later 1970s.
From the slang use of the verb to **blow** to mean both inhale and consume.
blow (someone) away *vb*
to kill someone, especially by shooting them. A widespread euphemism originally in American underworld and military usage.
blower, the *n British*
a telephone. A slang term which was common by the 1940s and is still heard. It may originate in 'blow' as an archaic term meaning 'to talk', or from the habit of blowing into an old telephone mouthpiece before speaking.

Get Nelson on the blower, will you.

blowfurt, blowfoot, blue foot *n British*
a white person who affects black mannerisms, clothing, etc. A highly pejorative term of uncertain derivation used by black teenagers in the early 1990s; it may originate in Caribbean patois. Mild disapproval is indicated by the more widespread **wigga**.

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blowhard *n*
a pompous and/or aggressive person, a blusterer. The term seems to have arisen in American speech but is now heard in all English-speaking regions. **Puff-bucket** is a near synonym.

blowin' *adj*
angry or annoyed. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

blow-in *n Australian*
a newcomer and/or interloper. The noun, usually referring to an unwelcome visitor, is based on the colloquial verb 'to blow in' meaning to arrive unexpectedly.

I've got enough to do without having to deal with bloody blow-ins.

blow job *n*
an act of fellatio. This term, now widespread in English-speaking countries, spread from the USA in the 1960s. A puzzling misnomer to many, to **blow** in this context is probably a euphemism for ejaculate, a usage occasionally recorded in the 1950s. This may itself be influenced by the 'there (s)he blows' of whaling cliché. An alternative and equally plausible derivation of blow job is from the black jazz musicians' **hip** talk expression **blow**, meaning to play (an instrument). This term probably caught on in Britain and Australia simply because there was no well-known alternative in existence.

blown away *adj*
1. killed. A cold-blooded euphemism on the same lines as **dusted**.
2. (pleasurably) surprised, 'transported', **gobsmacked**

blown out *adj*
1. *American* tired, exhausted or hung over. A high-school and **preppie** term probably adapted from the following sense.
2. *American* intoxicated or euphoric after taking drugs, **high**. This use is still heard, but less commonly than during the **hippy** era.
3. *American* ruined, failed. Used typically of an event or an opportunity.
4. full of food, gorged. From the verb to **blow out**.
5. rejected, cast aside, expelled. From the verb to **blow out**.

Her past is littered with the corpses of blown out lovers.

blown-up *adj American*

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a. excessive, impressive. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

That party sure was blown-up; there must've been two hundred people there.

b. strong, powerful

Man that spliff was blown-up.

blow off *vb*
1. *British* to **fart**. A children's term of the 1950s which was revived in the 1980s.

'We were right in the middle of the restaurant and Kitty blew off in front of them all.'
(Recorded, father, London, 1986)

2. *American* to reject, get rid of someone or something. A less common variant of **blow out**.
3. *American* to absent oneself, avoid, waste time. The verb, popular in campus usage, can be employed transitively or intransitively.

We decided to blow off the class and hit the beach.
Don't go to the office today; blow off instead.

blow one's cookies/doughnuts/groceries/lunch/grits *vb American*
to vomit. Colourful euphemisms from the lexicon of high-school and college students.
blow one's mind *vb*
to be transported beyond a normal state of mental equilibrium, experience sudden euphoria or disorientation. A key term from the lexicon of drug users of the 1960s, this phrase was rapidly generalised to cover less momentous instances of surprise, awe, admiration, etc. Now dated, the expression is still in many people's passive vocabulary, allowing it to be used, e.g., in advertising copy as late as 1989.

'Happiness is hard to find – we just want peace to blow our minds.'
(Lyrics to *Revolution* by Tomorrow, 1967)
'She blew my nose and then she blew my mind.'

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(*Honky Tonk Woman*, Rolling Stones, 1971)
'The way she came on to me – it completely blew my mind.'
(Recorded, student, London, 1976)

blow out *vb*
1a. to reject someone (especially a lover) or something. From the image of violently expelling something.
1b. to cancel, especially unexpectedly. In this sense the phrase applies typically to a pop group cancelling a tour or concert.
2. to overeat as a matter of sensual indulgence. From the image of the stomach being blown out like a balloon.
blow-out *n*
an occasion of over-indulgence, particularly excessive eating and drinking

'Have a blow-out at Les Trois Marches.'
(*Mail on Sunday*, *"You"* magazine, March 1988)

blow someone's mind *vb*
a. to give someone a hallucinogenic drug
b. to astound, transport, bamboozle or overwhelm someone, or in some other way to radically and rapidly alter their mood or consciousness. An extension of the first sense.

'We're not out to blow people's minds however. We're out to get through to them.'
(Pete Townshend, *Oz* magazine, June 1969)

Both senses of the phrase were part of the **hippy** lexicon of the 1960s and are now dated. (The Beatles were castigated for their ambiguous use of 'I want to blow your mind' in the lyrics of *A Day in the Life* in 1967.)
blow the gaff *vb*
to give away information, reveal a secret, inform on someone. This picturesque phrase was derived from the archaic term 'gaff' meaning a trickster's strategy or paraphernalia. Although it dates from the early 19th century and often evokes the world of **spivs** or gangsters, the expression is still used. Confusingly, blow the gaff could conceivably also now mean 'leave (**blow**) the premises (**gaff**)'.
blub *vb British*

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to cry, weep. A middle-class children's and public-school term, typically used derisively. It is a shortening of the colloquial 'blubber'.

> *'But the boiled egg made his gorge rise, and it was as much as he could do to stop himself blubbing over the toast and marmalade.'*
> (*Scandal*, A. N. Wilson, 1983)

bluddart *n British*
a despicable person. An insult favoured by young black males and in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

bludge *vb Australian*
to cadge, scrounge, shirk or loaf. Originally the word meant to bully and was a short-ening of bludgeon. It later meant to live off immoral earnings. The word, which has given rise to the more common **bludger**, was introduced to Britain via Australian TV soap operas in the late 1980s.

bludger *n Australian*
a cadger or scrounger, a disreputable or despicable person. (A **dole-bludger** is the Australian equivalent of the British 'dole scrounger'.)

blue *n*
1. *Australian* a violent row or fight

> *'They got into a blue – Kelly pushed Charlene into a gooseberry bush.'*
> (*Neighbours*, Australian TV soap opera, 1987)

2. *British* an amphetamine tablet. A term from the 1960s when these tablets were light blue in colour and also known as 'French blues' and 'double-blues'. (Strictly speaking blues were tablets of drinamyl, a mixed amphetamine and barbiturate preparation, prescribed for slimmers.)
3. a police officer. A rare usage, but occasionally heard in all English-speaking countries; it is usually in the plural form.
4. *Australian* a red-headed man. A nickname mentioned in Rolf Harris's well-known song *Tie me kangaroo down, sport!'*

blue balls *n*
a condition of acute (male) sexual frustration, jocularly supposed to bring on a case of orchiditis, the testicles swelling to bursting point. This American expression of the 1950s, popular then among college students, has since spread to other English-speaking communities.

bluebottle *n British*

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a police officer. A term popular in the 1950s and still heard. It has been used in Britain since the 16th century, well before policemen wore uniforms, and indeed existed in any organised form, which suggests that the original reference was to an annoying pestilential presence.

> *'Before you could turn round the place filled up with bluebottles.'*
> (Recorded, pub habitué, London, 1987)

blue foot *n British*
a prostitute. An ephemeral word of uncertain origin.

> (Recorded by Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Powis in his *Field Manual for Police*, 1977)

bluie, bluey *n*
1. *British* a five-pound note or an amount of £5, from the turquoise colour of the banknote. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
2. *Australian* a red-headed man. A common facetious nickname also rendered as **blue**.
blunt *n*
1. a marihuana cigarette, **joint**. This term, fashionable in the USA and the UK since the early 1990s, originally referred to a cigar hollowed out and filled with a combination of cannabis and cocaine.

> *We prefer to spark up a blunt and kick back.*

2. *British* a hand-rolled cigarette, roll-up
blunts *n British*
cigarette papers. The term was recorded in 2001.
BMOC *n American*
'big man on campus'; a **preppie** and student term for an influential fellow student.
Compare **BNIC**
See also **BNOC**
BMW *n American*
a successful black male. The initials, punning on the brand name of a favourite German car, stand for 'Black Man Working'. An item of black street-talk

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included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

Compare **BNIC**

BNIC *n American*

a successful or dominant black male. The initials stand for 'Boss Nigger In Charge'. An item of black street-talk that was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

Compare **BMOC**; **BMW**

BNOC *n*

an outstanding student. The letters stand for 'big name on campus', and like the earlier synonymous **BMOC**, are almost invariably used ironically. The *Guardian* newspaper, in its 2012 guide to student slang, observed, 'A BNOC (pronounced bee-knock) is a self-proclaimed campus celebrity – often the chair of a society or involved in student politics. The term is often used to mock the subject for their delusions of grandeur, rather than as a compliment'.

bo *adj*

excellent, attractive, **cool**. In the words of one British user; 'not as cool as **fit** but more cool than **neat**'. The term, popular in youth slang since the early noughties decade and sometimes used as an exclamation (see **bo selecta**), probably originated in the USA, possibly in Louisiana where it derived from French *beau*, beautiful, or it might be a shortening of **bodacious**.

boak *vb British*

to vomit. The term, probably echoic in origin, is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands, the north of England and Northern Ireland. It occurs in the work of the Scottish novelist James Kelman and the Northern Irish poet Tom Paulin.

It makes me want to boak.
We could hear him boaking in the next room.

boat *n American*

a desirable, attractive individual. This item of adolescent slang is a clipping of the colloquial **dreamboat**.

boat (race) *n British*

the *face*. A piece of London rhyming slang which is still heard in both the shortened and full form. (The Oxford and Cambridge boat race provided an annual excursion for many East Enders.)

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'Nice legs, shame about the boat race.'
(Sexist catchphrase from the 1970s)

bob[1] *n Canadian*
a fat or well-built woman. The term, which can be used pejoratively or with mild affection (usually condescending), is an abbreviation of 'big ol bitch'.

bob[2] *vb American*
to have sex (with). This fairly inoffensive term, heard among American adolescents, began to be used by younger speakers in Scotland and the north of England in the late 1990s. Like many similar terms (**boff**, **biff**, etc.) it probably derives from the use of the same word (in this case in British dialect) to denote a jab or punch.

'You hear lads saying they just want to bob her. Not me, mate.'
(*Guardian*, 15 July 1996)

bobbins *n British*
rubbish, worthless items. This usage arose in the north of England, referring originally to the waste bobbins in the wool mills, and is still heard in its generalised sense.

bobble ((hat) and scarf) *vb, n British*
(to) *laugh*. A rhyming-slang phrase heard since around 2000. **Bubble-bath** is a synonym.

You're 'avin a bobble mate.

bobby *n British*
a policeman. A widely known nickname, usually applied to constables or uniformed officers. Rarely heard except in jest since the 1960s, the word derived from the Christian name of Sir Robert Peel, who founded the Metropolitan Police in 1828.

bobbydazzler *n British*
something or someone impressive or dazzling. The word dates from the late 19th century.

bobby soxer *n American*
a teenage girl. The phrase referred to the short white socks worn as part of a standard ensemble in the 1930s and 1940s. The term itself survived until the 1960s.

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BOBFOC *n British*

a female with an attractive body but an ugly face. A very widespread male pejorative. The expression, popular since 2000, has been defined as '…a woman with a great rack and pegs, but a face like a builder'. The letters stand for 'body off *Baywatch*, face off *Crimewatch*'. It is pronounced as a word rather than letter by letter. A 2005 review of this dictionary wrongly claimed that the term was an invention by lexicographers. In 2006 an alternative spelling, BOBFOK, was proposed by would-be wits: it stands for 'body of Barbie, face of Ken' (the glamorous doll's square-jawed male consort).

Bob Hope *n British*

cannabis, **dope**. Rhyming slang from the name of the British-born American comedian. The term is usually said in full, as in 'We've run out of Bob Hope, let's call the man.' The 'H' is often dropped, in self-conscious imitation of the appropriate accent (compare the self-conscious glottal stop in, e.g., **bottle**). This is an example of rhyming slang used, and probably coined, by young middle-class soft-drug users in imitation of traditional working-class cockney rhyming slang.

bobo[1] *n*

a 'bourgeois bohemian' (person who simultaneously favours materialistic behaviour and 'alternative' tastes). The word began to be used in New York in 2001, although it originates in French as *bohème bourgeois*.

bobo[2]**, bo-bo, bo bo** *adj American* of poor quality, inadequate, disappointing, irritating. The word has been used since the early noughties by younger American speakers with a variety of meanings, all pejorative in some way. These, or some of them, may derive from Spanish *bobo* meaning silly or fool.

bob oneself *vb British*

to **shit** oneself. A vulgarism recorded in 2001.

bocat *vb*

to perform oral sex. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

bock *n British*

bad luck. This obscure term, cited as an example of the jargon of cat burglars, was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.

bod *n*

1. the body. The short form is usually heard in American speech, as in 'check out his great bod'. In British middle-class speech it refers to an individual, as in 'oddbod'.

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2. *British* a tedious, intrusive, pretentious or otherwise irritating person. A vogue term among the fashionable young in the later 1980s. The word may be a shortening of the synonymous 'wimp-bod'.

> *'We are going to create a club without bods…No bods. Bods being the sort of chaps who've got onto the scene and just stuck like glue.'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 12 June 1989)

bodacious, boldacious *adj*
fearsome, enormous, impressive, **feisty**. The word is now often used in black speech and by teenagers and has spread from American usage (where it originated) to the language of British teenagers. It appears to be a blend of bold and audacious, but Chapman's *New Dictionary of American Slang* derives it from 'body-atiously', meaning bodily.

bodge *n, vb Australian, British*
(to do) a slapdash job, especially in constructing something. The term may be a back-formation from 'bodger', a rural craftsman who works out-of-doors in primitive conditions roughly shaping and turning, e.g., chair-legs and spindles, or may be from the related standard verb to 'botch'.

bodge-up *n British*
1. a makeshift repair, a ramshackle construction. The result of someone bodging a job.
2. a mess or disaster. A variant of **balls-up** or 'botch-up' influenced by the above sense.

bodgy *adj British*
inferior, malfunctioning or out of order. A late-1980s adolescent term based on **bodge-up**.

> *'Hey mate, your machine's bodgy!'*
> (Recorded, video arcade habitué, 1989)

B.O.F., b.o.f. *n British*
a 'boring old **fart**'. An expression of derision institutionalised by rock-music journalists in the mid- and late 1970s, usually applied by devotees of **punk** music to musicians of the **hippy** era who were entering middle age.

> *'Taking all my B.O.F. records and paperbacks down to [the] jumble sale…'*
> (*Sincerely yours, Biff*, Chris Garratt and Mick Kidd, 1986)

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boff[1] *vb*

1. to hit, punch. A nursery variant of **biff**, occasionally used semi-facetiously by adults.

2. to have sex (with), **fuck**

> *'"He's a logical choice".*
> *"So the fact he's boffing her has nothing to do with it?"'*
> (*Vice Versa*, US film, 1986)

The term boff came to temporary prominence in Britain in 1974 when newspapers reported it as current among the upper-class set of which Lord Lucan (fugitive and alleged murderer) was a member. This gentle-sounding word, with its suggestions of 'puff', 'buff' and 'buffer', next appeared as a convenient euphemism employed in US TV series, such as *Soap*, of the late 1970s and 1980s, where verisimilitude would demand a more brusque alternative. It is unclear whether the word is American or British in origin or a simultaneous coinage. It may derive from its nursery sense of 'to hit'.

boff[2] *n*

1. *British* the backside, buttocks

> *'A kick up the boff.'*
> (*Only Fools and Horses*, British TV comedy series, 1989)

2a. *American* a successful joke

2b. *American* a hearty laugh Both senses of the word are part of the jargon of the entertainment industry and are probably imitative of an explosive chortle, or else like 'biff' denote a 'hit'.

3. *British* a **swot**. The word is probably a shortening of the colloquial 'boffin'.

> *'Some took so much pride in never being seen with a book, they had virtual slaves carry their books to and from school…the worst thing you could be was a "boff" or an "anorak".'*
> (*Independent*, 17 November 1996)

4. *British* a sweet. In this sense the word has been used by schoolchildren since 2000.

> *Crash me some boffs.*

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boff[3] *adj American*
a variant of the vogue term **buff**

> *'You sure look boff to me.'*
> (*California Man*, US film, 1992)

boffo *adj American*
excellent, first-rate. A piece of jargon from the entertainment world (derived by most experts from 'box-office') which has entered popular journalese.

boffola *adj, n American*
an uproarious joke or laugh. The word is a form of **boff** with the Spanish **-ola** suffix denoting large-scale or extra.

bog *n British*
a mess, disaster. The word occurs in the phrase 'make a bog of (something)', popular in the 1980s.

bog(s) *n British*
a toilet. A widespread vulgar term, probably coined by students or servicemen in the 19th century in the form of 'boghouse' to describe foul communal lavatories. The term is used in Australia, too.

> *'"I ran into Shane," said Spider Stacey, "at a Ramones gig at the Roundhouse. He was standing on top of the bog, for some reason."'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 17 March 1988)

bog (up) *vb British*
a. to make a mess of, spoil. Usually heard in the form 'bog it' or 'bog it up'. A term especially popular in public schools and the armed forces.
b. to make the end of a cigarette or **joint** wet and mushy while smoking it

bog-all *n British*
a synonym for **fuck-all**, **bugger-all**, 'naffall', etc.

bogan *n Australian*
a member of a social group first identified by journalists in the 1970s, consisting of uneducated working-class young adults, roughly the equivalents of US **trailer trash** and the more recent UK **chavs**

> *'Identifying a Bogan is not difficult. Males sport a distinctive hair growth called a "mullet"…Female Bogans are entrusted with the raising of multiple offspring.'*

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(www.effect.net.au, September 2004)

bogart *vb*
to monopolise or fail to pass on a **joint** or cigarette during communal smoking. This popular **hippy** term of the late 1960s was prompted by the actor Humphrey Bogart's habit in films of keeping a cigarette in his mouth for long periods. The verb originated in the USA and quickly spread to other English-speaking areas.

'Don't Bogart that Joint.'
(Song title, The Holy Modal Rounders, featured on the soundtrack to the film *Easy Rider*, 1969)

bogey *n*
1. *British* a police officer. Probably from the notion of the 'bogey man'.
2. an enemy aircraft or other enemy presence; a service term from the notion of the 'bogey man'
3. *British* a piece of mucus from the nose
bogging, boggin' *adj British*
stinking, filthy, disgusting. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England, and is probably based on **bog** in the sense of toilet.

'My jeans are just boggin'.'
(Singer Sharleen Spiteri, 2000)

boggo *adj, n British*
standard, ordinary (merchandise). This variation of the colloquial 'bog-standard' has been recorded among adult speakers since the 1990s.

'It makes me laugh all this fuss in the papers about Porsches and Mercs being what we're after – we're coming for your boggo stuff.'
(Car thief, quoted in the *AA Magazine*, 1995)

bog in *vb Australian*
to begin (a meal), to eat with relish. A vulgar alternative form of the colloquial 'tuck in'.
bog off *vb British*
to leave, go away. Nearly always used as an aggressive exclamation or

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instruction. A vulgar term that existed in armed-service use before becoming a vogue successor to **naff off** around 1980. In spite of the brusque nature, the phrase is not taboo and is used by women.

'If he's going to treat her like that he can just bog off.'
(Recorded, secretary, York, 1981)

bog-roll *n British*
a. a toilet roll
b. paperwork or a computer printout
bog-trotter *n British*
an Irish person. A pejorative term heard since the 17th century. The alternative form 'bog-hopper' is sometimes used in the USA.
bogue *adj American*
1. suffering from drug withdrawal. An obsolescent term of unknown origin from the jargon of narcotics addicts.
2a. worthless, counterfeit. From underworld usage.
2b. unpleasant, insincere. An adolescent term.
2c. inferior, ersatz. A vogue term among adolescents, it is a shortening, like the two preceding senses, of **bogus**, itself a key item of fashionable youth slang.
bog-up *n British*
a mess, a badly improvised job. A more vulgar form of 'botch-up' and **bodge-up**.
bogus *adj American*
unpleasant, unacceptable. The standard meaning of bogus (the word is said to have been the name of a counterfeiting machine) was adapted in adolescent usage to become an allpurpose vogue term of disapproval.

'Bill and Ted's Bogus Journey'
(Title of US film, 1991)

bog-wagon *n Australian*
a private van, particularly one which has been customised and/or decorated inside. Like **shaggin' wagon**, it sometimes denotes a vehicle equipped for seduction.
BOHICA *phrase*
an ironic exhortation or invitation to submit to humiliation, usually by a

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superior, or oppressive organisation. The initials, used in office slang and originating in the USA, stand for ‘bend over, here it comes again’.

boho *adj*

bohemian, often in the sense of scruffy and/or irresponsible. This Americanism was fashionable from the late 1980s among London journalists.

bohunk *n American*

an East European immigrant. This old term deriving from Bohemian/Hungarian is offensive and occasionally still heard. It is synonymous with ‘oaf’.

boiler *n British*

a woman. A contemptuous, derogatory term, implying a lack of both attractiveness and intelligence, commonly used by young working-class males. The phrase ‘dodgy boiler’ suggests the extra possibility of sexually transmitted diseases. The word in this sense originated pre-World War II when it referred to an older woman with the dimensions and explosive attributes of the contraption. An alternative derivation is from ‘boiler’ as used to denote a tough or scrawny chicken.

boiling the ocean *phrase*

carrying out a very onerous task for little or no result. A long-standing item of workplace slang.

boink *vb American*

to have sex (with), **fuck**. A 1980s variation of **bonk**, sufficiently inoffensive to be used in TV series such as *Moonlighting*.

bokoo[1] *adj American*

very. This facetious adoption of the French *beaucoup* (‘much’ or ‘many’) probably originated in black bebop or white Cajun usage, but by the 1990s was fashionable among **hip hop** aficionados and white adolescents. (Some authorities claim alternatively that it was adopted by US servicemen from the French-speaking Vietnamese. The same French word appeared in British slang after World War I in the form ‘boko’, now obsolete.).

The program was, like, bokoo boring.

bokoo[2] *n American*

a large quantity or a number of items. The noun form is probably less common than the adjectival.

She said how much did you want and I said, bokoo.

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bold *adj British*
flamboyant, daringly fashionable. A vogue word of the mid-1960s, originating as a **camp** code word for a fashionable or overt **gay**. The word was adopted by **mods** as a term of approbation in 1965 and was used as the name of a chain of men's boutiques.

bolid *n British*
hashish. The word is an alteration of the earlier **solid**, in use among students in the south of England in 2002.

bollers *n British*
money. The term is probably a humorous alteration of dollars, perhaps influenced by **boyz**. It may mean simply money or a large quantity of money, as in 'He's got bollers'. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

bollixed, bollixed-up *adj*
ruined, messed up. A derivation of **bollocks** which, in American English, is used as a less offensive version of 'ball(s)ed-up'.

bollock[1] *n British*
a ball (in the sense of a dance). A **Sloane Ranger** witticism said quite unselfconsciously by girls as well as boys, Hunt bollocks and Charity bollocks being regular features in the annual social calendar.

bollock[2] *vb British*
to chastise, severely scold or dress down. The word has been used in this way since the early years of the 20th century.

bollocking *n British*
a severe telling-off, chastisement or dressing-down

> *'He was all set for giving me a bollocking for parking where I shouldn't.'*
> (*Guardian*, 12 December 1987)

bollock-naked *adj British*
completely nude. A more vehement version is 'stark bollock-naked'. In spite of its etymology, the expression may on occasion refer to women.

bollocks
1. *n pl* the testicles. A version of this word has existed since Anglo-Saxon times; in Old English it was *bealluc*, a diminutive or familiar elaboration of *bula*, meaning ball. For much of its existence the word, usually spelled 'ballocks', was standard (if coarse) English.

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2. *n pl British* rubbish, nonsense. Often used as an exclamation or in expressing derision or dismissal such as 'a load of (old) bollocks', this sense of the term has existed since the early 20th century.

> '*Never Mind the Bollocks, Here's the Sex Pistols.*'
> (Title of LP, 1977)

See also **bollock**[1]

3. *n, adj* **the bollocks** *British* (something) excellent. A shortened form of **the dog's bollocks**, used by younger speakers since around 2000.

bollocksed *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

bollocky *adj Australian*
a variant form of **bollock-naked**

bollox, bollocks *adj British*
bad. An adjectival form of the earlier noun, used by younger speakers since 2000.

bolt *vb American*
to leave, go away. A **Valley Girl** and teenagers' expression usually denoting a leisurely departure.

bolted-up *adj British*
a synonym for **fitted up** or **framed**, in criminal jargon of the late 1980s

> *'I've got about 30 previous – about half of those, I was bolted-up.'*
> (Recorded, bag snatcher, London, 1988)

bom *adj British*
exciting, impressive. The term, used by young black speakers in London since 2000, may be a form of **bomb** or **boom**.

bomb *vb*
to put one's **tag** (personal signature) on a building. From the jargon of graffiti artists.

> '*Welcome to a freshly-bombed station.*'
> (Graffito, East Putney underground station, London, 1988)

bomb, the *n, adj*

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(something) superlative. A vogue term in the USA in **hip** talk, teenage and campus slang since the later 1990s, now also heard in other English-speaking areas. It is often rendered as 'da bomb' in imitation of Afro-Caribbean speech or hip talk.

bombaclaat *n See* **bambaclaat**

bombed *adj*

drunk or **stoned** on illicit drugs. 'Bombed out of one's mind/skull' is a common elaboration.

> *'Harvey decided his only real option was to get bombed out of his skull; some things never went out of style, thank God…'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

bomber *n*

1a. a pill or capsule of an illicit drug, especially amphetamines.

See also **black bombers**

1b. a **joint**, especially a large or powerful one

2. a graffiti artist. From the verb to **bomb**.

3. *South African* a train. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

bona *adj*, *exclamation British*

excellent, fine, the real thing. An allpurpose term of approbation increasingly heard among working-class Londoners in the 1980s, probably derived from 'bona fide' or from the Spanish and Italian words for good (*buena* and *buona*). In the 1960s bona was part of the **camp** lexicon (popularised in Kenneth Horne's radio comedy shows), originating in theatrical performers' and prostitutes' argot of the 19th century, in which it often meant 'beautiful'.

> *a bona geezer*

bonce *n British*

the head. Bonce was a mid-19th-century dialect and schoolboy term for a big marble. The word was soon adapted to mean the head, and in that sense remained popular in young people's usage until the 1960s. It now sounds old-fashioned or affectedly upper class, but may be due for revival, in common with other obsolescent but 'jolly' words.

bone[1] *vb*

to have sex. A vulgarism, originating in American speech, in use in many

English-speaking areas. Common from the mid-1980s, it was recorded among black Londoners in 1999. This usage may be a back-formation from **boner**.

> *'I hate them.*
> *Yeah but would you bone them?'*
> (*Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, US film, 1992)

bone[2], bones *n*
the drug **crack**. In this sense the usage appeared around 2000.
bonehead *n British*
a. a complete fool
b. a **skinhead** of unusually low intelligence and/or extremely right-wing views. The expression was used by skinheads themselves to characterise their more brutal fellows, who may also differentiate themselves by having almost completely shaven heads.
boner *n*
1. a clumsy error, serious mistake. The origin of the term is not clear; it may be inspired by 'bone-headed' or by a 'bone-jarring' blow.
2. an erection. 'Bone', 'hambone' and 'jigging bone' are all archaic slang terms for the penis.

> *'Do you really want to get all dressed up so some Drakkar Noir-wearing Dexter with a boner feels you up?'*
> (*10 Things I Hate About You*, US film, 1999)

bones *n pl*
1. dice
2. *American* money
3. the drug
crack boneyard *n* a cemetery
bong[1], bhong *n*
a water-pipe for smoking cannabis, strictly one with a carburation hole so that the smoker can add air at will to the smoke. The typical bong is smaller than a hubble-bubble but larger than a pipe. A part of late 1960s drug paraphernalia. From the late 1980s the word referred also to a **crack** pipe.
bong[2], bong on *vb*
a. *Australian* to smoke cannabis in a water-pipe (a **bong**)
b. *American* to smoke **crack**

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bong[3] *vb British*
to hit, beat up. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010. A contemporary synonym is **tump**.
bonged *adj*
stoned after smoking cannabis or **crack**
BONGO *n British*
a lazy, inert police officer. The police slang term is an abbreviation for 'books on, never goes out'. Synonyms are **clothes hanger**, **FLUB** and **uniform carrier**.
See also **BINGO seat**
bongo'd *adj British*
thoroughly intoxicated by an illicit drug or, less commonly, alcohol. A variant form of synonymous terms such as **bombed** and **banjo'd**.
bonk *vb British*
to have sex (with). A vogue word of the late 1980s; first heard in the late 1970s and quickly picked up by the media as a useful, vigorous, but printable euphemism for **fuck**. (The word was first broadcast in a British TV comedy series; at a later date, the tennis champion Boris Becker was dubbed 'Bonking Boris' by the gutter press.) It is a childish synonym for 'hit'; the sexual sense may derive from the sound of energetic bouncing. Alternatively, an extended correspondence in *Private Eye* magazine suggested that this had long been a schoolboy term meaning to masturbate or ejaculate. It may also be significant that the immediately precedent vogue word for copulate among teenagers was **knob**, which in **backslang** would give bonk.

> *'They do call it bonking after all, which, as everyone knows, is THE word used by promiscuous people who DON'T REALLY LIKE SEX.'*
> (Julie Burchill, *Elle* magazine, December 1987)

bonkers *adj*
a. crazy. A common colloquialism in Britain since the mid-1960s (it seems to have existed in restricted use since the 1920s), bonkers has more recently been adopted by American teenagers. The inspiration behind it is uncertain, but it may refer to a bang ('bonk') on the head.
b. fun. Influenced by the associated notions of wild, excessive and unrestrained, this adapted sense of the term has been popular among adolescents since 2000.

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We had a bonkers day out.

bonzer *adj Australian*
excellent, great. A word sometimes adopted for humorous use by British speakers. It may derive from bonanza or from Latinate words for 'good'.

boo *n American*
1a. a term of endearment, especially towards a partner of either sex
1b. a 'significant other', e.g. a partner, girl/boyfriend
An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
2. marihuana. A former black slang word, adopted by **hippies** in the late 1970s. It is possibly a pre-World War II adoption of *jabooby*, an African term for fear, or else derives from the adjectival sense.

boob[1], boo-boo *vb*
to blunder, commit a gaffe or error. The verb to boob, based on the earlier nouns 'booby' and 'boob' in the sense of a fool, has been in use since before World War II, the reduplicated form boo-boo since the 1960s.

boob[2] *n British*
jail. An item of prison slang from the 1990s, probably a shortened version of **booby hatch** in the sense of an institution in which one becomes crazy.

boobs *n pl*
female breasts. The only slang word for the breasts which is currently acceptable in 'polite circles'. (It is also used in the singular form, 'boob'.) It is a less brusque variant of the more vulgar **bubs** or **bubbies** which probably derive from the noises made by suckling babies. Boobs has been a fashionable term since the mid-1960s; bubbie since the 17th century.

'Gimme the good old days – when a pair of boobs was a couple of dumb guys.'
(*Smokey and the Bandit III*, US film, 1983)

booby hatch *n*
a psychiatric hospital. A jocular term, originally from North America. The association with **boob** and 'booby' is obvious; hatch or hutch is an archaic term for many different enclosures and containers.

boo-coo(s) *n, adj American*
variant forms of **bokoo**

boof, boof-head *n Australian*

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a stupid person. The terms are heard throughout the English-speaking world, but probably originated in Australian usage before World War II.

boog *n British*

a foolish, unfortunate or unpleasant person, a misfit. In use among adolescents since 2000. It is probably an arbitrary coinage, possibly influenced by **booger** and/or **bugger**.

booger *n American*

a piece of mucus from the nose. This is the American version of **bogey**.

book[1] *vb American*

to depart, leave. A fashionable term of the 1990s in black street usage and also heard among white adolescents. A variety of euphemisms (like its contemporaries **bail**, **bill**, **jam** and **jet**) for 'run away' are essential to the argot of gang members and their playground imitators. The origin of this usage is not certain; it may derive from an earlier phrase 'book it', meaning that someone has to return home quickly in order to record a transaction.

book[2] *adj British*

cool. When using predictive text in text messaging, an attempt to enter 'cool' will prompt the option 'book', hence its ironic substitution by teenagers also in speech.

booky *adj*

a. suspicious

b. strange. The term was defined by one user as 'weird or actin' weird'.

First attested in the early noughties, the youth slang term may derive from a pejorative interpretation of 'bookish' in the sense of excessively earnest and studious. Later in the decade a possibly folk etymology claimed that it was inspired by the shadiness of bookmakers or 'bookies'.

boom[1] *n*

1. *American* a stereo cassette player, particularly one fitted in a car. A teenagers' term recorded in California in 1987.

2. a party. A teenagers' term in use in Britain and the USA since the early 1980s.

boom[2] *adj*

a. excellent, exciting

b. sexually attractive

The usage, popular since 2000, probably originated in Afro-Caribbean speech. In 2005, pupils at a South London secondary school excused their apparent booing of Prime Minister Tony Blair by claiming that they were in fact

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chanting ‘boom!’

boomer *n*

1. *Australian* a particularly large kangaroo. ‘Boom’ is an archaic term meaning to rush or move forcefully.

2. *Australian* something excellent, admirable, exciting

3. *American* a member of the so-called baby-boom generation born between 1945 and 1960. The term came into prominence in the 1990s as the adult lifestyle of this age-group came under renewed scrutiny.

boom-ting *n British*

something excellent or impressive. An item of black British slang adopted by adolescents during the 1990s, combining the slang sense of **boom** and the Afro-Caribbean pronunciation of ‘thing’.

boondocks, the boondocks *n American*

an out-of-the-way place, a rural community, the back of beyond, **the sticks**. In Tagalog, a language spoken in the Philippines, *bundok* means a mountain (area). The word was picked up by US service personnel in World War II.

> *He comes from somewhere out in the boondocks.*

boong *n Australian*

a coloured person. An offensive racist epithet based on an Aboriginal word, but used as a catch-all term regardless of nationality.

Compare **choong**

boonies, the *n pl*

shorter forms of **boondocks**

boopsin’, boopzin’ *See* **bupzin(g) boost** *vb*

1. *American* to steal. Originally from black slang, perhaps influenced by **lift**, **hoist** and **heist**, the term is now in general use among young people. It usually refers to petty theft, often shoplifting.

> *‘Some gals go in for boosting, or paper-pushing or lifting leathers. Others work the chloral hydrate.’*
> (*Wild Town*, Jim Thompson, 1957)

2. *South African* to assist or help. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

boosted *adj*

pleased, proud. This slang usage, recorded among London students in 2001,

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may derive from phrases such as ‘boost one’s self-esteem’.

boot *vb*

1. *American* to vomit. This **preppie** expression is either echoic or is a blend of **barf** and ‘hoot’.

2. to leave, depart. Like **bail**, **book**, **break** a key term in the argot of street gangs.

booted *adj*

1. *American* expelled, ‘booted out’ (of school or college). A **preppie** term of the 1970s.

2. *British* ugly. One of a set of terms, including **busted** and **kicked**, in vogue since 2000 and employing a damage metaphor.

bootie call *n*

a request or demand for romance or sex. An expression from the lexicon of **rap** and **hip hop**, adopted by UK teenagers from around 1999.

booty, bootie *n*

a. the backside, buttocks

Check that booty.

b. sex

Get some booty.

Since the late 1990s this US variant form of the Caribbean **batty** has become an emblematic item in the lexicon of **rap**, hip hop, R ’n’ B, etc.

booze *vb*, *n*

(to drink) alcohol. ‘On the booze’ may mean habituated to alcohol or on a drinking binge. The word originated in Middle English as *bousen*, from the Middle Dutch and Flemish *busen*, a word based on the root *bus-*, meaning ‘swelling’.

booze-up *n*

a drinking bout or drinks party

bop[1] *vb*

1a. to dance

‘Bop till you drop.’
(Record title, Ry Cooder, 1974)

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1b. to move in a fast but relaxed way. This usage became popular in Britain in the late 1960s and is still heard.

Why don't we bop down to the supermarket and grab some beers.

2. to hit or punch

Say that again and I'll bop you a good one.

bop[2] *n*
1. a fast, **cool** style of modern jazz introduced in the 1940s; also known as bebop. Bop was accompanied by rapid nonsense lyrics and dancing.
2. a dance. A word from 1950s America, revived in the 1970s and still popular in Britain, among teenagers and students in particular.

Are you going to the art school bop?

bop[3]**, bopper** *n American*
a promiscuous female. The pejorative term is applied to girls thought to be generally 'of loose morals', specifically to those who steal others' boyfriends and/or in the words of one user in 2007, 'have a reputation for giving oral sex'.
bopper *n*
1. *American* a **cool** musician, dancer or devotee of **bop**
2. a **teenybopper**. This shortened form of the word was especially popular in Britain in the 1970s to describe a vivacious, party-loving (usually small or childlike) young girl; a **raver**.
boracic, brassic(k) *adj British*
penniless, broke. The word is a shortening of the rhyming slang 'boracic lint': *skint*. A genuine example of London working-class argot, this term was adopted into raffish speech in general from the early 1970s. (Boracic is an older name for boric acid used as a weak antiseptic impregnating bandages, etc.)
borer *n British*
a knife, especially when carried or used as a weapon. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.
born-again *combining form British*
an intensifying phrase used to prefix another pejorative term, the usage (which

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may have arisen in armed-services' speech) is based on the notion of a 'born-again Christian' being a particularly extreme or intense example of the variety

'In my humble opinion he behaved like a born-again bastard.'
(Recorded, executive, Guildford, England, 1995)

See also **ocean-going**

BORP *n British*
an unattractive person of the opposite sex. The initials stand for 'big old rough piece', and are typically used by males of a female. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

bo selecta!, bo! *exclamation*
an expression of enthusiasm, approval, etc. The phrase, from the garage music scene, literally meaning 'excellent DJ', was popularised by the comic persona Ali G played by Sasha Baron Cohen and then by its use as the title of an anarchic UK TV comedy starring Avid Merrion.

bosfotick *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

bosh[1] *vb British*
1. an allpurpose verb which, in club and DJ culture, can replace, e.g., play, consume, go, finish, etc. The term was posted on the B3ta website in 2004
2. to perform oral sex, hence the noun form. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2005.

bosh[2] *n British*
a promiscuous female. The highly derogatory term has been used in street-gang code and its imitations in the later nough-ties.

boss[1] *adj*
excellent, first-rate, superlative. Currently a fashionable word among teenagers all over the English-speaking community, boss originated in American black street jargon of the early 1960s. It was picked up by other speakers, but it remained an Americanism. (The music industry attempted to promote the 'Boss town sound' in order to establish Boston as the US equivalent of Liverpool in 1964; Duane Eddy had a 1960s hit with *Boss Guitar*.) In the 1970s and 1980s the usage spread through the language of disco, **funk** and **rap** to the young of Britain and Australia.

boss[2] *n*

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a term of address for a stranger or friend, like **blood**, **bredren**, **cuz**, **bro'**, etc. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003 in the UK

bostin' *adj British*

excellent. The word may be a form of 'bursting', or derive from **bust** which, since the 19th century, has had the slang sense of a wild spree or party. Bostin' is common in northwest England and the East Midlands.

bot *vb, n*

a. *Australian* (to behave as) an irritant or cadger. A shortening of 'bot-fly' (a native parasite) or 'botulism'.

b. *British* a shortened form of 'bottom', **arse**

bother *n British*

trouble, violence, aggression. A typical example of menacing understatement as it occurs in London working-class speech (**spanking**, **seeing-to** and 'have a word with (someone)' are other examples). The use of bother by police officers and thugs as a euphemism for violence reached public notice in the late 1960s when it became a **skinhead** rallying cry, usually rendered as **bovver**.

bothered *adj British See* **bovvered**

botter *n British*

a sodomist, **gay** male. The term is typically used pejoratively or facetiously by males of males. **Bottybasher** is a synonym.

bottibasher *n See* **botty-basher**

bottle[1] *n British*

courage, bravery, 'nerve', especially in the phrases to 'have a lot of bottle', to **lose one's bottle** and 'his/her bottle's gone'. It derives from 'bottle and glass', rhyming slang for **arse**. Most users of **bottle** are ignorant of its derivation (compare the earlier **berk**). The word is long-established in the repertoire of South and East London rhyming slang, but surfaced in widespread usage only in the mid-1970s (probably via television renderings of police or criminal speech) to enjoy a vogue culminating in the adoption of the slogan 'Milk has gotta lotta bottle' for a nationwide advertising campaign in 1985. The word is pronounced with a medial glottal stop by cockneys and their imitators.

> *'If you've got an old PC trained twenty years ago and he's got no bottle, then you have to have somebody chase and get it [a stolen car].'*
> (*Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

bottle[2] *vb British*

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1. to hit with a bottle. A widespread brawler's tactic which seems to have become less widespread since the 1960s.
2. to collect money on behalf of a busker or other street entertainer

bottle and glass *n British*
arse. The rhyming-slang phrase, still heard in 2004, probably dates back to the 1960s, if not earlier. It is also the origin of the better-known **bottle**, meaning courage.

bottle it *vb British*
a later synonym for the more widespread expression **bottle out**, recorded among London football hooligans in the late 1980s

> *'Blair had decided to cancel his reshuffle. After last year's fiasco…he effectively "bottled it", knowing that the wheels were already coming off.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 25 July 2004)

bottle out *vb British*
to lose one's nerve. From **bottle** in the sense of courage.

bottler *n Australian*
a powerful, forceful or impressive person. It is probably an alteration of **battler**.

> *'You're an absolute bottler, you are – the most powerful woman I've ever…!'*
> (*Let The Blood Run Free*, Australian TV comedy, 1993)

bottom burp *n British*
a **fart**. An example of 'schoolboy humour' not confined solely to schoolchildren.

bottom-feeder *n*
an individual engaged in 'doubtful', sordid or disreputable activities. The image evoked is of a scavenging fish (swimming in murky waters) and the phrase is used in the slang of the workplace, sometimes as a synonym for **bottom-fisher**.

Compare **pond scum**

bottom-fisher *n*
a trader in cheap and/or disreputable shares or commodities in the jargon of financial traders of the 1990s

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'The bottom-fisher pulled an archer from his bag.'
(*Evening Standard*, 9 December 1994)

botty-basher, botty-bandit *n British*
a male homosexual. A term of abuse among **hip hop** aficionados and schoolchildren.

boughetto *adj American*
materialistic, fashion-obsessed. A blend of **bourgie** and **ghetto**. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

'As boughetto as Shannon is, she's still my friend.'
(Recorded, US student, 2002)

boulder-holder *n*
a brassière. A supposedly humorous phrase used invariably by males since the 1960s.

bounce *vb*
1. to leave

I'm bored. Let's bounce.

2. to behave aggressively. The word has been used in this sense by London teenagers since the 1990s, but bounce denoting swagger dates from the late 17th century.

Look at that plum bouncing.

bounce, the *n*
1. the sack (from one's job) or a rejection (by a sweetheart). A later version of 'the boot'.
2. one's fate, an inevitable result. Usually in expressions of resignation, such as 'that's the bounce'.

bounced (out) *adj*
fired from one's job, ejected, expelled or rejected. The image is one of forcible and speedy ejection resulting in one bouncing off one's backside on the floor or pavement.

bouncy-bouncy *n*
an act of sexual intercourse. A coy or joky euphemism invented by adults in imitation of children's language. It is usually used in the expression 'play

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bouncy-bouncy'.

bounty bar *n British*

a black person who imitates white mannerisms or collaborates with white society, an 'Uncle Tom'. Bounty bar, derived from the trademark name of a type of confectionery, like the synonym **coconut**, implies that such people are dark (like the chocolate) outside and white inside. The term is typically used by black or Asian teenagers.

bourgie, boojie *adj*

supposedly middle-class in taste and/or behaviour, materialistic, snobbish. The pejorative words, from bourgeois, originated in US speech.

Bourneville boulevard *n*

the anus. The vulgarism (Bourneville is a trademark for Cadbury's chocolate) is heard in such phrases as 'cruising the Bourneville boulevard', referring to 'active' and 'predatory' male homosexual behaviour, and was reported by the former *Sun* journalist and *LBC* radio presenter, Richard Littlejohn. **Marmite motorway** is a contemporary British synonym; **Hershey highway** is the American equivalent.

bovver *n British*

trouble, **aggro**. A spelling, in imitation of a London accent, of **bother** in its menacing euphemistic sense of physical violence or extreme aggravation. 'You want bovver?' was the standard challenge issued by **skinheads**.

bovver-boots *n pl*

heavy boots as worn as part of the **skinhead** uniform in the late 1960s. Skinheads first wore army surplus boots, later adopting 'Doc Martens' (DMs).

bovver-boy *n*

a. a youth, particularly a **skinhead**, who enjoys fighting and conflict and is always attempting to provoke trouble. A coinage, based on the noun **bovver**, from the late 1960s.

b. someone who is brought in to do a difficult job, a trouble-shooter. By humorous analogy with the above.

bovvered *adj British*

concerned

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Bovver, an imitation of a working-class London pronunciation of bother, has made two spectacular appearances in the English national conversation in the last half-century. Bother, often in the phrase ‘a spot of bother’, was part of the vocabulary of menacing understatement and euphemism favoured both by criminals and the police in the years after World War II. This style of discourse gave rise to a ‘good seeing-to’, meaning a murderous assault, and ‘having a word with’ someone, denoting a maiming. Bother (a synonym for **aggro**, which seems to have fallen out of use) thus referred to extreme aggravation and/or physical violence, and in this sense was adopted by the skinheads of the later 1960s in their standard challenge, ‘You want bovver?’ Once the media became aware of the skinhead, cast him as the latest in a line of hooligan folk-devils (teddy boys and later punks were others) and fomented a moral panic around him, the public became acquainted with the phrases **bovver-boy** and **bovver-boots** (first heavy black polished army surplus boots, later lighter Doc Marten boots worn as part of the skinhead uniform). In 2005, bovver, like the US import ‘whatever’, became a catchphrase symbolising the blasé unconcern of youngsters, especially females and particularly, though not exclusively, working-class and so-called **chav** girls, for social niceties. This time it was part of the phrases ‘not bovvered’, or the defiant ‘Am I bovvered?’ (‘Does my face look bovvered?’ was a slightly later embellishment). Popularised by comedienne Catherine Tate impersonating the stroppy teenager Lauren, it was nominated Word of the Year for 2006 and featured in Tate’s duet with PM Tony Blair (for me his finest moment). As blogger Sarah Phillips recorded in October of that year,‘…town centres, branches of McDonalds and playgrounds were suddenly filled with squawks of “bovvered” by excitable youngsters who thought they were being clever’. A media catchphrase imitating the usages of the playground and street had been appropriated, as the jargon has it, by the real frequenters of those milieux. Posher young ladies might prefer to pronounce the word correctly, and the word on its own could function as a sarcastic tag, as in ‘So she hates me. Bothered’.

bowl[1] *vb*

a. to leave in a hurry

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b. to swagger, adopt an aggressive gait

Look at him bowling along.

bowl[2] *n*
an exaggerated walk. The walker falls to one side and swings his arms. An emblematic term from youth slang in the UK and USA since the late 1990s.

Mmm, have you seen that bowl!

bowler *n British*
a **chav**. The term may refer to a supposedly characteristic **bowl** or swagger. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.
bowser *n British*
an ugly or unattractive woman. A male term of contempt coined on the basis of **dog** and the later **bow-wow**.
bow-wow *n*
a. an unattractive woman
b. anything inferior, unappealing or worthless Both senses of the nursery word are more recent synonyms for **dog** in its (originally American) slang sense. In City slang '**bow-wow** stocks' are poorly performing shares.
bow-wows *n pl American*
dogs in the sense of the feet
box *n*
1a. the anus. An old term popularised by male homosexuals in the 1970s.
1b. the male genitals. A term occasionally used by British schoolboys (influenced by 'cricket box', a protective shield for the genitals) and by male homosexuals.
1c. the vagina. An uncommon, but persistent usage since the 1950s in all parts of the English-speaking world. The origin may be an unaffectionate reference to a 'container' or may derive from 'box of tricks'.
2a. a coffin
2b. a safe. Used by criminals, among others, throughout the 20th century.
3. a guitar. This usage was adopted by British rock musicians in the late 1960s from America, where it was originally used by black jazz and rock musicians in the 1950s.
4. *American* a portable cassette/radio player. A version of the longer 'ghetto/beat/rasta box', heard in the later 1970s.

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5. the box television. No longer really slang, but a common colloquialism, especially in Britain.

boxed-up *adj*

1. *British* comfortable, content. This vogue term of the early 1990s probably derives from the notion of a homeless person comfortably accommodated in a squat or a **basher**, etc., but was generalised to refer to any state of contentment. **Made-up** is a near synonym from northern English speech.

A new girlfriend and a flat and a car; I'm well boxed-up.

2. *American* intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. This usage may be related to the earlier 'boxed out', meaning uninhibited or wild (by contrast with the colloquial 'boxed-in').

boxhead *n Australian*

a stupid person. The term was one of many insults employed by the former Australian prime minister, Paul Keating, in outbursts in Parliament during the 1990s.

box the jesuit *vb American*

(of a male) to masturbate. The phrase was coined by analogy with the earlier **bash the bishop** and was adopted as the name of a 1990s rock band.

boy *n*

heroin. Although this coded use of the standard word became common in the 1990s, it originated in US street slang of the 1920s. Its ultimate derivation is obscure, but may possibly evoke the image of a boy as an ever-present servant or a term of address for a slave.

He was trying to score some boy.

boy-dem, boi-dem *n British*

the police. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

boyed *adj British*

shamed, humiliated, condescended to, mocked. The term is an important item of multiethnic youth slang recorded during the noughties decade. It derives from the notion of black male servants or others in subordinate positions being referred to as 'boy' and is an important symbolic component in, e.g., street culture where respect and shame are crucial, and in the playground where mockery is often the context.

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'If they feel they have been disrespected they don't say "dissed" any more but say that they have been "boyed", as in looked down upon and called "boy".'
(The Times, 30 January 2006)

boyf *n*
a. a boyfriend
b. a boy
The abbreviation may have occurred in teenage usage, but in the UK was notable as an example of journalese attempting to replicate adolescent speech. The more generalised later sense mirrors this.

boyment *n British*
an act of shaming or denigrating someone, from the adjective **boyed**. The word was in use in South London playgrounds in 2009.

boy off *vb British*
to denigrate, shame, humiliate, insult, mock. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since the mid noughties decade, the word is inspired by the adjective **boyed**.

boy racer *n British*
an irresponsible young car owner. A term of contempt applied to youths who characteristically decorate or customise cars and drive dangerously.

boystown *n*
the male homosexual **scene**, the **gay** milieu or part of town. A code term from the 1970s gay lexicon derived from the cult 1938 film *Boys' Town*, dealing sentimentally with juvenile delinquents.

boyz *n British*
£1. The term always appears in the seemingly plural form, so that one boyz = £1, ten boyz = £10. It was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994. **Bollers** and **luka** are contemporary synonyms.

bozack *n American*
a. the backside, buttocks. A term from **hip hop** vocabulary recorded in 2002.
b. the male genitals. The term is typically used by **hip hop** aficionados. In both senses the word originated as an elaboration with an extra syllable of the word **back** in its slang meanings.

Get that hottie on my bozack.

bozo *n*

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a buffoon, a clumsy or foolish person. A mild term of contempt which can sometimes sound almost affectionate. It has been widely applied to the former US president Ronald Reagan. Originally from the USA and Canada, and dating from at least the 1920s, the word is now in limited use in Britain and Australia. Before the 1960s it meant a man or simple fellow, since then it has been adopted as a name for circus clowns. Attempts have been made to derive the word from Spanish origins such as *vosotros* (the familiar plural form of 'you') or a Mexican slang term for facial hair. In Italian *bozo* means a lump or bump.

> *'Capable of putting up with every bozo and meathead who comes his way.'* (Jonathan Keates reviewing Malcolm Bradbury's *Unsent Letters*, *Observer*, 5 June 1988)

bozo-filter *n*
an alternative name for a **killfile** in the 1990s patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**

bra *n British*
best friend. The word has been popular among younger speakers since the late 1990s. **Bessie** is a synonym.

braap, brap, blaap, blap *exclamation British*
the expressions are used for agreement, as a threat, a greeting, an exclamation of triumph, to show approval or just to end a sentence

There's something rather unsettling about 13-year-old schoolgirls imitating the rapid fire of an AK47, Uzi or Glock 9mm gun instead of just squealing **kewl** as an allpurpose mark of approval. But that's what's happening when you hear them gleefully yelling **braap**! The word, or rather, noise, first cropped up in the 1990s conversations of **hip hop gangstas** and their **wigga** imitators, who often accompanied it with a 'gun-hand', cocking a pistol with the fingers and pointing it, usually, but not always, in fun. In those days **pow pow**! or **bullet**! were alternative cries, but these seem to have disappeared. By the mid-noughties the b-word was identified with **chavs**, but now seems to have established itself in the school playground, where some of the denizens have converted it to the softer-sounding **blaap**! 'That Kayleigh, she's well fit.' 'Braap!' 'Whassup, girlf?' 'Blaap!'

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brace *vb American*
to accost, **shake down**. A rather old-fashioned underworld term.
brackers *adj British*
broke, penniless. A word heard in the 1980s which is an invention based on **boracic** or a deformation of 'broke'.
Brad (Pitt) *vb, n*
(to) **shit**. '(An attack of) the Brad Pitts' denotes a case of diarrhoea. An item of student slang borrowing the name of the Hollywood movie star, in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
Brahms (and Liszt) *adj British*
drunk. Rhyming slang for **pissed**. A fairly popular cockney term since the 1930s which was given wider currency by its use in television comedies of the early 1970s.
bran *n British*
a. cannabis
b. heroin for smoking
The term is an alteration of **brown**.
brandy *n British*
the backside, buttocks. Used in this sense the term has been heard among the London **gay** community since the 1960s and may have originated from the rhyming-slang expression 'brandy and rum': **bum**.
brasco *n Australian*
a toilet
brass[1] *n British*
1. money. Brass has been an obvious metaphor or euphemism as long as the metal has been used in coins. The word is currently more widespread in northern England.
2. a prostitute. Originally in the form 'brass nail', this working-class usage is rhyming slang for **tail**, in its sexual sense.
3. a shorter form of **brass neck brass**[2] *adj British*
1. broke, penniless. Pronounced to rhyme with 'gas', never the southern English 'class', this is a short form of **boracic** or **brassick** heard among teenagers in the 1990s.
2. a shorter form of **brass-monkeys**
3. bad. In this sense the word was recorded in West London schools in 2008.
brass eye *n British*

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the anus. This obscure vulgarism, used by schoolboys, was adopted as the name of a controversial satirical TV comedy in 1997.

brassick *adj British*

broke, penniless. An alternative spelling of **boracic**.

brass-monkeys *adj British*

extremely cold. A shortening of 'brass-monkey time' or 'brass-monkey weather', this phrase refers to the widely known vulgar saying 'cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey!'. A rather farfetched explanation of the catchphrase is that a 'brass monkey' was a rack of cannonballs on board a warship.

brass neck *n British*

an intensive form of **neck** in the sense of 'cheek' or 'nerve'

BRB *phrase American*

1. 'be right back'. Used to signal the interruption of a conversation. From online conversation but now used orally.

> *'I'm going to get a soda. BRB'.*

2. leave temporarily. From text messaging and online conversations.

> *'Nick's BRB'ed right now, but maybe I can help you.'*
> (Student slang)

breachen *n Jamaican*

friend(s), brother(s). A term from reggae music culture synonymous with **bredren, hidren, idren**.

bread *n*

money. In the 1960s this usage supplanted the earlier **dough** in **hip** parlance; by the late 1970s the word was dated and in the 1980s had largely been replaced by a variety of colourful alternatives (in Britain, words like **dosh**, **rhino**, etc.).

> *'This year two chicks and I got enough bread together and flew to Eilat (Israel) to see what was happening out there.'*
> (Reader's letter in *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

breadbasket *n*

the abdomen. A pugilists' euphemism, first recorded in 1753.

breadhead *n*

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someone who is motivated by money, a mercenary person. A term of disapproval from the **hippy** era, applied to those professing loyalty to the counterculture but who openly or covertly sold out to commercialism or profit.

> *'Bob Geldof, then an impoverished photographer's assistant, sold him photos of Jagger and Pete Townshend which are still reproduced. Goldsmith, always an unrepentant "breadhead", parted with ten quid.'*
> (*Sunday Times* magazine, June 1989)

break *vb American*
to leave, depart. A synonym for **boot, jam, jet, bail**, heard since 2000. It may be influenced by the phrase 'make a break for it' or possibly 'break for the border'.

breakers *adj British*
excellent, exciting. A vogue term among clubbers, **hip hop** aficionados, etc., since the later 1990s.

breakfast *n*
1. *British* ketamine. The drug is also nicknamed 'Special K' after a breakfast cereal, hence this play on words.

> *'…you got any breakfast? …Man, you look like you already had yours…'*
> (Recorded, art student, UK, 2002)

2. *See* **dingo's breakfast; dog's breakfast; Mexican breakfast**

break it down *vb British*
to enjoy oneself, act boisterously. A vogue term among teenagers and devotees of dancefloor and **acid house** culture from the end of the 1980s. The term, perhaps American in origin, was also recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994, sometimes as an exclamation.

break north *vb American*
to depart, leave. A vogue term in black street slang of the 1990s, the origin of the term is obscure but may evoke the escape of a slave from the southern states. A variety of euphemisms (like its contemporaries **bail, book, jam** and **jet**) for 'run away' are essential to the argot of gang members and their playground imitators.

breathing out of one's arse/hoop/ring *adj*
tired, exhausted. The phrase, evoking a desperate need for extra oxygen, is in

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army and Officer Training Corps usage.

bred *vb British*

to behave in a sycophantic manner, curry favour, 'suck up'. A term in use among schoolchildren and students from around 2002.

Stop bredding Mr Green.

bredder *n British*

1. a 'copycat', imitator, cheat

2. a sycophant

top bredder

Although it's now an allpurpose term for someone who copies, including the fellow-pupil (male or female) who's peering over your shoulder in class, pen in hand, there are several more layers of meaning to this fashionable insult. The bredder – the word was popularised by **grime** star Dizzee Rascal in 2007 – can also be a hanger-on, a **mini-me** who imitates your mannerisms, takes credit for your fashion statements. Breddin' can consist not just of cheating by copying but of stealing ideas, **bigging oneself up**, making false claims and letting down friends. Spelling is usually optional in teen milieux, but in this case there's a fine distinction that must be observed between 'bredda(h)', Caribbean for brother, a genuine friend, someone you can rely on, and our new and ironic version of the same word.

That sneaky bredder's always suckin' up, you don' need him.

breddin' *n British*

copying, imitating, stealing (from) (someone). The less common gerund form comes from the noun **bredder**.

Don't be breddin' my style, bruv!

bredgie *n British*

a friend. The word is an alteration of **bredren**. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

bredren *n British*

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a good friend, welcome stranger. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers. **Hidren** and **idren** are alternative forms.

breed *vb American*

to make (a woman) pregnant. An item of black speech probably originating in the Caribbean. It occurs in the cult novel *Yardie* (1993) by Victor Headley.

breeder *n*

a heterosexual. A pejorative term in use among **gay** speakers, quoted by the San Francisco writer Armistead Maupin.

breeze *vb*

to move quickly, rush, run. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

breeze! *exclamation American*

an exhortation to relax, calm down. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

No need to get so aerated – just breeze.

breezy *adj, exclamation*

a. *American* excellent. The term was fashionable among adolescents in the early 1990s, often used as an allpurpose exclamation of approval.

b. *British* (of a place) smart, fashionable, **cool**. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2005.

Brendon, Brendan *n British*

a misfit, outsider, unattractive person. A synonym for **Billy no-mates** recorded in 2002. The original reference is unclear.

brer *n*

a friend. The term of address originated in southern US and black speech as a dialect pronunciation of brother. It is now widely used in the UK by **chavs**.

brew *n*

1. beer or a drink of beer. A word used by northern British drinkers (usually without the indefinite article) and by American college students (usually in the form ‘a brew’).

2. *British* tea. A term popular in institutions, especially in the 1950s.

brewer’s droop, brewer’s *n, phrase*

impotence, usually temporary, caused by drinking alcohol. The term is common in Britain, where it is now sometimes shortened to brewer’s, and in

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Australia. (Brewers featured in many comic or ribald expressions from the 16th to the 19th centuries.)

brewin' *adj British*

annoyed, infuriated. A term from black speech adopted by white and Asian speakers since 2000.

brewski *n American*

a beer. An elaboration of **brew** popular with students.

Brian *n British*

a boring, vacuous person. Supposedly a typical name for an earnest and tedious working-class or lower-middle-class male. The term was given humorous currency in the late 1970s and 1980s by joky references to the TV sports commentator Brian Johnson and a well-known sketch in the TV series *Monty Python's Flying Circus* concerning footballers. However, it was already heard among schoolboys in London in the late 1960s.

> *'Educating Brian.'*
> (Title of an article on "academic" footballers, *You* magazine, March 1988)

brick[1] *n British*

a mobile phone

brick[2] *adj American*

chilly, cold, freezing

> *Turn up the heat, it's brick in here.*

brick it *vb British*

to be extremely nervous, overcome with fear. A recent usage derived from the vulgarism **shitting bricks**.

> *'Although I was bricking it, when the light came on on top of the camera, it was like this fifth gear…'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 2 September 1988)

brickwit *n British*

a fool. A less offensive version of **fuckwit** recorded since 2000.

brief *n British*

1. a lawyer. Derived from the 'briefs', or documents containing a résumé of each case, with which the lawyer is prepared or 'briefed'. A working-class

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term used since before World War II by both police officers and criminals.
2. a passport. A word from the lexicon of drug smugglers, among others.

'They picked him up with a suitcase full of cash and three false briefs.'
(Recorded, convicted cocaine smuggler, London, 1987)

brights *n American*
intelligence, awareness. The term is a near synonym for **smarts** and is often used in the admonition 'turn up your brights!'.
brill *adj British*
wonderful, exciting. A teenagers' shortening of brilliant, used as an allpurpose term of approval since the late 1970s.

'They are a wicked group and steam up the charts with brill singles in the US.'
(Heavily ironic reader's letter, *NME*, 8 July 1989)

'I am having a completely utterly brill time…'
(Postcard from a 9-year-old, London, 1989)
brillo-pads *adj British*
excellent. An elaborated form of **brill**, used by London schoolchildren from the late 1980s, borrowing the trademark name of kitchen scouring pads.
bring down *vb*
to depress or disappoint. A black American and **beatnik** term, like the other phrasal verbs 'come down' and **put down**, adopted in Britain in the early 1960s by jazz enthusiasts among others. The phrase became one of the standard items in the **hippy** vocabulary. The past form 'brought down' was also used in Britain to mean suddenly depressed, especially after an initial drug **high**.

'Don't Bring Me Down.'

(Title of song by the Pretty Things, 1964)
bringdown *n*
a. a disappointment, a depressing experience. A black American and **beatnik** term popular among **hippies** in Britain. The word implies high expectations unfulfilled, or depression following elation.

'What a Bringdown'

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(Title of song recorded by Cream, 1969)

b. a depressing or morose person *Don't invite John – he's a real bringdown since Sally dumped him.*

bring it on! *exclamation British*

a cry of defiance, encouragement or invitation, in vogue in 2004

bristols *n pl British*

female breasts. A common vulgarism, from the rhyming slang 'Bristol City': **tittie**. (Bristol City is the name of the city's chief football team.)

Britney (Spears) *n pl British beers*

(rhyming slang). From the name of the American singing star.

Are you coming out for a few Britneys?

bro' *n American*

a shortening of 'brother'. An affectionate term of address used typically by black Americans to each other, and also by their imitators in other anglophone areas.

broad *n American*

a woman. A disparaging term in that it is exclusively used by men and implies a lack of respect for the woman in question. The origin of the word is not documented but is probably from 'broad-**ass**' or something similar, denoting an accommodating woman. (Immorality is not an integral part of the meaning in modern usage.)

'We've got Dustin Hoffman fighting Meryl Streep for a four-year-old in "Kramer vs Kramer"…Thirty years ago, the Duke would have slapped the broad around and shipped the kid off to military school.'
(*Real Men Don't Eat Quiche*, Bruce Feirstein, 1982)

broccoli *n*

1. money

2. marihuana

Both usages, inspired by the colour of the vegetable, are popular in the argot of hip hop aficionados and on campus.

brok *adj British*

broken, damaged, in disarray. This alteration of 'broke(n)' probably originated in black dialect. It was a vogue term among teenage gangs (**bruck**[ers] is an alternative form). The term was recorded in use among

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North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

bromance *n*

a close and affectionate, but nonsexual, typically public, relationship between two males. The blend of brother or **bro** and romance, which became a media cliché after 2010, was defined by one British speaker in 2007 as 'when two heterosexual lads are such good mates they spend as much time together as a couple'. The word, attributed to Dave Carnie, editor of the skateboard magazine *Big Brother*, was coined in the later 1990s and was borrowed as the title of a US reality MTV show in 2009.

Bronx cheer *n American*

a **farting** noise made with the lips and tongue; a **raspberry**. The Bronx is a mainly working-class borough of New York City.

broom-broom *n British*

a car. A nursery word sometimes used facetiously by adults.

He's got himself a new broom-broom.

brothel creepers *n pl British*

shoes with thick crepe soles, fashionable among **teddy boys** and others in the 1950s ('brothel stompers' is an American version). Brothel creepers has sometimes also denoted suede shoes or 'desert boots'.

'Red tiger-stripe brothel-creepers are all the rage.'
(*Tatler*, March 1987)

brother *n*

1. a friend, often shortened to **bro'** in **rap** and **hip hop** parlance

2. *British* a lesbian. Although a fairly predictable coinage, it may in fact be an ironic male response to the feminist use of 'sister' to indicate solidarity.

'They're all brothers in the canteen.'
(Recorded, London student, September 1995)

brown[1] *n*

1. *American* the anus. In this sense the word is probably an abbreviation of **brown eye**.

in/up the brown

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2. *British* a ten pound note or an amount of £10, from the colour of the banknote
3. *British* a cigarette, almost invariably used in the plural form, presumably from the colour of the tobacco

I'm going to pick some browns.

4. *British* heroin
brown[2] *vb American*
to sodomise, perform anal intercourse

The idea of browning really geeks me out!

brown bread *adj British dead.*
A rhyming-slang expression which probably originated in the 1960s and which is still in working-class use in London.
brown envelope *n British*
a full confession. The term, used by criminals and police officers in the 1990s, derives from the phrase 'to give (someone) a/the brown envelope' and typically describes the action of a 'supergrass' who confesses in return for a light sentence. The envelope in question probably evokes a mysterious package (e.g. containing a note or payment).
brown eye *n*
the anus. An Australianism also heard in Britain, not to be confused with 'big brown eyes', a colloquialism denoting female breasts or nipples.
brown hatter *n*
a male homosexual. A derogatory term from the 1950s, still occasionally heard. The term refers both to the idea of contact between the head of the penis and excrement and to the archaic upper-class notion that the wearing of brown hats on certain formal occasions marked out a man as socially unacceptable.
brownie *n British*
a Scotch, drink of whisky. A word used by middle-class and usually middle-aged drinkers.
brownie-hound *n*
a male homosexual. One of several 1980s epithets combining humour and hostility and evoking an image of a predatory sodomite ('chasing' or 'stealing' excreta). **Turd burglar** and **chocolate bandit** are synonyms.
brownie points *n pl*

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credit for good deeds, an imaginary award for virtuous actions. An American colloquialism which has caught on in Britain since the late 1970s.

brown-nose *vb, n*

to flatter, behave sycophantically (towards), or a flatterer or sycophant. A vulgarism common in all English-speaking countries at least since World War II. 'Brown-noser' is an alternative version of the noun form. From the image of kissing another person's backside. (*Private Eye*, the satirical magazine, has instituted a regular column in which the 'order of the Brown Nose' is awarded for nauseating sycophancy.)

brown-nosing the boss
'Now he is on his knees, brown-nosing
with the rest of them.'
(*Private Eye*, 1 April 1988)

brown trousers *n, adj British*

(a situation that is) very frightening. A lighthearted reference to the terrified person losing control of their bowel movements. Now mainly middle class in usage, the term probably dates from World War II, but has not previously been recorded in writing.

a brown trouser job
Getting up in front of all those people was
brown trousers.

bruck *adj British*

broken, destroyed. A dialect form of 'broken' in the speech of the southern USA and of the Caribbean, this term passed from black British usage into general adolescent usage in the 1990s. 'Bruckers' is an elaborated form of the same word.

bruck out *vb*

to dance, especially frenetically. The phrase, heard since around 2000, originates in Jamaican usage and is a dialect pronunciation of 'break out', in the sense of erupt, burst free.

bruck up *vb British*

to beat (someone) up. Originally from black speech, the phrase was adopted by younger speakers of other backgrounds from around 2000.

Brummie, Brummy *n, adj British*

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a. (someone) from Birmingham. From the city's nickname **Brummagem**.
b. the speech of Birmingham

brutal *adj*
excellent. A typical appropriation of a negative (compare **bad, wicked, chronic**) as a faddish adolescent form of allpurpose approval. Brutal has been recorded at different times in the UK, USA and Australia.

bruv *n British*
friend, companion, fellow gang-member

B.S.D. *n See* **Big Swinging Dick**

BTW *phrase*
'by the way'. The initials are spoken as well as written.

bubba *n American*
a young man, especially an uncomplicated extrovert. The jocular term, evoking beer-and sport-loving, possibly well-to-do **redneck** youths, was applied in the mid-1990s to US president Bill Clinton and there was a brief attempt to promote the idea of a new social category under the same name (a magazine called *Bubba* was published) along the lines of the **laddish** tendency in the UK The word originated as a 'baby-talk' pronunciation of 'brother' used as a nickname or term of endearment applied to young adult males in the southern states of the USA.

bubble[1] *n British* a *Greek.*
Rhyming slang from 'bubble and squeak', an inexpensive dish of fried leftover mashed potatoes and greens. The term probably dates from the 19th century, but is still in use in London. In spite of its friendly sound, bubble is not a jocular term and can be used abusively.

> *'They also call him [George Michael] the bubble with the stubble.'*
> (*News of the World*, 29 May 1988)

bubble[2] *vb British*
to weep. The term is now heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England. It occurred in public-school slang as long ago as the 1920s.

> *For God's sake, stop your bubbling, you big softie!*

bubble-bath *vb, n British*
laugh. **Bobble hat (and scarf)** is a contemporary synonym, **tin bath** an archaic version.

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You're havin' a bubble-bath, aren't you?

bubble-head *n*
a version of **airhead**
bubbly *n*
Champagne, or any other sparkling wine

a bottle of bubbly

bubkes *n American See* **bupkes**
buck *n*
1. *American* a dollar. A buckhorn knife handle was used apparently as a counter in 19th-century card games and 'buckskins' were earlier traded and used as a unit of exchange in North America.
2. a young male gang member. A term adopted by British black youth and football hooligans from the street gangs of the USA, who themselves appropriated a word applied to young Red Indian braves.
bucket[1] *n*
1. a pejorative or humorous term for a car or boat
2. *British* the mouth. In this sense the word is typically heard in working-class speech in such phrases as 'shut your bucket!' or 'stick this in your bucket!', recorded in the mid-1990s.
3. *American* an unfortunate person. An item of possibly ersatz slang from the lexicon of the cult 1992 film, *Wayne's World*.
Pail is a synonym.
4. *British* the vagina. A vulgarism used by males and females since around 2000.
bucket[2] *vb*
1a. to move quickly. Usually, but not always, in the phrase 'bucketing along'. This usage dates from the 19th century.
1b. to pour (with rain). Usually heard in the expression 'it's bucketing down'.
2. *Australian* to criticise or denigrate. This use of the word probably arose from the image of tipping a bucket, e.g. of excrement, over a victim, although the noun 'bucketing' was recorded in England in 1914 in the sense of a harsh or oppressive task.
bucket shop *n*
an establishment selling cheap and/or low quality items in large quantities. The

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phrase has become a standard British colloquialism for a cut-price travel agency. The expression originated in the USA in the 1880s when it referred to share-selling operations, by analogy with cheap saloons.

Buckley's hope/chance *n Australian*
no chance at all or very little chance. The eponymous Buckley was an escaped convict who surrendered to the authorities after 32 years on the run, dying one year later in 1956.

bucko *n*
a term of address or affection between males. The word was popular in club culture from around 2000.

buckshee *adj*
free, without charge. Like baksheesh, meaning a bribe or tip, this word derives from the Persian *bakshish*, denoting something given or a gift, and dates from the colonial era.

buck-wild *adj American*
uncontrolled, uncontrollable, running amok. The term uses the intensifying combining form 'buck-' which probably originated in the speech of the southern USA.

bucky *n British*
a gun. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. The same word is a term of endearment or address among males in the southern USA.

> *'Like for a gun, you could say a gat but that's quite an old term. Most young people now would say stralley, a tool or a bucky.'*
> (BBC News website, 21 October 2011)

bud *n American*
cannabis, marihuana. The use of the word is probably inspired by the appearance of the flowering heads and round seeds of marihuana plants.

bud (accent) *n*
used by young British Asians to describe a very strong Indian accent. It comes from the racist term 'bud bud' denoting any Indian or Pakistani accent.

buddha *n*
marihuana. In the 1970s 'Thai sticks', then one of the strongest strains of marihuana, were also known as 'Buddha sticks'.

buddy *n*

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a. *American* a male friend, from 'butty', a British dialect or gypsy diminutive of brother. 'Butty', or 'but', is heard in parts of Wales to mean a close friend (of either sex).

b. a volunteer companion to an AIDS patient

budgered *adj British*

drunk. Probably a comical mispronunciation of **buggered**, it is an item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

buff[1] *n*

1. an enthusiast, expert or aficionado. An American term which, in forms such as film-buff, opera-buff, etc., has become established in other English-speaking countries. The word is said (by American lexicographer Robert L. Chapman among others) to be inspired by the buff-coloured raincoats worn by 19th-century New York firemen, later applied to watchers of fires, hence devotees of any activity.

> *'Having your life dragged through the popular press for scrutiny by a nation of voyeurs and trivia-buffs…'*
> (*London Australasian Weekly*, 4 September 1989)

2. the buff the nude. From the colour of (white) skin.

buff[2] *adj American*

a. excellent, attractive. A vogue term of appreciation or approval in use among adolescents since the early 1990s, first associated with the **slacker** and **grunge** subcultures as well as the language of college students. **Boff** is a variant form.

> *'She's buff!'*
> (*Sneakers*, US film, 1993)

b. physically fit

In both senses, the word had been adopted by UK adolescents by 2000. The superlative form is **buffest**

buffage *n American*

an attractive person or persons. A vogue term of 1993 using the **-age** suffix, as in **grindage, tuneage**, etc., with the vogue term **buff**, especially in the appreciative description or exclamation 'major buffage!', popular particularly among females.

buffaloed *adj American*

a. bullied, cowed, overwhelmed or bamboozled

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b. knocked flat or knocked out Both senses of the word evoke the crushing force of a stampede.

buffet *vb American*

to have sex. The term was recorded on campuses in the 1990s.

buffing *n*

female masturbation

bufty *n British esp. Scottish*

a male homosexual. It is possibly an altered pronunciation of **poof(tah)**.

bug[1] *n*

a. an insect

b. a covert listening device

c. a virus or infection

d. a fault or flaw in a machine or system

e. an enthusiast, devotee. A racier synonym of **buff**.

The word 'bug' originates in the Middle English *bugge*, meaning a hobgoblin or scarecrow.

bug[2] *vb American*

to irritate or annoy. The image is of a crawling, buzzing or biting insect. The use of this term spread to Britain in the **beatnik** era but has never fully established itself.

> *'Stephenson said Mark Allen had "kept bugging them to burn down his neighbour's flat".'*
> (*Independent*, 1 November 1989)

bug[3] *n, adj American*

(something) excellent, superlative. In the expression 'it's the bug!'.

bugged *adj*

1. angry, irritated. From the verb to **bug**.

2. suffering from abscesses. A prisoners' and drug addicts' term.

bugger[1] *n*

1. a sodomite. The Bogomil ('lovers of God') heretics sent emissaries from their base in Bulgaria in the 11th and 12th centuries to contact heretics in Western Europe. These travellers were known as *Bulgarus* (late Latin), and *bougre* (Middle French), a name which was imported into Middle English along with a loathing of the heretics and their practices. One offence which heretics of all persuasions were accused of was unnatural vice, hence the

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transformation of Bulgarians into buggers. The word is now a very mild pejorative often meaning little more than ‘fellow’.

2. an awkward or difficult task or person

This is a bugger to get open.

bugger[2] *vb*

1. to sodomise

2. to ruin, wreck, incapacitate, thwart. This figurative application of the term is several hundred years old.

bugger-all *n British*

nothing, none. A synonym of **sod-all** and **fuck-all**. It occasionally denotes almost or virtually nothing.

buggeration *n, exclamation British*

ruin, confusion. The word is often used as an exclamation of impatience by middle-class and upper-class speakers.

buggered *adj*

incapacitated, ruined, useless. This usage is encountered in British and Australian speech.

buggerise *vb Australian*

to damage, mishandle, etc. The term is also used in the phrase ‘to buggerise around’, meaning to waste time

bugger off *vb, exclamation*

to leave, go away. A common verb and expletive in British and Australian speech.

buggery *n*

1. anal intercourse. The word is still, in Britain, the official designation of the act in legal terminology.

2. *British* oblivion, destruction, ruin. The word usually appears in phrases such as ‘all to buggery’.

bugging *adj American*

irritated, agitated, discomfited. This vogue term, fashionable among adolescents at the end of the 1990s, may have originated in prison or underworld usage, itself derived from the verb to **bug** or the adjective ‘bugs’ in the sense of crazy.

> *‘Those guys were all looking at me like I was a freak and I didn’t belong there and I was like totally bugging…’*
> (Recorded, female student, California, 1995)

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Buggins' turn *n British*
an automatic privilege that comes in turn to members of a group, regardless of merit, seniority, etc. A piece of bureaucrats' slang. Buggins is an imaginary name, perhaps inspired by **muggins**. The term probably dates from the 1940s and is still heard in local government and civil-service circles.

'The committee's leader is still selected on the principle of Buggins' turn.'
(Recorded, member of Brent Council, London, 1987)

bug house, bug hutch *n American*
a mental hospital
bugle *n*
the nose. An old London working-class usage, paralleled in Canada, Australia and elsewhere.

'If you go on doing all that cocaine, you'll perforate your bugle!'
(Recorded, artist, Vauxhall, London, 1976)

bug out *vb American*
1. to leave hurriedly. The **bug** component in this adolescent expression is essentially meaningless.
2. to go crazy, become enraged. A **hipsters**' expression revived by clubbers and **hip hop** aficionados since 2000.
bugs bunny *n British money*.
A rhyming-slang term heard in raffish and underworld use since the 1960s.
buick *vb, n*
(to) vomit. An imitative term employing the name of an American make of automobile and recalling such words as **puke** and **hoick**.
builder's bum *n British*
a visible buttock cleft above trousers, as often revealed by labourers, etc. bending over in public places
builds *n British*
the components needed to construct a **joint**. The term may apply to cigarette papers alone or to the tobacco, cardboard, etc. required.

'I've got the puffy, I just need the builds.'
(Recorded, university student, London, 1995)

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built *adj*
physically well-developed; statuesque or strong. An American term of the 1970s, now heard in Australia and Britain. It is used to express appreciation of sexual attractiveness by men of women and vice versa.

Man, is she built.

bulb *n Australian*
nitrous oxide ('laughing gas'), or a canister containing it. The items, used for whipping cream, can be bought legally and inhaled for their narcotic effect. **Nang** and **whippit** are synonyms.

bull[1] *n*
1. a uniformed policeman. A 200-year-old term still heard in North America and Australia, but never in Britain.
2. a shorter and more acceptable version of **bullshit**. In armed-service usage it particularly refers to excessive regimentation of unnecessary formalities; in civilian speech it often denotes empty talk.

bull[2] *adj*
bad. In this sense the word, probably a shortening of **bullshit**, has been used in several English-speaking areas since 2000.

some bull weed
That band is bull.

bull and cow *n British*
a noisy argument, a fight or brawl. Still thriving London rhyming slang for *row*.

There was a right bull and cow in the pub last night.

bulldyke *n*
a masculine, dominant or aggressive lesbian. An offensive term which was commonly heard until the late 1960s (by which time **gay** women's styles had largely moved away from imitation of male roles). Bulldyke was almost invariably used by men and was invariably pejorative; it was sometimes extended to apply to any lesbian.
See also **dyke**

bulling *n Irish*

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behaving aggressively, obstreperously

bullong *n British*

a large penis. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. **Wullong** denotes an even larger member.

I gave her the bullong/ma bullong.

bull session *n*

a period of earnest or bombastic but shallow conversation; talking **bull**. The expression usually refers to energetic group discussions between friends (usually males).

bullsh *n*

an abbreviated, euphemistic version of **bullshit**, which seems to have originated in Australian usage

bullshit[1] *n*

nonsense or falsehood, especially when blatant or offensive; empty, insincere or bombastic speech or behaviour; tedious attention to detail. The term has become particularly widespread since the late 1960s, before which it was more often heard in American speech than British (where it was, however, a well-known part of armed-service language).

'I'm not allowed to talk about it … [Roald] Dahl grumbled from his Buckinghamshire home. It has something to do with security or some such bullshit.'
(*Evening Standard*, 8 September 1989)

bullshit[2] *vb*

to try to impress, persuade, bamboozle or deceive with empty, boastful or portentous talk. Whereas the noun form is sometimes shortened to the less offensive **bull**, the verb form, especially in American speech, is shortened to **shit(ting)**, as in 'come on, you're shittin' me'.

Don't try to bullshit me, I know the score.

bullshitter *n*

a bombastic, verbose or insincere person; a habitual source of **bullshit**

'"Mi-Lords! Laydees! and Gentlemen!!!" A VOICE FROM THE DARK SHOUTS, "Go home you Welsh bull-shitter!"'

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(Spike Milligan, *Adolf Hitler, My Part in his Downfall*, 1971)

bully-van *n British*
a police van, in the argot of street-gang members, recorded during the urban riots of 2011

bum[1] *n*
1. *British* the bottom, backside, buttocks. From the Middle English period to the end of the 18th century it was possible to use this word in English without offending respectable persons. By the 19th century it was considered rude, perhaps unsurprisingly, in that its suggested origin was in 'bom' or 'boom', an imitation of the sound of flatulence.
2. a tramp, down-and-out, wastrel. This sense of the word is probably unrelated to the previous one. It is a 19th-century shortening of 'bummer', meaning an idler or loafer, from the German *Bummler*, meaning a 'layabout' (derived from *bummeln*, meaning 'to dangle, hang about').

'It kind of upsets me that they talk about him as if he's a hopeless bum.'
(Recorded, Canadian teenage girl, London, April 1996)

See also **on the bum**
3a. sodomy or the opportunity thereof. A vulgarism used mainly by heterosexuals, referring to homosexual activity.
3b. an act of sexual intercourse. A heterosexual synonym for **tail**.

bum[2] *adj*
a. worthless, inferior, bad

a bum cheque/trip

b. incapacitated, out of order

a bum ankle

These usages are inspired by the American noun sense of tramp, meaning an idler.

bum[3] *vb*
1. to cadge or scrounge. From the noun form **bum** meaning a down-and-out or beggar. This use of the word is predominantly British.

Can I bum a cigarette from you, man?

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2a. *British* to sodomise
2b. *British* to have sex with. A childish usage, popularised by the **wigga** comic Ali G and still in vogue in 2006.

The postman's been bummin' your mum!

3. to practise enthusiastically, enjoy. This usage, fashionable among adolescents in 2006 is probably inspired by the earlier sexual senses of the word.

She really bums that band.

bumbass, bum-ass *n British*
an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000, the second 'b' is sometimes sounded, sometimes silent.
bumblefuck *n American*
a less widespread synonym for **Bumfuck Egypt**
bumboy *n British*
1. a homosexual or a youth (not necessarily homosexual) who consents to buggery. A term of contempt, originating several hundred years ago and widespread since the 1950s, especially among schoolchildren.
2. a sycophant, an **arse-licker**. The term is rather archaic, having been supplanted by stronger alternatives.
bum chum *n*
a male homosexual partner. A schoolchildren's term, usually used jokingly to jeer at close friends.

'Those two are supposed to be definite bum chums.'
(Recorded, female care worker, London 1993)

bumf, bumpf, bumph *n British*
information on paper; forms, instructions, brochures, etc., especially those considered unnecessary, annoying or in excessive quantity. This term is now an acceptable middle-class colloquialism although its origin is more vulgar. It derives from 'bum fodder', a pre-World War II public-school and armed-forces term for toilet paper. This was applied scornfully in wartime to excessive bureaucratic paperwork. In Australia the usage is sometimes extended to mean unnecessary or verbose speech. The phrase 'bum fodder' in full is now obsolete, but was used from the 17th century to refer to waste paper.

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'A glimpse of the unpestered life you lead at Cap Ferrat, deluged with fan mail, besieged by the press, inundated with bumpf of one sort or another.'
(Ian Fleming in a letter to Somerset Maugham, quoted in John Pearson's biography, 1966)

bumfluff *n British*
light facial hair on a pubescent boy. Usually a term of mild derision, especially referring to a youth's first attempts to grow a moustache or beard.

Bumfuck Egypt, bumfuck *n American*
a very remote and/or backward place. The phrase apparently originated among British military personnel serving overseas as an imaginary address or location evoking squalor, ignominy and obscurity. It is now popular in US speech, on campus, e.g. and is sometimes abbreviated to **BFE**.

They're sending you away to Cow College? Man, that's Bumfuck Egypt.
I had to park in bumfuck because all the good spots were taken.

bummage *n British*
1. sex
2. enjoyment, enthusiasm. The word, derived from the verb **bum**, was in vogue among adolescents in 2006.

bummed out *adj American*
disappointed, dejected, having suffered a **bummer**

bummer *n*
1. a bad experience, a disappointment. An American expression (said to have originated in the jargon of the racetrack where it meant a loss which reduced one to the status of a **bum**) which spread to Britain and Australia in the **hippy** era of the late 1960s. It is still heard, although by the late 1980s it was dated. The meaning of the term was reinforced by the expression 'a bum trip', referring to an unpleasant experience with LSD.

'So okay, it looks like a bummer. But maybe… maybe you can still get something out of it.'
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

2. *British* a male homosexual, in playground usage

bump[1] *vb*
1a. to remove someone surreptitiously from a waiting list, in order to

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substitute a more favoured client. A piece of jargon from the world of air travel which entered the public consciousness in the late 1980s due to the prevalence of the practice.

We were bumped at the last moment.
They offered to bump someone to get us on.

1b. *British* to cheat, swindle. This sense of the word, popular among London school-children since the mid-1990s, may derive from the earlier jargon sense.

Yeah! He's trying to bump you. We got bumped.

2. *American* to kill. An item of street slang, abbreviating the now dated colloquialism **bump off**.
3. a shortening of **bump 'n' grind** used by adolescents and **rappers** in the mid-1990s

bump[2] *n*
a **snort** of cocaine or another drug in powder or crystal form

I took a bump of that gak.

bumper *n Australian*
a cigarette end
bumpers *n pl*
1. female breasts
2. tennis shoes or baseball boots, especially those (in the style of the 1960s) with extra-thick rubber round the toe-caps, resembling the bumpers of American automobiles
bumph *n British*
an alternative spelling of **bumf**
bumpin' *adj*
exciting. A vogue term, especially in dancefloor culture, from black speech heard since the late 1990s. Synonyms are **banging, rinsin'**.
bump 'n' grind *vb, n*
(to make) pelvic motions in simulation of sexual thrusting, usually as part of dancing or of 'heavy petting'. The term is North American in origin.
bump off *vb*

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to kill. A ‘tough-talking’ euphemism now largely replaced by more sinister locutions such as **blow away, waste**, etc.

bump one’s gums *vb American*

to talk, speak or converse. An item of black street-talk which was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. A variant of the earlier **flap/snap one’s gums**.

bumps *n pl*

female breasts. A mock-childish term.

bump tummies *vb*

to have sex (with). A humorous euphemism invented by adults in imitation of nursery language. Usually said by middle-class speakers.

bum’s rush, the *n*

an unceremonious ejection. This is North American saloon terminology of the early 20th century, referring to barmen or doormen grabbing undesirable customers (such as **bums**) by the collar and the seat of the pants and bodily hustling them out into the street. The phrase is almost always used in the expressions ‘give someone the bum’s rush’ or ‘get the bum’s rush’.

> *‘Personally I think Ange should have given Den the bum’s rush.’*
> (*Biff* cartoon, 1986)

bum tags *n pl British*

another term for **dingleberries**

bumwad *n*

toilet paper. A vulgarism heard in Britain and Australia.

bunce *n British*

money or profit. A word dating from the 19th century and almost obsolete by the 1960s, except among street traders and the London underworld. In the late 1980s the word was revived by middle-class users such as alternative comedians in search of colourful synonyms in a climate of financial excesses. Bunce may originally have been a corruption of ‘bonus’.

buncey, buncy *adj British*

profitable, lucrative. The adjectival use postdates the noun **bunce**.

bunch of fives *n British*

a fist. A 19th-century pun on a hand of cards (or, later, a handful of banknotes), typically used in describing threatening or violent behaviour.

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bunco *n American*
a swindle, fraud. A version of ‘bunk’ or ‘bunkum’ which has not been exported.

bundle *n*
1. a large quantity of money or of something else desirable, such as narcotics

I lost a bundle.

2. *British* a fight, brawl or rough-and-tumble. Used especially by schoolchildren from the 1950s onwards, typically as a cry or chant to attract onlookers to a playground or street fight, it is the British equivalent of the American **rumble**. Bundle is also used as a verb.
3. the male genitals, normally as seen through tight clothing. A term used by homosexuals and heterosexuals since the mid-1960s.
4. *American* an attractive woman. A condescending term which is probably a shortening of ‘bundle of joy’.

See also **drop a bundle**

bundle of sticks *n American*
a male homosexual, a humorous definition of **faggot**. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

bung *n British*
a bribe. A term used by police officers and criminals, almost always to refer to a bribe being given to a policeman. This normally implies something more substantial than a **drink**. The earlier verb form to **bung (someone)**, meaning to bribe or pay protection money to, is now rare but not yet obsolete.

He wants a bung of a monkey to square it.

bung (someone) *vb British*
to bribe, pay protection money to. An item of underworld and police jargon.

We’re going to have to bung him if we want to stay out of trouble.

bungalowed *adj British*
drunk. The term, a jocular formation by analogy with earlier three-syllable synonyms, was in use among teenagers and students in the 2000s.

bunghole[1] *n*

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the anus. A vulgarism found in the works of the celebrator of low life, Charles Bukowski, among others.

bunghole[2] *vb*

to sodomise, **bugger**

bung it on *vb Australian*

to behave in a presumptuous or pretentious manner. The term denotes 'putting on airs', from which phrase it may derive.

bungled *adj*

ugly. One of a set of terms including **cruttess, off-key** and **cake-up** which have been in vogue among street-gang members, **hip hop** aficionados and students in the UK since 2000.

bung on a blue *vb Australian*

to lose one's temper, indulge in a display of irritation

bun in the oven *n British*

'to have a bun in the oven' has meant to be pregnant in working-class British usage since the 19th century. The comparison of the stomach or abdomen with an oven is older still.

bunjie *n British*

an alternative form of

bungy bunk[1] *adj American*

unfashionable, **uncool**. A teenage vogue word from 1987 which is a deliberate shifting of the standard sense of bunk and bunkum (as signifying nonsense). It was still in use in 2005.

> *a real bunk thing to do*
> *That's bunk, man.*

See also **bank**[2] **1**

bunk[2] *vb American*

to cheat. A verb formed from the colloquial nouns bunk and bunkum and the slang term **bunco**.

bunk in *vb British*

to gatecrash, enter illicitly or surreptitiously. Bunk in occurs in many contexts as a version of bung, meaning to throw forcibly; here the image evoked is of being lifted or hoisted, e.g. through a window.

> *'I told him I'd never been to drama school, so he said: "RADA the Royal*

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Academy of Dramatic Arts is just down the road. Let's go and bunk in".'
(Philip Roth, *Observer*, Section 5, 9 April 1989)

bunk off *vb British*
to play truant or absent oneself. A term now heard mainly among schoolchildren, bunk off is a variant of 'do a bunk' which has been a common expression since the 19th century. There is no connection with bunk bed, but rather with the sense of bunk (like 'bung') meaning 'to hoist or toss'.

bunk-up *n British*
1. an act of sexual intercourse, especially when furtive and/or brusque. A term influenced more by the notion of being 'up someone' than the erotic possibilities of bunk beds.

a bunk-up behind the bike sheds

2. a lift, help in climbing something

Give me a bunk-up over this wall and I'll scrump us some apples.

Both uses were common schoolchildren's currency in the 1950s and 1960s. The sense of bunk evoked is hoist or throw; it is a variant form of 'bung'.

bunnies *n pl*
female breasts
The jocular nickname/euphemism, popular since 2000, is used by males.

bunnin' *n*
smoking (cannabis or, less commonly, tobacco). A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

bunny *n*
1. *British* incessant talking, chatter. This is a later version of **rabbit** (a shortening of the rhyming slang 'rabbit and pork': *talk*). As rabbit entered non-cockney colloquial speech, so working-class Londoners adopted this more raffish alternative. It is sometimes used in the verb form.
2a. *Australian* a dupe or victim. Eric Partridge dates this usage to the 1920s, although the word was briefly used in a similar sense by British **teddy boys** in the 1950s and by the US novelist Sinclair Lewis.
2b. a girl or young woman. A patronising male term with similar implications to the previous sense.

bunny-boiler *n*

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a vengeful, dangerous female. The reference is to the 1987 film *Fatal Attraction* in which a jilted woman kills (by boiling) the pet rabbit belonging to her ex-lover's family. The term has become very widespread.

> *'Coronation Street bunny-boiler Maya Sharma tries to wreck love rival Sunita Pareklis' wedding plans…'*
> (*Daily Mirror*, 16 July 2004)

buns *n pl*

1. *American* the buttocks. A popular term since the early 1970s which is not particularly vulgar and which is gaining currency outside North America. The origin may be an obsolete northern British dialect term for 'tail', a variation on **bum**, or may simply refer to the parallels in form and texture with edible buns.

2. *Australian* sanitary towels or tampons. A shortening of 'jam buns' used almost exclusively by men. ('To have the buns on' is to be menstruating.)

bupkes, bupkiss *n American*

a. an insignificant amount or trivial matter

b. nothing or none

The words are a borrowing from Yiddish, which adopted them from the Russian for 'beans', a term widely used colloquially (in expressions such as 'not worth a hill/row of beans') to suggest items of little value.

bupz, boopz, bupps *n Jamaican*

a male providing financial support to a female, as sugar daddy, dupe or benefactor

bupz/boopz/bupps (someone) out *vb Jamaican*

(of a female) to take advantage of a male benefactor

bupzin(g), boopzin', buppsin' *n Jamaican and British*

the term, used in UK youth slang when a boy escorts and/or shows generosity to a girl, is from Caribbean usage where it refers to a man providing financially for a woman, not necessarily in return for romance or sexual favours

burbs, the *n pl American*

the suburbs. A vogue word of the later 1980s.

burg *n American*

a town, place. From the Germanic component added to many American placenames.

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Let's split this burg for good.

burl *n Australian*
a try. Usually in the phrase 'give it a burl', meaning to make an attempt at, to try (a task or activity). Probably a blend of the colloquial expressions 'have a bash' and 'give it a whirl'. Give it a burl is one of many Australian expressions given currency in Britain by the cartoon strip *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie*, written by Barry Humphries, which ran in the satirical magazine *Private Eye* between 1965 and 1974. Some of the more colourful of these expressions were in fact coined, or embellished, by Humphries himself, but this phrase was well established in Australia by the early 1960s.

burly[1] *n, adj American*
(something) difficult, hard to achieve, problematical. A teenage vogue term from 1987, in use among the successors of **Valley Girls** and **preppies**, among others. It may originate in black street slang, where standard terms are often appropriated for use as gang code words, or from surfers' slang.

burly[2] *adj*
excellent. A reversal along the lines of **bad, wicked, brutal**, etc., heard in youth slang since the late 1990s.

burn[1] *n*
1a. tobacco

Got any burn?

1b. a cigarette
1c. a smoke

a quick burn

The first sense is in use in prisons in the UK; the others are also heard in other English-speaking areas.
2. *American* a **hit** of crack
I just need a burn.
3. a scathing comment

burn[2] *vb*
to record on CD-Rom or DVD. An item of **hacker** slang that, by 2004, was appearing in advertisements for IT hardware, etc.

burn (someone) *vb*

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1. to cheat financially. An Americanism that was part of the **hippy** vocabulary (typically referring to selling phoney drugs) and hence spread to the UK It is now archaic in Britain.

2. *American* to kill someone. A 'tough guy' euphemism.

burned *adj American*

1. venereally infected

If a chick gave you a disease, then you got burned.

2. humiliated, derided, insulted

burner *n*

1. a firearm. An item of American teen gang language probably postdating the verb form to **burn (someone)**, reported in the *Sunday Times*, 8 March 1992.

2. a cell phone typically used and discarded after illicit calls have been made, e.g. in the course of a drug deal. The term occurs in the TV series *The Wire.*

burn off *vb British*

to overtake, outstrip and thus humiliate another driver. A term from the language of **ton-up boys** and **boy racers**.

BURP *n*

a 'big ugly rough piece'. An unattractive person of the opposite sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. It is said as a word rather than letter by letter.

bush[1] *adj*

provincial or primitive. A term that can mean either rural or second-rate, or both. Much used in Australia in expressions such as 'bush scrubber' and 'bush lawyer' and, to a lesser extent, in the USA where it is often in the form **bush-league**, meaning small-town or small-time.

bush[2] *n*

1. the pubic hair area. The term is used more often by men of a woman's pubic hair than vice versa.

> *'Naff things the French do on a beach: …display enormous pubic bushes.'* (*Complete Naff Guide*, 1983)

2. marihuana, **grass**. A common term among smokers in the Caribbean and Britain. Bush refers especially to cannabis leaves and seeds sold unsorted and uncleaned.

> *'Prisoners cut off the cannabis leaves and dry them before smoking the drug*

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in a form known as "bush".'
(*Observer*, 12 June 1988)

bushie *n Australian*
a provincial, rural or barbaric person; a yokel

'He thought the stereotype of the sporty, outdoorsy Australian began with the romantic 19th century image created by artists like Banjo Paterson, who had tried to convince us that we were "bushies".'
(*Southern Cross* magazine, July 1987)

bush-league *adj American*
provincial, amateurish, unsophisticated, inferior. The term derives from the categorisation of minor-league baseball teams, and is sometimes shortened to **bush**.

'"I can't handle the shit anymore". "You're bush-league, that's why".'
(*Pay Dirt*, US film, 1992)

business
1. *n* a hypodermic syringe. A drug user's euphemism.
2. *n* an act of defecation. To 'do one's business' was a nursery expression epitomising Victorian notions of duty and hygiene.
3. *n* **the business** *British* a thrashing, a thorough dressing down or beating up

We gave him the business. He won't try that again.

4. *adj* **the business** *British* the very best, the acme of excellence

You should try some of this gear – it's the business.

busk it *vb British*
to improvise. From the standard English 'busker', referring to a wandering street musician. Busk it at first was a musician's, later a theatrical performer's, term, referring to improvisation ('I don't know it, but if you hum a few bars I'll busk it'), but is now widely used in other forms of endeavour, such as business. The word 'busk' seems to have originated in an 18th-century borrowing from a Latin language: the Spanish *buscar*, meaning to search or the archaic French *busquer*, meaning to cruise, etc.

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If they don't accept our agenda we'll just have to busk it.

buss, buss out, bust out *vb*
to express oneself, especially forcefully and/or publicly. The term, which can also be used transitively to mean show off, is fashionable in **hip hop** and **rap** culture.

'Sometimes I act individually and buss out with my own lines [improvisations].'
(Recorded, contributor to *www.wassup.com*, November 2003)

'Buss that jacket.'
(Recorded, London student, 2003)

buss juice, bust juice *vb British*
to ejaculate. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded since 2000.

bust[1] *n*
1. an arrest, especially for possession of illicit drugs. An item of **hippy** jargon which originated in the early 1960s and which by the late 1980s had become a common enough colloquialism to be used in the written and broadcast media. In American

burner *n*
street-gang and underworld usage the word already had the sense of 'catch in the act' by the late 1950s.

'The busts started to happen. People started to go to prison. People started to die. But by then you were too far in.'
(Female ex-drug addict, *Independent*, 17 July 1989)

2. *American* a spectacular achievement or successful coup. A teenage term of approbation of the late 1980s, coming from the jargon of basketball, where it means a good shot.
3. a wild party or celebration
4a. *Australian* a break-in, burglary
4b. a break-out, an escape from prison

bust[2] *vb*
1. to arrest, especially for possession of illicit drugs. In the USA the word was

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being used in this sense by the 1950s.

'And then I went and got busted, my old mother was disgusted. I'm never ever going to be trusted, by anybody anymore.'

(Lyrics to "Busted" by the Bonzo Dog Band, 1970)

'What I say [is] if guys get busted in North Africa and end up in their shitty prisons they got to be dumb in the first place.'

(Letter to *Oz* magazine, June 1969)

2. *American* to demote. The word is used in this sense in armed-forces jargon, as in 'busted down to sergeant'.

busta *n*

a key term from the **rap** and **hip hop** lexicon, defined in 2000 as 'a man who thinks he is the best but is in fact the opposite'

What a busta, I can't believe he thought he could hit on me!

busted *adj*

1. caught out

2. ugly. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2005.

Your face is like busted.

bust on (someone) *vb American*

a. to punish, attack, kill someone. An item of youth slang of the late 1980s. Christian Brando, son of the actor Marlon Brando, was reported by his sister Cheyenne to have said he was going to bust on her boyfriend, Dag Drollet, whom he was later convicted of shooting and killing.

b. to criticise, harass *Quit bustin' on me, will you?*
Her parents are always busting on her.

bus up *vb*

to attack, beat up. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000. It is probably an Afro-Caribbean pronunciation of 'bust up' or imitation thereof.

busy *See* **get busy**

but *n British*

friend. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010. It may be

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an altered form of **buddy**.

butch *adj*

a. tough, strong and assertive. The term is now often used humorously or to express mild derision; it probably comes from 'Butch' as a male nickname first heard at the end of the 19th century in the USA, which in turn probably derives from butcher.

b. assertively masculine in behaviour and/or appearance. The term, typically applied disapprovingly or derisively, is used about heterosexual women, lesbians and **gay** men. During the 1950s the word had a narrower sense of a 'masculine' (active) rather than a 'feminine' (passive) partner in a homosexual relationship, or of a lesbian who behaved and dressed like a man; in this sense butch was also used as a noun.

butcher's *n British*

a *look*. Nearly always in the phrases 'have a butcher's' or 'take a butcher's (at this)'. From the rhyming-slang expression 'butcher's hook', which is at least eighty years old and is still heard in the unabbreviated form.

butch up *vb*

to become more assertive, tougher or more masculine. The expression, heard since the early 1980s in Britain, is often used as an exhortation, normally to a man who is behaving in a weak or cowardly way. (The antonym is **wimp out**.)

butt *n*

the backside, buttocks. In the USA, butt is the most common colloquial term for this part of the body. Although slightly vulgar and generally the monopoly of male speakers, butt, unlike **ass**, is permissible in 'polite society' or broadcasts. It is rarely heard in Britain or Australia. Butt is historically related to 'buttocks' and in British, Australian and American English is still used to denote the thick end of something, such as in the butt of a cue or a rifle, or simply the end, such as in a cigarette butt.

butta *adj British*

a. (of, e.g., a task) easy, painless

b. (of a person) suave, seductive, 'smooth' A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

butter *adj American*

a. attractive, beautiful, stylish

b. lucky, fortunate An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

butterball, butterbutt *n American*

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a fat person, a **lard-ass**

buttered *adj British*

drunk. Heard on campus in 2010.

butterface *n American*

a female with an attractive body but an unattractive face. The expression is a conflation of a comment such as 'She's got a good figure, but her face is…'.

butters, butter *adj British*

ugly. A term from black Caribbean usage that was adopted by UK adolescents from the mid-1990s. It is probably related to 'buttocks'.

> *'It's not surprising she got upset; they were calling out at her, "Hey, butters!"'*
> (Recorded, London schoolgirl, 1994)

buttfuck, butt-fuck *n American*

a. a male homosexual. A heterosexual term of abuse.

b. a despicable or contemptible person Both senses of the term play on the idea of someone who will submit to anal intercourse.

buttie, butty *n British*

a sandwich. From Liverpool working-class slang (a shortening of 'buttered bread'). The term spread throughout Britain in the 1960s, largely through the influence of the 'Mersey boom'.

> *a chip buttie*

See also **buddy**

buttinsky, buttinski *n American*

someone who interferes, someone who 'butts in'. A humorous imitation of a Yiddish or a Slavic surname. The jocular **-ski** suffix is popular among high-school and college students, for instance.

> *'This is probably not any of my business, in fact I'm sure that it's not my business, and you're probably going to get very mad at me for being a buttinski, but I really couldn't live with myself if I didn't say something.'*
> (*Moonlighting*, US TV series, 1989)

butt-load(s) *n American See* **ass-load(s)**

buttmunch *n*

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a foolish, irritating individual. An Americanism also heard in the UK since 2000.

button *n*

1a. the clitoris. An obvious reference which has been recorded in English since 1879. It gave rise to the now archaic 'buttonhole' for the vagina.

1b. the chin. Most often heard in the phrase 'right on the button', used of a punch that finds its target.

2. a section of the peyote cactus resembling a button, ingested for its hallucinogenic effect

button it *vb*

to shut up, keep quiet, **zip one's lip**. A shortening of **button one's lip** which is heard as a peremptory imperative.

button one's lip *vb*

to shut up, keep quiet

butt out *vb American*

to stop interfering, keep out, leave somewhere. Usually in the form of an instruction to remove oneself, butt out is a fairly mild, if brusque expression. The **butt** component is interesting in that it is probably inspired by 'butt in', in which case it derives from 'butt' meaning to strike or push with the head. (It is commonly assumed to derive from **butt**, meaning the backside.)

buttplug *n American*

a slightly milder version of **buttfuck**. A term of abuse among schoolchildren.

> *'Sit on this, buttplug!'*
> (*My Science Project*, US film, 1985)

butt-ugly *adj American*

a stronger version of the colloquial 'plug-ugly'

butt-wad *n*

a foolish and/or contemptible person. The insult, originating in the USA, employs the widespread combining form **-wad**.

buy it *vb*

to die or meet disaster. A euphemism often ascribed to airforce pilots in war comics and films. It may derive from the expression to buy or pay dearly (i.e. with one's life) or may be a shortening of the American **buy the farm**.

> *I'm sorry, Madge, but Archie's bought it.*

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buy the farm *vb American*
to die. An expression which is said to have originated with barnstorming or fighter pilots. The farm in question is either a 'worm farm' (i.e. a grave) or an ironic reference to a symbol of retirement (if a pilot survived he would often literally buy a farm).

buzz[1] *n*
1. a rumour. A usage now so widespread as to be a colloquialism rather than slang.
2. a pleasurable sensation, stimulation. In the jargon of drug users, especially the **beats** and later the **hippies**, the word referred to a surge of lightheadedness, a **rush** or **high**. It sometimes also refers to the use of alcohol.

buzz[2] *vb*
1. *British* to become intoxicated from sniffing solvents. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England. (**Huff** is an American synonym.)
2. to experience a sense of exhilaration, a **rush** or **high**

buzz-crusher *n American*
a killjoy or 'wet blanket'. A teenage vogue term of 1988.

buzzed, buzzing *adj*
excited, exhilarated, stimulated

buzzin' *adj*
1a. cool, hip
1b. excellent
2. high on drugs or alcohol
3. joking

You're buzzin'.

The word, in all these senses, has been fashionable since 2000.

B.V.D.s *n pl American*
male underwear. From a trademark name.

I was standing there in my B.V.D.s.

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C

cabbage *n British*
a. the vagina
b. a collective term for women, especially when seen as potential sexual conquests
cabbaged *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. It probably derives from the colloquial use of 'cabbage' or 'vegetable' to denote someone who is mentally incapacitated or comatose.
cable *n American*
a golden chain worn as decoration, especially by males. The use of the word and the practice arose in the **hip hop** black street subculture of the early 1980s in which heavy gold chains (also known as **ropes**) and (often improvised) medallions were an essential part of the paraphernalia.
Compare **bling**
ca-ca *n British*
excrement, **shit**. A word generally used by parents and children in the home. For the derivation see **cack**.
cack[1] *vb, n*
(to) **shit**, (to perform) an act of defecation. A word which, in Britain, is fairly rare (it is heard more often in the north of England than in London and the southeast), but remains common in Australia. Cack is a variation of **ca-ca**; both are usually nursery words and come from a common and very ancient Indo-European base. There are equivalents in Latin (*cacare*) and many modern European languages – *caca* in French, *kaka* in German, *kakani* in Czech. *Cakken* was the Middle English verb.

> *'He cacks on your "originals", you pee-pee on his boots.'*
> (*Psycle Sluts*, John Cooper Clarke, 1979)

cack[2] *adj*

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awful, inferior, despicable

cackfest *n*

a collection or celebration of very poor quality material, items, etc.

> *'Weeeell, when you're talking about Jennifer Lopez you have to realise ANY mention of a high point is silently prefixed with the words "relatively speaking in this cackfest".'*
> (Posting in online discussion, *Guardian* website, 27 March 2013)

cack-handed *adj British*

clumsy, inept. The term originally meant left-handed, probably deriving from the idea of handling **cack** (excrement). Although the connection seems obvious, this expression is probably too old to be influenced by reports of the Muslim practice of eating with the right hand, wiping away excrement with the left. This pejorative adjective seems to be country dialect in origin; it is now fairly widespread and not particularly offensive.

> *a cack-handed attempt at patching up the dispute*

cacks *n pl Irish*

trousers. An Irish version of **kecks**.

caffle *vb British*

to become entangled, snagged. In playground usage since 2000, especially in Wales.

cagoule *n British*

an unfashionable, tedious individual. The usage (a cagoule is an unflattering hooded cape) is a more recent version of **anorak**.

caj *adj See* **cas**

cake[1] *n American*

money. The term has occurred particularly in adolescent and campus usage since the 1980s, but was first recorded in adult black street slang of the 1960s.

> *'My ride [car] has to make a point – and the point is that I have cake…'*
> (Damon Dash, hip hop record producer, quoted in the *Sunday Times*, 6 June 2004)

cake[2] *n, adj British*

(something) easily achieved, often as an exclamation by school-age children. A

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shortening of the colloquial phrase ‘a piece of cake’.

cake[3] *vb American*

a. to lavish attention and/or gifts upon

b. to spend time with An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

cake-boy *n American*

a **gay** male. An item of black street slang adopted by high school and college students in the 1990s, probably from the earlier term ‘cake(-eater)’ meaning a ‘ladies’ man’ or fop.

cakehole *n British*

the mouth. A slang term which was extremely widespread (and considered by many to be vulgar) in the 1950s and 1960s. It survives in the argot of school-children.

cake-up, caked up *adj*

ugly, unattractive. One of a number of terms (including **off-key** and **bungled**) fashionable among gang members, **hip hop** aficionados, etc. since 2000.

call-girl *n*

a prostitute who makes assignations by telephone. The term became popular after streetwalking was outlawed in Britain.

Calvin Klein *n British*

a *fine*. The rhyming-slang phrase borrows the name of the fashion designer.

Only doing 5mph over the limit and I got a bloody Calvin Klein.

camel-jockey *n American*

an Arab, Middle-Eastern person. A pejorative term widely employed during the Iraq conflict of 2004. **Dune-coon** was a synonym.

camel toe(s) *n American*

the female genitals, as visible through tight clothing. The phrase, which appeared in the late 1990s, is the counterpart of the male **basket**, **packet** or **bob**. In the 2000s the term was in use in other anglophone areas, too.

camp[1] *adj*

homosexual, effeminate or affectedly theatrical in manner, gesture, speech, etc. A word which emerged from theatrical slang into general use in the 1960s. The sense of the term has moved from the specific (a (male) homosexual) to the general (affected, exaggerated, parodic). The word was adopted by the theatrical world some time after World War I from London slang, but the

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ultimate derivation of the adjective is obscure. It may come from the French *camper*, meaning to portray or pose, or from the dialect term *kemp*, meaning uncouth. In the late 1970s the **gay** phrase 'as camp as a row of tents', referring to a person who is outrageously or blatantly camp, crossed over into general usage. The word 'camp' was adopted in Australia and the USA before World War II.

> *'To be camp is to be mannered, affected, theatrical. To be camp is to be effeminate.'*
> (*About Town* magazine, June 1962)

camp[2], camp about, camp it up *vb*
to behave in a **camp** way, using exaggerated, 'effeminate' gestures, speech mannerisms, etc.

Most teenagers probably don't use words like inert, laggardly or obtuse, even if they have – and it's doubtful – the vaguest inkling of what they mean. But they do need to disapprove of fellow-pupils who refuse to budge when called upon or who always move at less than a snail's pace. Among girls in Redbridge, Essex (where it was recorded) and elsewhere in 2011 the word *du jour* for this kind of slug-gard was campet which is in fact a misreading or mishearing for one of the online gaming community's most hated denizens. In multiplayer games 'camping' is staying put, concealing oneself and ambushing opponents instead of moving around and fully participating. Although it's not actually against the rules the epithet 'camper' is usually accompanied by several colourful expletives. Campet, which sounds as if 'limpet' (the adhesive shellfish) has been grafted on, is a more recent version of the insult, expanded now to apply to anyone who won't get up and join in.
Holly's supposed to be here and she's still at home in bed: what a campet!

campet *n British*
an annoyingly inert, slow-moving and/or obtuse person
camping *adj British*
exciting, stimulating, dynamic. The term, heard since the late 1990s, is a facetious pun on the (vogue) term 'intense' (from 'in tents').

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'Wow, that movie last night was mega camping.'
(Recorded, London student, March 1996)

can[1] *n*

1. *also* **the can** a toilet. Now a less-than-respectable term, but originally an accurate description of the buckets, tin containers, etc., used in, e.g., outdoor lavatories. The word was more common in the USA than Britain (except in armed-forces usage) until the 1970s.

2. *also* **the can** a jail, prison. In this sense, dating from the late 19th century, the word is more common in Australia and the USA than it is in Britain.

3. *American* the backside, buttocks. An inoffensive euphemism.

She fell on her can.

can[2] *vb American*

1. to dismiss from a job, fire. The term probably derives from the American sense of **can** meaning the buttocks or **ass**, and the notions of 'kicking one's ass out' or 'thrown out on one's ass'.

'I got some more news, I got canned last week.'
(Recorded, female executive, Chicago, 1983)

2. to stop, suppress or conceal something. This sense is normally expressed in the phrase 'can it!'.

Canadian *n American*

a black person. A racist term in use on campuses. **canary** *n* an informer. An underworld term originating in the USA, based on the notion of **singing** (like a bird).

'Mob canary slain in Rolls – Had testified in bootleg gas probes.'
(*New York Daily News*, 3 May 1989)

cancer stick *n*

a cigarette. A middle-class irony, used by smokers and non-smokers alike since the late 1960s.

candy *n American*

a. an illegal drug, particularly cocaine or heroin. This use of the word originated before World War I as a specialisation of the figurative use of candy as anything enjoyable. (The word was used in black street slang with sexual

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connotations.)

b. a dose of liquid LSD on a sugar cube. This vogue term was heard in Britain about 1967 when LSD was still taken in this form.

See also **nose candy**

candyass *n American*

a weak or effete person, usually male

candyman *n American*

a **pusher** or **dealer** of illicit drugs, especially heroin or cocaine. Originating in black street usage, in which candy could also signify sexual gratification, this expression became part of the addicts' lexicon in the USA by the 1950s. (The original 'candy-man' was an innocent peddler of sweets in the early 1900s.) The word features in numerous blues and folk songs.

cane *vb British*

1. to beat up, assault. A working-class brawlers' and prisoners' term. It is probably a back-formation from the more widespread colloquialism a 'caning', meaning a trouncing or defeat.

2. to devour or consume. A vogue term from the language of adolescents since the later 1990s, it is an extension of the colloquial sense of 'cane' as meaning to punish or subject to heavy use. Among students it typically applies to excessive or spectacular use of cocaine, cigarettes, etc.

Rachel was telling Phil off for caning the blow.

3. to cadge, borrow. A vogue term among British adolescents since the later 1990s, this is an extension of the preceding sense of the word.

Can I cane some chuddie off you?

caned *adj British*

intoxicated by drugs or drink. A popular term among adolescents since the 1990s, like many synonyms evoking the notion of punishment.

caning it *adj British*

a. behaving extremely or excessively energetically

b. achieving success, doing well

'"I've caned it. In total I've slept with around 300 girls, which is disgusting," says X Factor rebel Frankie Cocozza.'
(The Sun, 12 November 2012)

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The term has been popular among younger speakers since 2000.

cankles *n pl*

thick ankles. The (literal and linguistic) blend of calf and ankle is used by teenagers and students as part of their repertoire of slurs based on physical appearance.

canned *adj*

drunk. The word seems to have originated in the USA, but had spread to other English-speaking countries before the 1950s.

cannon *n See* **loose cannon**

cant *n Irish and British*

a secret language, slang

In the summer of 2009 press reports suggested that UK prisoners were using Elizabethan slang as a secret language to pass illicit messages. They based this on the fact that the term 'cant', mentioned by the convicts in question, was and is employed by specialists to categorise the words in lists of thieves', tricksters' and beggars' argot collected from the 16th to the 19th centuries as well as, in standard English, to denote hypocritical rhetoric. But the cant the prisoners were using was a modern version specifically traded among mainly Irish Travellers. Examples collected at the prison in Rochdale included:

Bure – girlfriend
Chat/Onick – heroin
Cawbe – crack cocaine
Fein – man
Gop – kiss
Grade – money
Inick – phone/SIM card
Lakeen – woman
Kenya – house/flat
Shades – prison officers
Soolbick – mate, friend
Warbs – police
Wid – talk

Travellers operating in the Republic of Ireland and across the UK are an originally 'nomadic' or itinerant minority population which some writers

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see as a distinct ethnic subgroup within Ireland, although their early history is unrecorded. As well as standard English they speak a mixed language based on Irish English with Irish Gaelic elements and influences, a language often called by commentators Shelta (the label, first appearing in 1882, is probably an anglicisation of Irish Gaelic siul(toir) 'walk(er)'). Members of this community may refer to their own speech patterns as '(the) cant', or as '(the) gammon', the latter a word used since at least the 18th century (the OED has a first citation from 1781) to mean 'talk, chatter', sometimes narrowed to 'deceitful, deceptive talk'. Travellers are distinct from the Roma or Romany-speaking gypsies with whom they have often been confused but as well as sharing many aspects of lifestyle these two groups sometimes intermingle vocabulary, so that Irish-based Shelta terms appear in Romany glossaries and Romany words, many ultimately deriving from Indian dialects, are often included in Shelta lists. The words listed here are all Shelta or Irish slang and are indeed mostly a century or more old, though only **wid** and **kenya** can be dated back with confidence to Elizabethan times.

cantaloupes *n pl American*
female breasts. (The cantaloupe is a type of melon.)

can't be arsed/bolloxed/fucked/shagged *exclamation, phrase British* slang equivalents of the informally dismissive phrase 'can't be bothered'

> *'I'm an incompetent fuckwit who can't be arsed to find decent solutions to problems.'*
> (Message posted on b3ta website, February 2004)

Canuck *n*
a Canadian. The only widespread slang term for Canadians, whether French or English-speaking, it is rarely used by the British. The word has usually been used in a derogatory sense. (The -uck ending is probably an imitation of an Amerindian form, as in Chinook, the name of a North American Indian tribal group and jargon.) *Compare* **Canadian**

canvas *n See* **on canvas**

cap[1] *n*
a capsule of an illicit drug. The word appeared in the 1960s and was sometimes applied to a dose of LSD, even when this did not come, strictly

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speaking, in capsule form.

She scored a few caps of acid.

cap[2] *vb American*
1. to insult, humiliate, **put (someone) down**. A teenage vogue term of the late 1980s. It presumably originates in the idea of capping someone's best stories or achievements, i.e. going one better.
2. to kill someone. An item of underworld and street-gang parlance. **Tag** and **clip** are contemporary synonyms.
capeesh?, capeeshee? *question form American*
do you understand? The words are anglicisations of the Italian *capisci*?

'You dig? Capeesh? Understand? Dig? Didn't they teach you that in Kiev?'
(*Red Heat*, US film, 1988)

cappella *n British*
a hat. Part of the **parlyaree** lexicon used, e.g., by London **gays**, in the 1960s; it is from the Italian *cappello.*

She's swishing about in her bona cappella.

Captain Cook *n British and Australian*
a *look*. An old piece of rhyming slang, still in use in 2004. It is typically used in expressions such as 'take/have a Captain Cook (at this)'.
car, cah *conjunction British*
because. The formal French word for 'because' is unaccountably popular in teenage slang, used by many who are unaware of its provenance. It seems to have come to the UK via colloquial Caribbean usage.
cark, cark it *vb Australian*
to die. The origin of the word is obscure; it may be a deformation of **croak** or of **cack**. Like other items of current Australian slang, the word has been introduced to Britain via TV soap operas.

'They break down in the middle of nowhere and before you know it they've carked it.'
(Recorded, Australian visitor, London, 1988)

carked *adj*

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1. (of a situation) ruined or destroyed
2. (of a person) exhausted, **pooped**
This word may simply be an invention, or may be derived from **croak**, **cocked (up)** or, more plausibly, **cack** (excrement, **shit**, by analogy with **poop**). It is heard in Britain and Australia, but not in the USA.

carn *n British*
cash, money. A distorted pronunciation of coin, probably taken from, or in imitation of, black speech. The word was heard in teenage circles from at least 1990.

You got nuff carn, guy?

carnaged *adj British*
a. drunk
b. hungover
An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

carp *vb British*
to hit and/or injure someone. The term is used by street-gang members, their imitators and prisoners in the UK.

carpet *n British*
1. a period of three months' imprisonment. This term, dating from the early years of the 20th century, is based on the supposition that it would take three months for an inmate to weave a carpet.
2. the sum of £3. In use among gamblers, market traders, etc. This sense of the word may be inspired by the preceding one.

carpet-muncher *n*
someone who performs cunnilingus. The term is usually used by males referring to **gay** women. **Rug-muncher** is a synonym.

carpy *n British*
incarceration. This item of prisoners' jargon refers to the period of the day in which prisoners are locked in their cells. It has been derived from the Latin injunction *carpe diem* ('seize the day') but may alternatively be a form of **carpet**.

'I just need a scratcher for a burn, before carpy.'
(*Evening Standard*, September 1995)

carrot-top *n*

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a red-haired person. The expression is used all over the English-speaking world; in Britain the earlier 'carrot-nob', like **copper-nob**, is now almost obsolete.

carrying *adj*

1. in possession of illicit drugs or firearms. An international English usage.

2. *British* solvent, 'flush', having plenty of cash on one's person. A London working-class term.

car surfing *n*

riding on the roof of a moving car. A dangerous teenage fad of the late 1980s, influenced by the US film *Teenwolf*.

See also **train surfing**

carsy, carzie *n British*

alternative spellings of **khazi**

cart *adj British*

high on drugs or alcohol. **Buzzin'**, **blazed (up)**, **mashed(-up)** are synonyms. The term may be an alteration of **cat 5**. It has been in vogue since around 2000.

carve-up *n British*

1. a swindle or conspiracy that ruins one's chances. A rueful London working-class term probably inspired by a greedy carving up of a chicken or joint of meat and the use of **carve** to mean slash (someone) with a knife. The word was especially popular in the 1950s.

> *'Wot A Carve-Up!'*
> (Title of British comedy film, 1962)

2. a sharing-out of loot or booty. A term used by criminals and police officers, especially in London.

cas, caj, caz *adj*

1. *American* relaxed, nonchalant

2. *American* good, acceptable

Both senses of the word, which is a shortening of casual and pronounced 'cazz' or, more frequently, 'cazh' or 'caj', are teenage terms of approbation from the late 1980s.

3a. *British* a shortening of 'casual' in the sense of a relationship which is not yet serious. The term was part of the teenage dating lexicon of the later 1990s.

> *Is this a cas thing you've got?*
> *Are you two just caj?*

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3b. *British* a shortening of ‘casual’ in the sense of informal as applied to clothing or appearance. The word is usually used mockingly between adolescents.

A caj jacket/outfit.
She’s trying to look très caz tonight.

case[1] *n See* **get on someone’s case**

case[2] *vb*

to reconnoitre (premises) in preparation for subsequent robbery. The well-known phrase ‘case the joint’ has existed in underworld slang since before World War II. It originated in American usage, first being used with a generalised meaning of to assess.

cashed *adj*

empty, depleted. The term originates in American usage where it can typically refer to, e.g., money or marihuana.

cassava *n American*

a. the female genitals. A euphemism used by men and heard in the 1980s. It may come from the Caribbean, where the cassava root is eaten as a staple.

b. a woman, especially an available one. By extension from the more specific first meaning.

casual *n British*

a member of a working-class subgroup of the early 1980s who were to some extent successors to **skinheads** and ‘suede-heads’. The characteristic of a casual was that he or she wore fairly expensive designer sports clothes in imitation of Italian or US **preppie** looks. The musical accompaniment to this style was generally home-produced soul or disco music. Casuals were a more materialistic and conformist manifestation from the skin-head and **mod** milieus. Optional elements of the lifestyle included football hooliganism and shoplifting for clothes or profit. Casuals were personified by the 1988 comic character Eddie Loadsamoney, created by Harry Enfield.

cat *n*

1. a person. In the parlance of **beatniks**, **hipsters**, etc. Deriving from black musicians’ argot, cat was an approving form for a fellow (almost always male – females were **chicks**). The word is still in use, unselfconsciously among American blacks and jazz aficionados, and self-consciously in **hip** circles in Britain and Australia.

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'All the cats and chicks/gonna get their kicks/at the hop.'
(Lyrics to *At the Hop*, recorded by Danny and the Juniors, 1959)

2. *American* the female genitals. A rarer alternative to **pussy**.
3. *Australian* a passive male homosexual. This sense of the word probably, although not certainly, originated as an abbreviation of catamite.
4a. *British* a person under the influence of drugs, particularly when rendered agitated or erratic. In this sense the term is said to be a contracted form of **paracat**.
4b. *British* someone craving a drug or drugs. A synonym of **cretin**.
A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
5. *British* a convict, in inmates' slang. Recorded by the English Project at Winchester Prison in October 2010.

catbird seat, the *n American*
a very advantageous or privileged position. The catbird is a black and grey songbird which characteristically sings from a high perch.

catch a cold *vb*
to suffer a financial loss or setback. This expression, from business jargon, implies a temporary rather than terminal affliction.

catch some z's *vb American*
a version of **cop some zees**

cathouse *n*
a brothel. A widely known expression, although it is mainly used in the USA, cathouse is based upon cat in its now archaic sense of a prostitute (current in British English from the 16th to the early 20th century).

cavalier *n British*
(a male with) an uncircumcised penis. This term is from the argot of schoolchildren.
Compare **roundhead**

caz *adj See* **cas**

CBA *exclamation British*
a shrug of indifference

Clean up the abject **tip** that is your bedroom? Discreetly dispose of the drink cans scattered across the school playing field? 'Naah. **CBA**'. Surly, moody teenagers now can no longer even be bothered to say they can't be

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bothered, so have abbreviated it to yet another TLA (that's 'three-letter acronym'). Are they using the initials to play down the rudeness of their chosen expression, or is it – much more likely – that even **bovvered**? is too long-winded for them, too tedious to articulate? In the old days teachers used words like insolence and laziness, now it's called (de)motivation and (bad) attitude and we seem to have to put up with it. The letters in full stand for **can't be arsed**, though some users will tell you, either being coy or due to ignorance, that it's 'can't be asked'. According to my latest communications with London schoolchildren CBA itself has been judged to be too long and you must now say **ceebs**. *'Shouldn't you check the homework before you hand it in?' 'CBA.'*

ceebs *adj British*
an abbreviated version of **CBA** used by teenagers in 2010

cementhead *n American*
a stupid person. A coinage on the lines of **rubblehead**, **rock-head**, etc. (The notion of 'rocks in one's head' in place of brains is a well-known American concept.)

century *n*
£100 or $100. The word has been common in the argot of criminals, among others, for the last hundred years.

I put a century on it and it lost.

cereb *n American*
a **swot** in the language of the more sophisticated **preppies**. The word is from cerebral and may be pronounced 'see-reb' or 'sareb'.

cessy *adj British*
foul, repugnant, disgusting. A fairly rare, and usually middle-class usage, derived from cesspool or cesspit.

Honestly, the whole thing was cessy!

cha! *exclamation American*
a strong affirmation or agreement, yes! The term is probably a shortening of the colloquial '(you) betcha!'

chach *n American*

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a pretentious, e.g. overdressed individual, showoff. Defined by students as 'someone who is so concerned about social image that he or she overdoes it'.

cha-cha *n British*

a friend, peer. The term is used by British Asians.

chachy, chach *adj American*

overdressed, pretentious in appearance, in poor taste

Wearing a bowtie to class is pretty chachy.

chad *n*

rubbish, debris, worthless information. The term derives from computing jargon in which it denotes the waste paper discarded from a printer.

chai *n British*

a girl, female. An item of **parlyaree** first recorded in the 19th century and still used by older members of the **gay** community in London in the 1980s. An alternative spelling is **chy**. The term derives from Romany.

chai-klom, chy-clom *n British*

a female wig or hairstyle. An item of **parlyaree** recorded since the 1960s. The second part of the compound is of uncertain origin. The first is the parlyaree (originally Romany) term for a girl.

chair, the *n American*

the electric chair. Used for the execution of criminals in many parts of the world.

Chalfonts *n pl British*

'haemorrhoids'. Rhyming slang for piles, from the small town of Chalfont St Giles in Buckinghamshire. **Farmers** and **nauticals** are synonyms.

'Stan was around yesterday, complaining about his Chalfonts.'
(Recorded, pensioner, Bristol, 1989)

chandies *n South African*

a difficult situation, trouble. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

chang, charlie chang *n*

cocaine. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000. The coinage may be an invention or a deformation or mis-hearing of the name – Charlie Chan – of a fictional 1940s detective.

chap *vb American*

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to irritate or provoke. A term heard in adolescent usage since the 1980s, deriving from the sense of the standard term signifying ‘to chafe’.

Quit chappin’ me!

chap-esse *n British*
a woman. The word became popular in ironic and facetious middle-class speech and in the slang of the armed services in the early 1990s.

Now here’s something special for all you chaps and chap-esses out there…

chappin’ *adj British*
cold, freezing. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010. **Cuttin’** is a synonym.

char, cha *n British*
tea. The words for tea in almost all Eastern languages, from Slavonic through Indian to Chinese, are variants of ‘ch’a’ or ‘chai’.

a nice cup of char

charfing *n South African*
joking, teasing. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

charge *n British*
hashish or marihuana. The word was popular in the 1950s and 1960s, especially among **beatniks**, students, etc., who generally did not use hard drugs.

Got any charge, man?

Charles *n British*
cocaine.

See also **charlie[1] 2**

charlie[1] *n*
1. *British* a foolish person. This innocuous word, often encountered in the expression ‘a right/proper charlie’, is in fact derived from the more vulgar cockney rhyming slang Charlie Hunt:
cunt. In pre-World War II cockney usage cunt merely meant a fool, rather than

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the modern sense of a thoroughly unpleasant person.

2. cocaine. A euphemism from the international alphabet designation for the letter 'C', or simply a nickname. (The full form of the proper name, Charles, is occasionally used, usually facetiously, in Britain in this sense of the word.)

> *'She came steaming into the room when I had a massive great pile of charlie drying out on the floor.'*
> (*News of the World*, 29 October 1989)

3. *American* the Viet Cong personified. During the Vietnam War the military alphabet designation 'Victor Charlie' was shortened thus.

4. *South African* a friend. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

5. *British* the penis

charlie[2] *adj British*

cheap and nasty, flashy or in bad taste. A public-school and **Sloane Ranger** term of disapproval, heard in the early 1980s.

> *He's really awfully charlie.*
> *The flat's a bit charlie, if you ask me.*

charlies *n pl*

female breasts. A word used (almost exclusively by men) since the 19th century. There have been many attempts to explain this term by deriving it from rhyming slang (Charlie Wheeler: **Sheila**), from Romany or from the habits of Charles II. It is more probably simply a personification which implies affectionate familiarity.

charver, charva *vb, n British*

(to have) sexual intercourse. A word that was almost unknown by the 1980s, but which was used in criminal, theatrical and other circles in the 1950s and early 1960s. It is Romany in origin (from *charvo* meaning to interfere with), and refers to the 'taking' of a woman by a man, so, by extension, it has been used to portray a woman as a sex object.

chase the dragon *vb*

a. to take heroin by smoking it. The specific meaning of this expression (the arrival of which coincided with an influx of cheap heroin into the UK in the late 1970s) is to inhale fumes from a piece of the vaporising drug through a tube, often literally chasing the smoke across the sheet of foil on which the

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drug is ‘cooked’.

> *‘Carmella never injected heroin, her serious involvement came with “chasing the dragon”, inhaling a burning trail from a piece of tin foil.’*
> (*Independent*, 17 July 1989)

b. to flirt with death by using heroin. This more generalised meaning of the sinisterly colourful phrase was adopted by middle-and upper-class drug users when heroin spread to these circles in the early 1980s.

(le) chat *n British*
seductive talk or flattery. From ‘chatting up’, often pronounced jocularly as the French word for ‘cat’. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

chat *vb*
a. to speak, talk

> *‘…u chat out ur ass.’*
> (Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

b. to say

> *‘Jus because we use slang doesn’t make us dumbasses…so stop chattin fluff!’*
> (Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

c. to contribute to an online chat room
d. *British* to talk back, contradict

> *Don’ you chat to me!*

chateau’d *adj British*
drunk. A colourful upper-class and **yuppie** expression of the late 1980s playing on ‘shattered’ and implying that it is an expensive claret (Bordeaux) or other château-bottled wine which has caused the inebriety.

Chatham pocket *n British*
the anus. The nickname, used by police and prison offers among others, refers to miscreants smuggling illicit items by concealing them in the cavity in question. The town of Chatham in Kent has been popularly associated with **chavs** and their anti-social or criminal activities.

chav, charv, charva *n British*

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a vulgar person, representative of the working class or underclass. A vogue term and concept from 2004, defined by the *Sunday Telegraph* as '…the non-respectable working classes: the dole-scroungers, petty criminals, football hooligans and teenage pram-pushers'. The word originates as Romany for 'friend'. The chav's appearance typically incorporates (for both sexes) white trainers, a tracksuit, heavy jewellery (known as **Argos bling** after the catalogue chain store), baseball caps and often the scraped-back hairstyle dubbed a 'Croydon facelift' (Croydon being a London suburb considered emblematic of brash unsophistication).

> *'The cultural phenomenon that is "chav" was kicked off by www.chavscum.co.uk, a site billing itself as a humorous guide to Britain's burgeoning peasant under-class.'*
> (*Guardian*, 10 March 2004)

chavvie *n British*
a friend, 'mate'. The word probably comes from Romany.
Compare **chav**
cheaters *n pl American*
sunglasses or glasses. A word now popular with schoolchildren but which probably originated with cardsharps, who supposedly used 'magic spectacles', or with fraudsters who wore dark glasses as a disguise.
chebs *n pl British*
female breasts. One of a set of synonyms popular among younger males since 2000. **Wabs, waps, baps** and **smams** are others.
check *vb British*
to visit, especially one's girl/boyfriend. In this sense the term, popular since 2000, has been defined as 'seeing someone, not officially going out'.

> *Seb's checkin' Rachel, so I hear.*

check! *exclamation American*
yes. A jargon expression of affirmation (based on the mark of verification on a checklist, for instance) carried over into popular speech.

> *'Hey you, stay cool!*
> *Check!'*
> (*Panic on the 5.22*, US film, 1974)

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checkers *n pl British*
clothes. The term was employed by some teenagers in the 2000s decade. Its derivation is unclear but the same word has been a brand name used by various clothing manufacturers.

check out *vb*
to die. The notion of leaving a hotel or motel has been carried over into an eternal context. An old euphemism in American English which is now international.

cheddar[1] *adj*
cheesy. A pejorative vogue term in use in the USA and UK since around 2000.

cheddar[2], cheddars *n American*
money. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

> *I need to grab some cheddar before we hit the bars.*
> *'Don't take all my cheddars.'*
> (Recorded, US student, 2003)

cheeba *n See* **chiba**

cheekies *n pl British*
alcoholic drinks, especially pints of beer. The term, popular particularly in the southwest of England, was recorded in 2001. In 2004 the b3ta website reported its use in Australia.

cheese[1] *n Australian*
one's partner or one's wife.
See also **cheese and kisses**

cheese[2]
1. *n* **a cheese, the cheese** an important person. This is a shortened version of the colloquial 'big cheese'.
2. *n* something or someone unpleasant or unsavoury, particularly distasteful bodily secretions. From the smell and texture of ripe cheese.
3. *n, exclamation British* another spelling and/or pronunciation of **chiz!**
4. *n* a Dutch person. A humorous or derogatory term heard in one form or another ('cheese-head' or 'John Cheese' are alternatives) since the 19th century.

cheese[3], cheez *n American*
money, in the argot of hip hop aficionados, teenagers and students. **Cheddar** and **fetta** are synonyms.

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cheese and kisses *n Australian*
one's wife. This rhyming slang for *the missus* is probably the origin of the synonymous **cheese** and **old cheese**, referring to a mother.

cheeseball *n*
an unsavoury or contemptible person. An allpurpose term of abuse borrowing the name of the cocktail biscuit and the notion of **cheesy**.

cheese it *vb American*
to beware, hide or run away. This old phrase, normally used in the form of an exclamation such as 'cheese it – the cops!', has become a comic cliché in the USA. It may once have been used by members of the underworld (in Britain) or it may be a pre-1900 invention by writers or journalists. In any case it is actually heard in use today, usually somewhat facetiously by adults and straightforwardly by children.

cheesin' *n American*
smiling. The term is used in, e.g., **rap** lyrics.

cheesy *adj*
a. unpleasant, unsavoury, squalid, disreputable, underhanded. The original notion of smelly cheese has encompassed a number of nuances of distaste. The word became extremely fashionable in 1990s youth slang.

> *a cheesy place*
> *a cheesy thing to do*
> *'It was a degrading, lying, cheating piece of cheesiness.'*
> (John Lydon [characterising Alec Cox's film *Sid and Nancy*], BBC television, 1989)

b. outdated and/or in poor taste in a pleasant or amusing way

cheesy quaver *n British*
1. a *raver*, in the sense of a devotee of post-1980s dance culture
2. a *favour*
The rhyming slang borrows the name of a savoury snack.

cheez *adj British*
'really good'. The term was recorded in playground use in East London in 2009.

chenzed *adj British*
exhausted (or sometimes, intoxicated)

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The origin of this expression is mysterious: it could simply be an invention from nowhere but, despite what many think, such a thing is almost unheard of in English, even in slang. Despite looking exotic and odd – after all that's part of the point – virtually all examples of youth argot are traceable back to a logical source – typically to Afro-Caribbean patois, **hip hop** street-talk, pop lyrics, videogaming jargon, rhyming or back-slang. Being dead tired is a major preoccupation of pubescents and adolescents, so 'yoof-speak' has a vast range of synonyms for what British grownups know as **knackered**, many of which double as synonyms for drunk or **high** on illicit substances. First recorded by a language researcher in 2006, one user told me this one was Chinese, someone else that it was a misspelling, but they didn't know of what. It seems to be especially popular outside the South East, so could it be from regional dialect? If you think you know its true etymology, please share it with this writer. *No way am I going out partying tonight, I'm totes chenzed.*

cherries *n pl American*
flashing lights on a police car. 'Hit the cherries!' is the command to turn them on.

cherry[1] *n*
1a. *South African* an attractive young female. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.
2. *British* the tip of a lit cigarette

cherry[2] *adj*
new, fresh and attractive. A term used by teenagers and young adults since the 1970s in the USA and subsequently elsewhere. It evokes both the shininess of the fruit and the figurative sense of virginity.

cherry[3]**, cherry up** *vb British*
to blush. In playground usage since 2000.

Cheryl Cole, Cheryl *n British*
1. the dole, unemployment benefit payments. The rhyming slang, heard in 2011, borrows the name of the TV celebrity.

She's been on the Cheryl for more than a year.

2. rhyming slang for a hole

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There's a Cheryl appeared in the middle of the road.

Chevy Chase *n British*
the *face*. The rhyming-slang phrase uses the name of the US comic actor, who borrowed the name of a suburb of Washington DC (itself named after the site of a battle in Northumberland, UK).

chew (someone) out, chew (someone's) ass, chew *vb American*
to chastise, tell off, give someone a severe 'dressing-down'. A colloquial expression heard typically in educational institutions and the armed services.

chi-ack, chi-ike, chiake *vb*
to tease or taunt. A rather dated term derived from 'to cheek'. It has been more common in Australia where the noun form, meaning impudence or insolence, is also heard.

chiba *n*
cannabis, marihuana. A fashionable term heard among **hip hop** and **rap** aficionados since the early 1990s. It was first recorded in the 1970s and may derive from Hispanic slang.

Chicano *n*
a Mexican American. *Méjicano* or *Méxicano* in Spanish has been anglicised to this word which, by the 1980s, had few pejorative overtones. It has to a large extent been superseded by **Latino** or 'Hispanic'.

chi-chi *adj*
excessively cute, pretentious or twee. The word is a direct borrowing from French.

chi-chi man *n Caribbean*
a homosexual male

'The worst thing is when you see children of three or four singing songs about killing the chi-chi man.'
(*Guardian*, 26 June 2004)

chick *n*
a. a girl, girlfriend. The word has been used as a term of affection for hundreds of years, but was readopted by British slang from America in the **teddy boy** era. It was used unself-consciously by **hippies** until the mid-1970s, since when it has been disapproved of by the majority of women. The term is now dated.

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'This year two chicks and I got enough bread together and flew to Eilat (Israel) to see what was happening out there.'
(Reader's letter, *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

b. *American also* **chickie, chicken** a passive homosexual partner or sodomised victim of a **rooster**. An American prison term of the 1970s and 1980s.

chicken[1] *n*

1. a coward. In this sense the word has been in use for several centuries, although the children's taunt or exclamation was an Americanism of the early 1950s.

2a. a young male who is, or is likely to be, preyed on by an older homosexual, in **gay**, police and prison usage.

Compare **chickenhawk**

2b. an underage girl as a sex object or partner in the jargon of pornography. ('Chicken' was a common term of endearment, especially to a younger or vulnerable lover, in the 19th and early 20th centuries.)

2c. a girl

3. a game in which young people dare one another to attempt something dangerous (e.g. to stand in the path of an oncoming train or car); the chicken, or first to withdraw, is the loser. When motor vehicle races are involved **chicken run** is the usual phrase.

chicken[2] *adj*

afraid, cowardly

chickenhawk *n*

a. a male homosexual who 'preys on' younger men. This American term from the **gay** lexicon was given wider currency by press articles in the late 1980s when Scott Thurston, the entertainer Liberace's lover, referred to him as a chickenhawk in revelations after his death.

b. a heterosexual seducer or exploiter of underage girls

'Lolita at twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen – and chickenhawk Charlie [Chaplin] never far away, mistily watching the bud unfold.'
(*Hollywood Babylon*, Kenneth Anger, 1975)

chicken-head *n American*

a foolish female

chicken run *n American*

a teenage game in which drivers aim their cars at each other to see which one

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will swerve first; **chicken** is used here in the colloquial sense of coward(ly)

chickenshit[1] *n*

anything worthless, petty or contemptible. In American usage the word originally had the specific meaning of oppressive minor regulations and other effects of bureaucracy, particularly in the armed forces in World War II. The noun sense is now rarer than the adjectival use of the word, except when describing paltry amounts of money.

chickenshit[2] *adj*

a. cowardly, afraid. An Americanism which was adopted in Britain, mainly by school-children and teenagers, in the late 1980s.

b. petty, contemptible. This sense derives from the American and Canadian armed-forces' expression to describe small-minded regulations, orders, etc.

chief[1]**, chief-bod** *n*

a foolish or obnoxious individual, a misfit. A vogue term from the language of adolescent gangs, also recorded in the late 1980s among aficionados of dance culture. The term was in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994. ('Chief' occurs in North American usage, the 'bod' form is exclusively British.)

chief[2] *adj British*

stupid or pretentious. The adjectival use has been fashionable among younger speakers across the UK since the late 1990s.

chill[1] *vb*

1. to kill someone. A 'tough-guy' euphemism originating in US street slang.

> *'Teachers report that teenagers talk about "packing a barrel" or "chilling someone with a pipe".'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 31 August 1992)

2. to relax, become calm. This shortening of the earlier **chill out** (itself adopted from American usage) became popular among British adolescents during the 1990s.

chill 92 chill[2] *adj*

1. relaxed, relaxing, unstressed. Derived from the verb form, this adolescent vogue term has been in use since the 1990s.

> *feeling chill*
> *a chill party*

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2. *American* excellent. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

Hey, your new car is chill.

chillax *vb American*
to 'take it easy'. A blend of **chill** and relax first used by younger speakers in the USA, later adopted elsewhere, even, embarrassingly, by some adults.
chilled *adj*
excellent, admirable. A teenage vogue word of the later 1980s. The term is a synonym for **cool**, influenced by the verb form to **chill out** (relax, unwind). British fans of **rap** and **acid house** music and skateboarding introduced the word to schoolchildren's slang.
chilled article, the *n Australian*
a cold beer. A mock-pompous euphemism used by drinkers.
chillin', chilling *adj American*
1. relaxing. Chillin(g) is a teenagers' shortening recorded in the late 1980s.
2. excellent. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
chill one's bills *vb British See* **bills**
chill out *vb American*
to relax, take it easy. A popular phrase since the 1980s, first among teenagers but later among adults too, it comes from black street talk and is a later variation of
cool out.
chilly *adj British*
excellent, fashionable. A British teenagers' term of allpurpose approval based upon **chill (out)** and **chilling out**, recorded in 1991.
chimney-wok *n British*
a satellite dish affixed to the exterior of a house. The joky nickname was heard from the early 1990s, sometimes abbreviated to
wok.
chin *vb British*
to hit someone (by implication on the face or head, although not necessarily on the chin). An old working-class term still heard in or around bar brawls, playground fights, etc.

'He called me a poof, so I chinned the bastard.'

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(Recorded, pub habitué, London, 1988)

china *n British*
a friend, *mate*. Rhyming slang from 'china plate'. An example of London rhyming slang which has survived from the 19th century and is still in working-class use today, albeit often ironically or self-consciously. It is usually part of the phrase 'me old china'.

ching *n British*
a five-pound note or an amount of £5. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

chink *n*
1. a Chinese person. The word (possibly inspired by Chinese words for their own country and people, actually pronounced 'Joong-') has been used in American and Australian speech since the turn of the 20th century; in Britain it is slightly more recent.
2. money, change. From the sound of coins.

chink-chink *phrase British*
a notification or summons by and to police officers. It imitates the sound that teacups make when knocked together and is called over the radio to indicate that a brew's up. In the words of those convened, 'If more than one station shares the same channel, to avoid disappointing thirsty officers chink-chink may be followed by the individual station's call sign at which the brew is ready and waiting.'

chinkie, chinky *n British*
a. a Chinese restaurant or takeaway food service
b. a Chinese meal

I don't feel like cooking. Let's grab a chinky on the way home.

c. a Chinese person. A more patronising or dismissive version of **chink**.

chinless wonder *n British*
an effete or gormless youth, particularly a vacuous upper-class male. The pejorative expression is applied to those literally weak-chinned, but more often to young men, usually in a privileged position, who are irresolute, offensively presumptuous or absurd. **Debs' delight** and **pedigree chum** have similar overtones.

chip *vb British*
to leave, run away. Like its synonym **duss**, a vogue term among teenage gang

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members since the 1990s.

'Let's chip, it's the beast.'
(Recorded London schoolboy, 1994)

chippie, chippy *n*
1. *British* a fish and chip shop. A nickname which appeared to spread from Liverpool in the early 1960s.
2. *British* a carpenter
3. *American and Australian* a prostitute or promiscuous woman. The etymology of this sense of the word is unclear.

chipping *n American*
a. the occasional use of illicit drugs (as opposed to regular use by addicts)

chippy *adj*
aggressive and hypersensitive, irritatingly resentful. The word is based on either the 19th-century 'chip in', meaning to interfere, or the later notion of having 'a chip on one's shoulder'.

'He's chippy. I find that small people are often chippy.'
(Recorded, Sloane Ranger, London, 1984) *'Mr Kinnock appears to be sinking under a barrage of criticism to the effect that he is an ill-educated Welsh windbag carried high by chippy class hatred.'*
(*Evening Standard*, 25 July 1988)

chips *n pl British*
money. Rather than referring to the tokens used for gambling, this is probably derived from the earlier and synonymous use of **potatoes**. Like that term it occurred several times in the telephone conversations between Sarah Ferguson, Duchess of York, and her psychic advisor, Madame Vasso, published in Vasso's memoirs and in the UK press in 1996.

chirps *vb British*
to flirt, 'chat up', attempt to seduce. The term, usually describing male behaviour, has been popular among students and others since the 1990s. Its derivation is unclear but some users claim that it is inspired by the 'charming' chirping of birds.

He's been chirpsing her all night but I bet he's not going to score.

Chitty Chitty (Bang Bang) *n British*

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slang, rhyming slang. **Lemon meringue** is a synonym.

chiv *n, vb*

(to) knife (someone). A word originating in Romany (gypsy) speech, used particularly in criminal argot of the 1950s. The word, also written and pronounced **shiv**, often referred to a homemade knife or razor blade used for instance by prisoners or street gangs.

choad[1], chode *n Canadian*

a. the penis

b. a stupid and/or obnoxious person. The origin of this term is unclear, but (particularly in the second, figurative sense) it has become popular among college students and internet users since the late 1990s, also in combinations such as 'dick-chode' and 'chode-lick/wad'.

choad[2], chode *adj Canadian*

unpleasant, worthless, inferior. The adjectival form derives from the noun. It was defined on the internet by *Play Time* in March 1997 as 'so bad it's good'.

chob[1] *n*

1. *British* the penis. The term was in use among university students in 2009.

2. *British and Canadian* an idiot, typically a male. The term was recorded in 2006.

chob[2] *vb British*

to throw or pass. **Peg** and **dash** are contemporary synonyms.

Chob us that can of Bull, will you.

chocaholic *n*

a person with an inordinate fondness for chocolate in all its forms. A jocular term punning on alcoholic. Colloquial and slang terms relating to food and indulgence (**foodie, couch potato**, etc.) were a feature of the 1980s.

chocka, chokka, chocker *adj British*

very crowded. The term, used by old and young, is a shortening of the colloquial 'chock-a-block'. **Rammed** and **jammed** are contemporary synonyms.

chocky *adj British*

excellent, delicious. A childish version of 'chocolate', the word's literal sense has been expanded by teens and pre-teens to provide an allpurpose term of approval.

chocolate bandit *n British*

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a male homosexual. Like **brownie-hound**, **turd burglar**, etc., this unaffectionately jocular term portrays the sodomist as a covert thief of excrement.

chocolate cha-cha *n American*

anal intercourse. One of many vulgarisms in use among heterosexuals and based on the faecal aspects of (not necessarily homosexual) sodomy.

If you ask me, they've been doing the chocolate cha-cha.

chocolate-dipper *n*

a male homosexual. One of many supposedly humorous but pejorative phrases, invariably used by heterosexual males and based on the faecal aspects of sodomy.

(**Brownie-hound** and **chutney-ferret** are others.)

chocolate drop *n*

a black or coloured person. A usually unaffectionate term used mainly by schoolchildren.

chocolate frog *n Australian*

1. a foreigner, immigrant, not necessarily someone non-white. A piece of purely Australian rhyming slang for **wog**.

2. an informer, **stool pigeon**. In this sense the word is probably rhyming slang for *dog*, as in 'dirty dog', 'low dog', etc.

chocolate soldier *n*

a weak, ineffectual or cowardly person. The phrase was at the centre of a court case in February 2002 when the black model Naomi Campbell alleged unsuccessfully that the *Daily Mirror* had used it in a racist slur against her. In fact the expression probably dates back to the late 19th century and originally referred to a purely decorative or excessively fragile soldier. 'Chocolate fireguard' and 'chocolate teapot' were used in the 1950s to describe useless items.

chocolate starfish *n British*

the anus

chode *n, adj Canadian See* **choad**[2]

choked, choked-off *adj British*

overcome with indignation, fury, rancour or another strong emotion. Choked is a very widespread working-class usage, especially in London speech. Choked-off is a less common and more recent variant.

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I tell you I was choked, really bloody choked, when she told me they'd given the contract to someone else.

choke (someone) off *vb*
a. *British* to discourage, repudiate or reject someone. This term is used in a fairly specific sense in the context of prisons, where it usually means to frustrate someone who is attempting an official complaint or application.
b. to aggress, castigate

'She [his wife] choked me off yet again.'
(Recorded, London taxi driver, June 2005)

choke the/one's chicken *vb*
(of a man) to masturbate. A teenagers' and students' variant of **jerkin' the gherkin flogging the lizard**, etc.
choking *adj British*
desperate for relief, typically in the form of alcohol or sex. The widespread term, popular, e.g., among university students since the late 1990s, is a shortening of the colloquial phrase 'choking for (the specified item)'. The phrase 'choking for it' invariably refers to sex. **Gagging** is a contemporary synonym.
chokka *See*
chocka choky, chokey *n British*
prison or a cell. A word which was still in use in the late 1980s, although sounding rather dated. The term comes from the Hindi *chauki*, meaning a shed or police compound, and was imported from India in the mid-19th century by members of the armed forces.
chomp[1] *vb*
to fellate. This usage is a specialisation of the colloquial sense of to eat.
chomp[2] *n British*
food. From the colloquial verb which imitates the sound of eating.
chompers *n pl*
the teeth. A jocular term inspired by the verb to **chomp** and the earlier **choppers**.
chones *n pl American*
the testicles. A corruption of the Spanish **cojones**.
chong *adj British*

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a variant form of **chung**

chonged *adj*

a. stoned

b. tired

The term, still in use in 2005, may derive from *Cheech and Chong*, the names of two marihuana-loving comedians of the 1960s.

choo-choo *n*

a train. Like **chuffer** or **chuff-chuff** this is a nursery phrase often used facetiously by adults.

chook *n Australian*

a chicken. This is an alternative pronunciation of an old dialect term, imitating the clucking of hens, which gives **chuck** in British English.

> *'I hope your chooks turn to emus and kick down your dunnee.'*
> (Rural Australian curse)

choom *n Australian*

an English person. Now usually pejorative, the term seems to have appeared during World War I and was probably an imitation of the northern English pronunciation of 'chum'.

choong[1], chung *n Australian*

a Chinese person. A derogatory racist term which may be an imitation of Oriental speech or a deformation of **chink** or **jungle bunny**.

choong[2], chung, chong *adj British*

attractive, excellent. An important vogue word in multiethnic youth slang since the beginning of the noughties decade, it first typically referred to physically attractive individuals, operating as a synonym of **buff** and **fit**, later being generalised as an allpurpose term of approval. Like its other synonym, **peng**, the word probably originated among drug users as an adjective referring to a strong strain of marihuana or the extreme state of intoxication resulting from smoking it.

> *One chung fone*
> *Man, dat Kellee is bare choong, bruv.*

choongting *n British*

someone or something attractive, excellent, admirable, from the adjective **choong** and (faux-) Jamaican **ting**

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choot, chut *n*
the vagina. The terms derive from Hindi *chooth* or may be alterations of the standard word **chute**.

chop[1] *n*
a cut-down, customised motorcycle. A shortening of **chopper 2a**.

> *'Sarah belongs to the distinctly laid back, Harley-Davidson inclined "lifestyle" bikers. Soon she will be appearing on a customised 550 cut-down "chop".'*
> (*Independent*, 6 April 1988)

chop[2] *vb*
a. to attempt to seduce
That guy was chopping me all evening.
b. to succeed in seducing, **pull**

> *Man, I chopped her at last.*

c. to have sex

> *I just want to chop.*

In all these senses the term has been used, mainly by males, since around 2000.

chopper *n*
1. a helicopter. This was probably originally a children's version of the longer word, reinforced by the sound and scything action of the rotor blades. It was adopted by adults in World War II.
2a. a customised motorcycle, usually one having high **ape-hangers** and lengthened front forks, as ridden by Hell's Angels. It is derived from 'chopped hog' or chopped (meaning cut down, altered). Nowadays it is often shortened to **chop**.
3. *British* the penis. A working-class vulgarism dating from at least the 1940s and still heard.

choppers *n pl*
the teeth. A lighthearted term used all over the English-speaking world, often referring to false teeth.

> *a new set of choppers*

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chops[1] *n*
the mouth or jaws. The word has been heard since the 18th century, before which it was usually in the form ‘chaps’, referring to the jaws of animals.
chops[2] *vb British*
to talk too much or to cheek. In playground usage.
chop shop *n American*
a customising workshop for cars or motorcycles. To **chop** in this case means to cut down or alter.
chopsy *adj British*
garrulous, inclined to talk out of turn, argumentative, **mouthy**. From the use of **chops** to designate the mouth or jaws.

> *‘Spurs have turned into a really chopsy team since Venables took over.’*
> (Recorded, Welsh football supporter, London, 1989)

chore[1] *vb British*
to steal. The term, used typically by travellers, **chavs, townies**, and other speakers particularly in rural areas of the UK, is a Romany word, probably originally from Urdu.
chore[2] *n British*
a thief. The noun probably postdates the verb form.
choredy *adj British*
stolen, from the verb **chore**
chow *n*
1. food. The word is about a century old and derives either from the Far Eastern pidgin English term ‘chowchow’, meaning a mixture, or from *jiao(ze)* (pronounced ‘jowzer’), which is Mandarin Chinese for a dumpling.
2. a Chinese person. The term is usually used derogatively.
3. *British* a vulgar person. This is a social designation possibly based on the greeting/farewell ciao! It was defined as a ‘person who wears lots of gold and speaks with an almost cockney/Essex accent’.
chow down *vb American*
to eat, sit down to a meal, ‘tuck in’. From
chow meaning food.

> *‘While we’re here let’s chow down, hey?’*
> (*Real Men*, US film, 1987)

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Christian Slater *adj British*
later. The rhyming slang borrows the name of the Hollywood actor.
Christmas! *exclamation*
an inoffensive euphemism for Christ, mainly used by British and Australian speakers
Christmas-crackered *adj British*
exhausted, worn out. Rhyming slang for **knackered**; a less common version than **cream-crackered**.
chrome *n American*
a gun. A term from the argot of street gangs.
chrome-dome *n*
a bald person. A humorous derogatory term referring to the polished sheen of a hairless head. In their 1977 book, *The Boy Looked at Johnny*, Julie Burchill and Tony Parsons consistently referred to the balding musician Brian Eno as a chrome-dome.
chronic, cronic, kronik *adj American*
excellent, powerful. One of many appropriations of negative words as vogue terms of approbation in adolescent speech, such as **bad, wicked, brutal**, etc. Chronic appeared in the late 1990s.

> *Wow, this sure is some chronic blow.*
> *'Try some of this cake – it's chronic.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2003)

chubbette *n*
a 'well-built' or shapely young woman. A vogue term of the early 1980s among some American and British speakers.
chubby *n American*
an erection. An item of teenage slang often heard in the phrase 'crack/pop a chubby'. It may derive from the earlier synonym
crack a fat.

> *'Hi boys, don't pop a chubby on our account.'*
> (*Meet the Applegates*, US film, 1991)

chuck[1] *n*
a term of endearment literally meaning chicken in northern English speech. It was originally a rural dialect term imitating the sound of clucking (**chook** in

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modern Australian English).

chuck[2] *vb*

1. to vomit. A moderately respectable euphemism probably abbreviated from the more common **chuck up**.

2. to throw out; specifically in police and underworld jargon to reject (an appeal), dismiss (a case) or acquit (a defendant)

3. *British* to stop, desist. In this sense the word has been used particularly in working-class slang of the north of England.

> *'Chuck hassling me, will ya!'*
> (*Your Cheating Heart*, British TV drama, 1990)

4. to eat excessively. In this case the verb is synonymous with 'chuck out' or **pig out**.

5. to **fuck**. The variant form is used euphemistically as an exclamation or intensifier.

> *'They say it is, is it chuck!'*
> (Gary Crowley, *The Beat*, British TV music programme, 25 October 1993)

6. *South African* to leave, hurry away *Let's chuck.*

chuck a cheesy *vb Australian*

to grin. The colloquial cliché 'a cheesy grin' has given rise to this more recent expression, in use since the mid-1980s among adolescents.

chuck a hissie *vb British*

to become enraged, lose control. Heard since 2000, the phrase derives from the earlier **hissie(-fit)**.

chuck a mental *vb*

to become enraged, agitated, disoriented. The term was featured in the Australian soap opera *Neighbours* in 1991, and is also in use among British and Scottish schoolchildren.

chucklehead *n American*

a foolish, silly or eccentric person

chuck up *vb*

to vomit. **Upchuck** is a later variant form.

chuddie *n*

chewing gum. In the form 'chuttie' the term was first recorded in American speech as long ago as the 1920s; it was very probably originally a nursery

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form of the verb to chew. In the late 1990s it became a vogue term among UK adolescents. **Chuffie** is a synonym.

chuddies *n pl British*

underwear. The term seems to have originated in South Asian speech and has been popularised by TV comedy series such as *Goodness Gracious Me* and *The Kumars at No. 42*. By 2004 it was also in use in school playgrounds among other ethnic groups.

Eat/kiss my chuddies!

chuff *n British*

1. the anus, backside. A word which has been heard since the 1940s and which is innocuous enough to use where other synonyms are taboo. The etymology of the word is obscure, but it may be from the dialect meaning plump (which is related to **chuffed** meaning pleased).

'As tight as a badger's chuff.'
(*Room at the Bottom*, British TV series, 1988)

2. a **fart**. A schoolchildren's and students' vulgarism recently popularised by *Viz* comic.

See also **chuffing**

chuff-chuff *n British*

a synonym of **chuffer**

chuffed *adj British*

delighted, pleased. The word's meaning stretches from flattered to excited. It probably originates in northern English dialect (meaning puffed-up and proud) and is still most frequently heard in the North and Midlands. Embellished forms are 'dead chuffed', 'chuffed pink' and 'chuffed to arseholes'. The TV soap opera *Coronation Street*, which is set in the north of England, has 'chuffed to little mint-balls'.

chuffer *n British*

a train. A quasi-nursery word used facetiously by adults.

'I'm catching the chuffer down to Bath.'
(Recorded, journalist, 1987)

chuffie *n British*

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chewing gum. An alternative form of

chuddie, heard in school playgrounds since 2000.

chuffing *adj British*

a polite or disguised form of **fucking** as an intensifying adjective. It is heard most often in the north of England.

chuff-nuts *n pl British*

another term for **dingleberries**

chug *vb*

1. *British* to drink (alcohol). A coinage, derived from the drinkers' toast or chant 'chug-a-lug', fashionable among young people in London from the late 1980s.

> *'Sloane Rebs all support Chelsea FC, and can be seen every other Saturday lunchtime "chugging brew" and getting hammered at any number of pubs in the Fulham Road, before charging down to Stamford Bridge for a "frightfully good game of footy".'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

2. *American* to throw away, reject. The term was recorded in 2001.

chummer *n British*

a male homosexual. The term, recorded among schoolboys in 2000, is possibly influenced by **bum chum** and **bummer**.

chummy *n British*

a term of address used typically by police officers to or about suspects. This condescending word is representative of the menacing use of terms of endearment, understatement, etc. favoured by London police and underworld.

> *I think chummy here has got something he wants to tell us.*

chump[1] *n British See* **off one's block/chump/crust/head/nut/onion**

chump[2] *vb American*

a. to cheat or dupe

> *The guy was chumpin' me.*

b. to steal, appropriate

> *First they chumped my car, then they came back for the fuckin' furniture!*

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In both senses the term was popular in black street slang from the 1990s. It is formed from the colloquial noun sense denoting a ‘sucker’.

chunder *vb Australian*

to vomit. This term, in use among Australian **surfies** and others in the 1960s, was imported into Britain later in the decade by the strip cartoon *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie*. The writer, Barry Humphries, derives it from the warning cry ‘Watch under!’, perhaps used by sailors. An alternative derivation is from ‘Chunder Loo’ as rhyming slang for *spew*, from the name of a character used in advertisements for boot polish fifty years earlier. Already established in Britain, especially among young sportsmen and drinkers, there are signs that this and other Australianisms are making headway in the USA following the success of the Australian comedy film *Crocodile Dundee* in 1987.

chundergrad *n British*

a university student studying for a bachelor’s degree, undergraduate. The jocular alteration, using **chunder**, to vomit, was reported in the *Guardian* newspaper guide to UK student slang in 2012. According to this article the term was used typically by ‘final-year students who are painfully aware that, in six month’s time, vomiting into a pint glass dressed as Santa Claus will no longer be an acceptable form of social interaction’.

chung *adj British See* **choong**[2]

chunk *vb American*

1. to throw away, reject

2. *also* **chunk it** to vomit. The term, used by adolescents, is probably derived from the earlier **blow chunks**.

Cissie chunked all over the couch.

chunker *n American*

an obese or heavily built person

chunky *adj British*

an allpurpose term of approbation briefly in vogue among London **mods** in 1966 and 1967

chunter, chunner *vb British*

to nag or complain, especially incessantly and in an undertone. Chunter is a common form throughout Britain, while chunner is a northern and Midlands variant. The word is imitative of the sound.

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What are you chuntering on about?

chutney-ferret *n British*
a male homosexual. One of a set of synonymous phrases (**fudge-nudger, turd burglar**, etc.) based on the faecal aspects of sodomy.

chutzpah *n*
daring effrontery, impressive cheek. The word, pronounced 'hootspar', is via Yiddish from the Hebrew *huspah* (brazenness, audacity); it has been in use among non-Jewish Americans since at least the mid-1960s, but only appeared in the mid-1970s in Britain.

> *'I have valued my fleeting acquaintance with Larry Adler over the years because it has always given me an easy way of explaining the meaning of the Jewish word chutzpah to those who have not met this valuable term. As far as I can define it briefly, it's an elegant opportunism, so fast as to deceive the eye, and so successful as to be totally disarming. Or what cockneys call bloody cheek.'*
> (Miles Kington, *Independent*, 27 January 1989)

cig, ciggie *n*
a cigarette

circle the drain *vb*
to be on the point of failing or dying. A term used in medical and business slang.

-city *combining form American*
a situation or a state of affairs, as in **barf city** (something revolting) or **edge city** (anxiety)

clack *n, vb British*
(to) chatter, talk incessantly. A mainly working-class word, popular in the north of England. 'Clack on' is an alternative verb form.

clackers *n pl Scottish*
balls (in both the literal and figurative slang senses). The word, recorded in the early 1990s, was the name of a fashionable children's toy of the 1970s consisting of two plastic balls on a string wound round the fingers and knocked together.
Conkers is a synonym of similar provenance.

clag *n British*
bad weather. A rural dialect term for clay or mud, clag was first adopted in

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airforce slang to refer to thick cloud or fog. More recently, TV weather forecasters have employed the term lightheartedly.

Claire Rayners *n pl British*

trainers. The rhyming-slang phrase, first recorded in the late 1990s, borrows the name of the broadcaster and agony aunt.

clam *n American*

1. a dollar. Invariably used in the plural, this is a racier alternative to **buck**, etc.

2. the vagina

clambrain *n American*

a foolish or stupid person. The image evoked is of someone with the brain power of a mollusc.

clam jam *n American*

the female equivalent to the **cock block**

clamped *adj*

(to be) caught out

clam up *vb*

to keep quiet, refuse to speak. Originally an Americanism (clams are a popular oyster-like seafood), the term is now widespread.

clang *vb British*

to commit a gaffe, make a mistake. A back-formation from the colloquial phrase '(drop) a clanger', which shares the meaning of the shortened form.

clanking *adj British*

stinking. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. Synonyms are **bogging, minging**.

clanking for it *adj British*

sexually aroused, desperate for sex. In playground and campus usage since 2000, the phrase is an alternative to the contemporary **arching for it** and the earlier '**gagging** for it'.

clap, the clap *n*

venereal disease, gonorrhoea. The only widespread slang term for the condition, this word was derived from French (*clapoir*, meaning a swelling, or *clapier*, meaning a brothel) in the late 16th century. It became a taboo, and therefore slang, term only in the 19th century. The specific reference to gonorrhoea had widened to include other venereal diseases by the 1950s.

> *'For while he nibbles at her Am'rous Trap She gets the Mony but he gets the Clap.'*

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(*Poor Pensive Punck*, poem by John Dryden, 1691)

‘“Ain’t got the clap have you?”

“God no! It’s just a sense of cosmic boredom”.’
(Robert Crumb, cartoon in *Head Comix*, 1968)

clapped[1], clapped out *adj*
worn out, exhausted. The second of these essentially British terms has been adopted in the USA since the 1950s. They are normally applied to machines, particularly cars, although they derive originally from the idea of a person debilitated by the **clap** (venereal disease). As the origin has been forgotten, the terms are now colloquial rather than vulgar.

clapped[2], clapped up *adj*
infected with venereal disease, suffering from gonorrhoea. These rather old-fashioned forms have largely been replaced by ‘got the clap’.

clappin *adj British*
a. worn out, exhausted
b. outdated, unfashionable
A vogue term in both senses among UK adolescents since around 2000. It is probably based on the older **clapped out**.

clart, clarts *n British*
trouble, a mess. This dialect term from the north of England and Scotland – probably a variant of ‘clot’ or ‘clod’ (of mud, slime, excrement) – is heard occasionally in other parts of Britain, usually in expressions such as ‘too much faff and clart’ or ‘(dropped) in the clarts’. ‘Clarty’, the dialect adjective meaning dirty, sticky and messy, is also still heard.

class *adj British*
excellent. Deriving from the colloquial ‘classy’ and top-class, class act, etc., this use of the word has been a vogue term among younger speakers since the mid-1990s – a successor to **wicked** and **safe** and a contemporary synonym of **sound** or **the bollocks**.

clat *n British*
a dirty and/or obnoxious person. The term, which is related to the dialect **clart**, is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

‘The little clat gets right up my nose.’
(Recorded, middle-aged woman, York, 1995)

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clattering *n British*
a kicking. The term is from the jargon of football fans and refers not to kicks in the course of play, but a personal attack by one or more players during a match and, by extension, also by brawlers, hooligans, etc., off the field.

Clematis *n British*
the clitoris. The jocular alteration has been popularised and was possibly coined by *Viz* magazine.

clemmed, clemped *adj British*
starving, hungry. An old term which is a survival of northern dialect (from the Middle English *clemmen*, meaning 'to pinch'). Clemmed is still heard occasionally among older speakers (and, incidentally, in the TV soap opera *Coronation Street*); clemped has enjoyed a revival among younger speakers since 2000, sometimes in the form 'clemped dief' – 'to death'.

click[1] *n American*
a clique, a small group of friends or confederates. A favourite word with high-school and college students.

click[2] *vb British*
1. to catch someone (doing something they shouldn't)

I clicked him sconned on peeve. [I caught him drunk]

2. to make contact with a potential romantic or sexual partner, **score, pull**.
See also **get a click**

clink *n*
1a. jail, prison. The most common (in Britain) and least racy synonym; it was the name of a prison on Clink Street in South-wark, London, from at least 1509 until the 18th century. The term may also be inspired by the sounds of metal keys, doors and manacles.

You'll end up in the clink.

1b. *British* detention, in schoolchildren's jargon

I'm in Saturday morning clink again.

2. *British* money, change. Like **chink** it is imitative of the sound of coins.

I'm a bit short of clink.

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clip *vb*

1. to take (someone's) money dishonestly by sharp practice, deceit or fraud. The word is a euphemism from the jargon of tricksters, with the image of 'trimming' someone of their 'excess' wealth.

2. *British* to hit someone a glancing blow with an open hand, to smack

I clipped him round the ear.

3. *American* to kill, execute. An item of black street slang from the early 1990s. One of many short 'tough-guy' euphemisms such as **tag, cap**, **off**, etc.

clip artist *n American*

a fraudster, cardsharp or confidence trick-ster. A dated term derived from the verb **clip 1**.

clip joint *n*

originally a club or bar which employs hostesses who encourage clients to buy them (inevitably hugely overpriced) drinks in the expectation, rarely fulfilled, that their generosity would be reciprocated with sexual favours. The phrase may now be applied to any overpriced, low-quality establishment. **Clip**, like 'trim', is an old euphemism for 'relieve someone of their money'.

clipping *n British*

a particular kind of cheating in which a prostitute takes a client's money but does not provide sex in return. A specific sense of the more general slang meaning of **clip**.

clobber *n British*

clothes, accessories or equipment. The word is now so widespread as to be colloquial rather than slang. It dates from the 19th century but its origin is obscure; it may be an invention, a dialect form of 'clothes', or from the Yiddish *klbr*.

clock *vb British*

1. to notice or see, to look at. A working-class usage widespread, especially in southeast England, since World War II. The middle-class fashion since the late 1980s for imitating working-class speech brought the word into some prominence and greater respectability. It probably derives from the obsolete use of 'clock' to mean a person's face.

'Villains call it clocking in Leeds, eyeballing in Manchester and screwing in London's East End…It came as a shock: juries can be intimidated by a stare.' (*Sunday Times*, 5 June 1988)

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2. to hit. A usage that was, and is, popular in Australia and which has been adopted in Britain (where it may have originated) and the USA. This term, used almost exclusively by men, probably also derives from the archaic term 'clock' meaning a person's face; hence the verb meaning to punch (in the face).

He finally lost his temper and clocked him one.

3. to tamper with the mileometer of a car in order to show a low mileage. A piece of dealers' jargon which has passed into common currency due to the wide extent of the practice.

clocking *n American*
selling **crack**. A street-slang term of the late 1980s.

'Some of them wear tiny gold charms that look like miniature watch faces – a dealer's trademark, which is probably where the term clocking came from.' (*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

clock it *vb*
to defeat one's opponent, win a contest. The term may have derived from the jargon employed in the Nintendo Game Boy computer games, or from the colloquial Americanism 'to clean someone's clock', meaning 'to defeat or confound'.

clodhopper *n*
a. a clumsy or boorish person. The term originally (two hundred-odd years ago) referred to a ploughman or rustic (treading clods of earth in the fields).
b. *British* a policeman. Rhyming slang from **copper**, rather than a simple pejorative.

clog[1] *vb British*
to kick

clog[2]**, cloggy** *n British*
a Dutch person. This humorous or derogatory word may date from the 1940s when clogs were still widely worn. **Cheese** is a synonym.

clogger *n British*
someone who kicks people. The term is usually used dismissively of soccer players whose game is based more on violence than competence.

That team are nothing but a bunch of cloggers.

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cloggy *n See* **clog**[2]

clogs *n pl See* **pop one's clogs**

clone *n*

a. a **gay** man of stereotyped appearance. In the gay male community of the 1970s a 'uniform' of working clothes, leather caps, moustaches, etc., developed. Indistinguishable conformists to this standard code were referred to by others and themselves as clones. In this sense the word is not necessarily pejorative.

b. any fashion-follower or imitator who is indistinguishable from others, or is blindly conformist to a dress code. A derogatory term since the late 1970s, often added to a prefix to form such epithets as '*Madonna-clone*', '*Michael Jackson-clone*', etc.

closet case, closet queen *n*

a homosexual who conceals his or her homosexuality; the second version of the phrase refers only to men. Originally part of underground **gay** terminology, this phrase became well known in the early 1970s when many previously secretive homosexuals decided to **come out**. The term was first widely used in the USA although its precise time and place of origin is obscure. The connection between closet and secrecy is obvious; compare the phrase with the well-known 'skeleton in the cupboard'.

clothes hanger *n British*

an idle, ineffective colleague. The item of police slang suggests someone who merely wears uniform or plain clothes, but does nothing else. **BONGO**, **FLUB** and **uniform carrier** are synonyms.

See also **BINGO seat**

clouts *n pl British*

underpants, especially female. The term is currently in use among, e.g., middle-class adolescents, but dates back to at least the late 18th century when it denoted a handkerchief, later a sanitary napkin.

clowns *n pl*

female breasts

The jocular nickname/euphemism, popular since 2000, is used by males.

Club Fed *n American*

prison, especially a federal, rather than state institution. A 1980s pun on Club Med(iterranée), which continues the time-honoured metaphor of a prison sentence as a vacation.

clucky *adj Australian*

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broody, pregnant. From the image of a mother hen clucking over her clutch of eggs, the word has now been extended to mean pregnant, wanting to be pregnant, or merely eagerly anticipating something.

clue-ie *adj Australian*

bright, alert, well informed. The term is derived from the colloquial 'clued up' and has been used in Australian TV programmes such as *Police Rescue*, also broadcast in the UK.

> *When it comes down to it, she's not too clue-ie, is she?*

cluffy *n British*

a foolish, unfortunate or unpleasant person, a misfit. In use among schoolchildren and adolescents since 2000.

clumping *n British*

a beating or maiming. The term, used typically by criminals to indicate physical punishment or a revenge attack, was recorded in the ITV documentary, *The Cook Report*, 6 June 1995.

clunge *n British*

the vagina. A vulgarism used by males and popularised by *Viz* magazine, and the TV series *The Inbetweeners* in 2009.

> *'…it has caught on, with boys saying they are going on "clunge patrol" when they are going out on the pull.'*
> (Recorded, South London adult, July 2012)

clunk *n American*

1. a stupid, dull-witted person

2. an old, dilapidated car or truck

clutch[1] *n British*

a cheek-to-cheek or arm-in-arm dance. A 'society' word, used by **Sloane Rangers** among others, which is a specialised use of the colloquial meaning of 'embrace'.

clutch[2] *adj American*

excellent. The term was in use on campus in 2011.

clutched *adj American*

tense, agitated. The term refers to the physical symptoms of anxiety in the form of tension in the abdomen and chest.

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There's no need to get so clutched, it's only a math test.

Clyde *n See* **Clydesdale**

Clydesdale *n American*

an attractive male. A humorous term of the late 1980s based on the supposed suggestion of heroic **WASP** maledom inherent in the Christian names 'Clyde' and 'Dale'. The word, which probably originated on the streets ('Clyde' was used by **hipsters** in the 1950s to categorise an archetypal **square**), was used by **Valley Girls** and **preppies** among others from the early 1980s. (The literal meaning of Clydesdale is a form of large, handsome, pedigree horse; strong, hardworking and enormously expensive.)

c-note *n*

£100 or $100 (not necessarily always in the form of a hundred-denomination bill). From the Latin numeral C, meaning one hundred, this amount is also known as a **century**.

coasting *adj American*

under the influence of illicit drugs, moving around in a drug-induced daze or stupor. By extension, being in a euphoric state after listening to jazz, rock music, etc.

coating *n British*

abuse, insults. This use of the word has been recorded since the 1990s among middle-aged speakers and either refers to the grabbing by the lapels, or is based on the notion of **pasting** and the colloquial slang sense of 'paint' (to beat up). The archaic verb to 'coat' was also recorded in Britain and Australia in the sense of to reprimand.

cob *vb, n American*

(to give someone) a pinch or poke in the buttocks. In this sense the word, originally a dialect term for a lump or a protrusion, can be dated back to the English slang of the later 18th century.

See also **get/have a cob on**

cobber *n Australian*

a friend, 'mate'. An unsophisticated term of address among men, which is now virtually obsolete. There are two possible derivations proposed for this well-known Australianism: the archaic English dialect verb to 'cob', meaning to take a liking to (someone) or the Yiddish word *chaber* (from Hebrew, meaning comrade).

cobblers *n British*

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nonsense, rubbish, **balls**. A popular example of rhyming slang (from 'cobbler's awls') which is often used in ignorance of its vulgar derivation. Formerly used literally by cockneys to mean the testicles, the word is old, but was given widespread currency in the 1960s by such TV comedies as *Steptoe and Son*.

> *'He is dismissive about awards: "A load of cobblers".'*
> (*Observer*, Section 5, 9 April 1989)

cob-on *n British*
a fit of ill-temper. A term heard predominantly in the north of England.

cock *n British*
1. a term of address (for men). It probably derives from 'cock-sparrow', or from the image of a brave fighting-cock. Typically, the word is used in an affectionate, bantering way in expressions such as the dated cockney 'wotcher cock!' or '(my) old cock'. Cock has been used in this general sense for at least three hundred years.
2. nonsense, rubbish. This sense of the word has been in use since the 1940s and may be a shortening of 'poppycock' (from the Dutch *pappekak*, meaning 'soft shit' or absolute rubbish), 'cock and bull' or a euphemistic variant of **cack**.
3. the penis. In this sense the word is used all over the English-speaking world. In Britain the usage dates from the 17th century. Its origin is in the image of the male member either as a strutting fighter or as resembling a chicken's neck or water-valve. (In the USA the word rooster is usually prudishly substituted when referring to the male bird.)

cockblock *n*
1. an obstacle to seduction by a male, typically an obstructive or intrusive female friend of the intended seductee. The term was posted on the internet in 2003.
Compare **grenade**
2. the protruding dividing barrier between male stand-up urinals

cock diesel *n American*
a powerful, attractive male. The term, usually employed appreciatively, but sometimes ironically, was heard in black street slang and on white campuses in the 1990s. The 'diesel' element (as in **diesel-dyke**) suggests the unrefined power of a diesel-engined vehicle.

cock-fest *n British*

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'an event or gathering dominated by males'. **Sausage-fest** is a contemporary synonym, both used, e.g., by university students in 2011.

cocksucker *n*

a despicable, contemptible person. This expression is almost always used in this sense rather than its literal meaning of someone who performs fellatio; it is generally an Americanism, applied to males as a term of abuse. The implication is of a person who is willing to stoop (metaphorically) to disgusting or debasing acts.

cock-tease, cock-teaser *n*

a slightly more polite version of **prick-tease(r)**

cock (something) up *vb British*

to make a mess of, to mismanage disastrously. As in the noun **cock-up**, the precise origin of the expression is uncertain. It is common in Britain and Australia, but not in the USA.

cock-up *n British*

a mistake, blunder or shambles. Many different sources have been posited for this expression; 'cock' may refer to some obscure piece of professional jargon (it occurs in the vocabularies of printers, hunters, brewers and others), to the penis, or it may be an alteration of **cack**. Alternatively, 'cock' may simply have been chosen as a more acceptable complement in a phrase synonymous with **balls-up** and **fuck-up**.

> *'Mercifully these cock-ups don't happen too often.'*
> (Jeremy Paxman, Breakfast TV, November 1988)

coco[1] *n British*

a black or coloured person. A pejorative or patronising term used especially by middle- and upper-class speakers since the 1960s.

> *'And there were two cocos changing a wheel in the outside lane.'*
> (Recorded, public schoolboy, London, 1971)

coco[2]**, cocoa** *vb British*

almost always used in the phrase 'I should coco(a)!', expressing disbelief or indignation. This is London rhyming slang for *say so* (as in 'I should say so!').

cocoa-shunter *n British*

a male homosexual. One of many vulgarisms (**fudge-nudger**, etc.) playing on the notion of sodomy and faeces, this expression was used in the TV comedy

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spoof *Brass Eye* in March 1997.

coconut *n*

1. *British* a non-white person who collaborates with the white establishment, an 'Uncle Tom'. This expression, used by young Asians and blacks since the 1980s, refers to the idea that such people are, like the coconut, black on the outside but white on the inside. **Bounty bar** is an alternative.

2. one's head. An obvious, but probably obsolescent usage.

3. *American* a dollar

cocooning *n American*

staying at home with one's partner and children (as opposed to going out or socialising in the evening). A **yuppie** term from the late 1980s.

co-D, codie *n British*

accomplice, fellow-criminal, companion. The term, from the official designation 'co-defendant', was in use among teenage gang members and their imitators in 2009.

code brown *n*

an instance of faecal incontinence or diarrhoea in medical slang, given wider currency by its use in the US TV series *ER*. Sometimes extended to refer to a moment of panic.

cods *n pl British*

the testicles. The singular form 'cod' is an archaic word for the scrotum; it is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'bag' (seen in the obsolete terms pease-cod and codpiece). Since the era of Middle English the plural has had this meaning in British and, later, Australian usage, although not in the USA.

He got kicked in the cods for his efforts.

codswallop, cods *n British*

nonsense, worthless rubbish. A dismissive term, typically applied to something purporting to be true. There is more than one theory as to the origin of the word; the most fanciful is that it referred to the 'wallop' (gassy drink) produced by Mr. 'Codd' (inventor of a patent ginger-beer bottle). Alternatively, it may refer to the testicles (**cods**) as in **balls**.

'Equal opportunities? That's a load of old codswallop!'
(Recorded, office worker, London, 1986)

coffin-dodger *n British*

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an elderly person. A sometimes humorous pejorative.

'My four sons and their friends, all in their mid-twenties, refer to the likes of me, a mere 60 year old, as "nearly-deads" and "coffin-dodgers".'
(Reader's letter to the *Independent*, 4 September 1992)

coffin nail *n*
a cigarette. The jocular term pre-dates the public concern over the effects of smoking on health in the last three decades.

cog[1] *n British*
a. a gear, in the jargon of motorcyclists and other drivers

Drop down a cog and rev up.

b. power, acceleration

Give it some cog.

cog[2] *vb British*
to move, go, act energetically. The word also occurs in the verbs **give it some cog** and 'get cogging'. The term, used in this way, particularly in working-class speech, is derived from subsense **b** of the noun form.

coinage *n*
money. A vogue term among younger speakers since 2000.

cojones *n pl*
a. courage, 'guts'. A word (pronounced 'co-honays') introduced to many English speakers by Ernest Hemingway, it is the Spanish slang word for **balls** in both the literal and metaphorical senses.
b. the testicles. The word sometimes has its literal sense in American English, especially when spoken by Hispanics.

She kicked him in the cojones.

coke *n*
cocaine

'If somebody come and sell coke on our street we kill 'em or beat 'em up bad.'
(13-year-old US dealer, *Independent*, 24 July 1989)

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cokehead, cokie *n American*
a (habitual) user of cocaine.
See also **head**
cold *adj*
1. untraceable. The opposite of **hot** in its criminal sense, often applied to weapons or cars.

It's OK, these guns are cold.

2. *British* bad. A vogue term in black speech and club-culture usage since the late 1990s. An intensified form is **arctic**.
3. good
cold turkey *n*
a sudden withdrawal from hard drugs, typically heroin, with the attendant hot and cold flushes, goose-pimples, discomfort, etc. The expression is originally American, from the 1940s or earlier, and in the late 1980s was increasingly used, often ironically, to describe a sudden withdrawal from any habitual activity. The phrase refers either to 'goose flesh' or to the general pallor and consistency of cold turkey meat.

to go cold turkey/go through cold turkey They gave him cold turkey treatment.

collar *n, vb*
(to) arrest (someone). The noun form is a later coinage from the verb, meaning to 'catch', and the idiomatic expression 'to feel someone's collar', meaning to arrest them. Collar is another police jargon term which has passed into general use.

'Forget it Friday, this is our collar.'
(*Dragnet*, US film, 1987)

colon crusader *n British*
a male homosexual. In playground usage since 2000, often used as a nonspecific insult.
come[1] *vb*
to experience an orgasm. A Victorian euphemism for a physiological fact that has no other name (apart from the also euphemistic 'climax') in standard

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English; this use of the word in fact dates back at least as far as Shakespeare and occurs subsequently in the (now archaic) form ‘come off’.

come[2], cum *n*

semen. A later derivation from the verb to

come.

come a gutser *vb Australian*

a. to have an accident

b. to commit a blunder, fail

The phrase functions similarly to the colloquial ‘come a cropper’, the ‘gutser’ originally denoting a heavy fall onto one’s stomach.

come out *vb*

to reveal oneself as a homosexual, declare one’s homosexuality. The expression is a shortening of ‘come out of the closet’, dating from the period in the early 1970s when liberalisation encouraged more openness among **gay** men and women in their relations with each other and the **straight** world. Subsequently the term has sometimes been extended to mean ‘to declare one’s real position’ in nonsexual contexts.

come the pork chop *vb Australian*

to become agitated. The expression derives from the jocular and racist notion of ‘as uncomfortable as a pork chop at a barmitzvah/Jewish wedding’.

come the raw prawn *vb Australian*

to try to take advantage of or deceive someone. This colourful expression probably originated in the 1940s and is still heard. The precise connection between the uncooked crustacean and deceitfulness is not clear, but the suggestion is of cadging by feigning innocence or naïvety.

come untied *vb See* **untied**

commodore *n British*

the sum of £15. The item of financial slang is inspired by the Commodores’ hit single ‘Three Times a Lady’ (a **Lady (Godiva)** being £5 in rhyming slang).

compo *n Australian*

(unemployment) compensation. A typical Australian shortening.

Compare **arvo**

con[1] *vb, n*

(to perpetrate) a swindle or fraud, obtain money by false pretences. This venerable colloquialism (regarded as slang in the 1950s) is simply a shortening of ‘confidence-trick’.

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'A crazy au pair girl planned to con super-star Eric Clapton out of a fortune by claiming another couple's baby was THEIR love child.'
(*News of the World*, 1988)

con[2] *n American*
a convict or ex-convict, felon or prisoner
conch *n American*
a **swot**. A **preppie** shortening of 'conscientious'.
cone-head *n American*
a. an intellectual or **swot**
b. a stupid, socially inept person. The term is a more recent version of **pointy-head**. Its latter sense, as used in adolescent speech, was adopted as the title of a comedy film starring Dan Ackroyd in 1993.
cones *n pl*
female breasts
conk *n*
1a. the nose. The generally quoted origin for this comical word is the conch shell (often collected as a curio since the 17th century), or a learned play on the Latin *concha*, meaning shell in general, or a trumpet.

'This face, embossed as it is with a vast fleshy conk.'
(*Observer* magazine, 15 May 1988)

1b. the head. A less common use of the word.
2. *American* a 'process' hairstyle (one where the hair is straightened by the application of chemicals and/or heat) as worn by
hip young blacks from the 1930s until the 1960s when it was superseded by the racially affirmative **afro** styles
conkers *n pl Scottish*
balls (in both the literal and figurative slang senses). Like its contemporary synonym **clackers**, the expression borrows the name of a children's game.
connection, connexion *n*
a drug supplier, a **dealer** or **pusher**. Originally from the language of American drug users of the late 1950s and 1960s, the term has become part of the international jargon of illicit drug users. It particularly refers to a source of heroin. ('Connection' was used ambiguously as the title and in the lyrics of a 1967 song by the Rolling Stones.)

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conniption *n*
a fit of irritation, agitation. The geographical origin and derivation of the word is obscure (it is fairly common in Australian and North American speech) but it is most often heard among middle-aged speakers.

to have/get into a conniption

content *adj*
attractive, pretty. The term has typically been used by younger males for describing females since 2000. It is probably a transferral of the idea of pleased from subject to (pleasing) object.

contrasexual *n*
a person, usually female, who prefers domestic comforts to sexual display or activity. The semi-technical term from psychology and anthropology (originally denoting someone who displays traits of the opposite sex) was borrowed in 2004 for this jocular social categorisation on the lines of **metrosexual** and **retrosexual**.

coo[1] *n*
gossip, news. The term, usually in the form 'What's the coo?', has been used in London since 2000. Its origins are obscure, but it may be the same word as **ku**, or derive from the adjectival sense. It has also been suggested that it is inspired by the cooing of congregating birds.

coo[2] *adj American*
a deliberately lazy pronunciation of **cool** in the sense of relaxed, congenial, etc.

coochie *n American*
a. the female sex organs
b. a female or females as sex objects This item of black slang is probably a shortening of **hoo(t)chie-coochie**, which has denoted sexual activity since the 19th century.

cookie-pusher *n American*
an unmanly man, an effete or sycophantic male (the word never seems to be used of women). The image is of someone who spends his time passing cookies at tea parties, either because he enjoys such 'effeminate' activities, or in order to curry favour or further his career.

some little State Department cookie-pusher trying to persuade them all to play ball

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cooking *adj American*
going well, moving fast, succeeding. Originally from pre-World War II street language, this usage spread, especially via jazz musicians, to young whites. It is still often used to refer to musicians who are performing well and generating excitement. A stronger form is 'cooking with gas'.

cool[1] *adj*
a. unflappable, imperturbable
b. excellent, admirable, acceptable One of the key items in the vocabulary of jazz musicians, **hipsters, beatniks** and **hip-pies**, cool, with its original suggestion of calm disinterested serenity, is a word which has not dated. It is as much in vogue with teenagers in the early 21st century as it was among the 1930s jazz musicians who probably coined it (to denote gentler, progressive jazz, as opposed to 'hot' jazz).

cool[2] *n*
sang-froid, imperturbability. A back-formation from the adjective.

cool[3] *vb*
to calm down. A more fashionable abbreviated form of the colloquial 'cool down', heard since 2000.

Just cool!

cool it, cool out *vb*
to relax, unwind, defuse a situation. A
hipsters' term which has become a common colloquialism.

coon *n*
a black person. Originally (and still) a term of racist abuse common in the southern states of the USA, from 'raccoon' (a black-faced rural pest). The word has been adopted in Britain and Australia to refer to a person of any supposedly inferior race. In Britain it is a widespread racist epithet in use by the police and other working-class whites; **egg and spoon** is the rhyming-slang version.

'There were a couple of coons shouting at each other and it's difficult in these circumstances, I suppose.'
(Police officer, quoted in *Inside the British Police* by Simon Holdaway, 1983)

coot *n*

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a foolish person, idiot

cootie *n American*

a head or body louse. The word was originally armed-forces slang, from the Polynesian *kuty*, meaning 'parasite'.

> *'Here you are.*
> *No, not if it has cooties on it.*
> *I don't have cooties!'*
> (*Roseanne*, US TV comedy series, 1989)

cooze *n American*

a. a woman. A fairly vulgar term, used almost exclusively by men and having overtones of 'sex object', 'victim' or 'slut'.

b. the female sex organs. The origin of the word is obscure.

cop[1] *n*

a police officer. A shortening of **copper**. In Britain, until the 1960s **cop** was felt to be an Americanism and only in the late 1980s did it find its way into print, albeit in the gutter press.

> *'Don't cry/Gotta go bye bye/SUDDENLY: DIE DIE/COP KILL A CREEP! pow pow pow.'*
> (*Concentration Moon*, written by Frank Zappa, recorded by the Mothers of Invention, 1967)

cop[2] *vb*

to buy illicit drugs, to **score**. A specialisation of the general use of 'cop' to mean obtain.

> *'You wanna take a walk,*
> *You wanna go cop,*
> *You wanna go get*
> *Some chinese rock?'*
> (*Chinese Rock*, by Dee Dee Ramone and Richard Hell, recorded by the Heartbreakers, 1977)

copacetic, kopasetic *adj American*

excellent, satisfactory, hunky dory. Used usually of a situation or state of affairs, copacetic is as likely to be said by a college professor as a New York **cop**. The college professor might think he is using a newish slang term; the

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cop may suspect that a word ending in -ic derives from Greek or Latin. Both would be wrong. This bizarre word has rarely been written down, but was recorded as early as 1919. Attempts have been made to derive it from Latin, Yiddish or even Amerindian roots, but its true origin is unknown. It has not crossed the Atlantic in its comparatively long history.

'What's your sign, love?'
'Stop.'
'Well that's copacetic.'
(*Beach Party*, US film, 1981)
'You stick with me and everything will be copacetic.'
(*The Secret of My Success*, US film, 1987)

cop a feel *vb American*
to grope (someone) sexually; succeed in heavy petting. A (mainly male) teenagers' term from the 1950s, when this might be the goal, rather than a way-stage in the process of seduction.

I didn't even get to cop a feel.
'Then when they start gettin' passionate, start coppin a few feels.'
(High-school student, *IT* magazine, June 1972)

cop a plea *vb American*
to plead guilty to a lesser offence than the one which is charged to speed up the judicial process (for the prosecutors) and avoid a heavier sentence (for the defendant). A strategy which forms the basis of plea bargaining, a peculiarity of the US legal system.

The guy copped a goddam plea and only went down for three.

cop off *vb British*
to find a sexual partner, to **pull** someone. A term from the north of England that had become widespread elsewhere by the 1990s.

'Cop off…that beautiful moment when you finally get some snog action…'
(*Just Seventeen* magazine, August 1996)

cop-out *vb, n*
(to be guilty of) an evasion, avoidance of responsibility. This expression

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(almost always heard in the noun form) was American slang until the late 1970s, at which time it suddenly gained widespread currency, even among 'respectable' speakers in Britain. The phrase arose in the 1960s meaning specifically to 'duck out' of one's obligations to one's peers.

copper *n*

a police officer. The word originated in Britain in the 1840s, from 'to cop' as a humorous or racier alternative to 'to catch'.

coppish? *question form American*

an alternative spelling of

capeesh copshop *n British*

a police station. Currently mainly a children's expression.

cop some zees *vb American*

to sleep. The phrase, which also occurs in the form **stack some zees/zeds**, uses the repeated letter 'z' as a cartoon representation of snoring.

corgis *n pl British*

(a) 'couple of really ghastly individuals'. Another in the series of joky acronyms (on the lines of **yuppie, dinkie**, etc.) coined by professionals and the media to epitomise special subgroups of the population in the late 1980s.

cork up *vb British*

to keep quiet. A phrase briefly in vogue among adolescents in the mid-1960s, usually in the form of a brusque imperative.

corn *n*

money. A variant form of the Caribbean form **carn** which was said to have been the favourite word of the black British boxer Frank Bruno in 1982.

corn (on the cob) *n British*

the penis. Rhyming slang for **knob**.

corn-dog *n American*

1. a **swot**. One of many synonyms used in the USA (**throat, grind**) and UK (**Wendy, spod**), principally by male school students, to ostracise misfits. The reference is to a bland-tasting variety of hot-dog.

2. (a male with) an uncircumcised penis. The expression trades on the supposed resemblance to a type of hot-dog. **Aardvark** and **anteater** are contemporary synonyms.

corn-hole *n American*

a. the anus

b. a pinch or poke in the anal region. In this sense the phrase has been recorded since the early years of the 20th century.

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corpse *vb British*

1. (in acting) to be rendered unable to speak or act by the onset of uncontrollable hysterical laughter, in rehearsal or before an audience. The word has been used in the theatre since the 19th century.

2. to cause another actor to break down with laughter or giggling during rehearsal or performance These meanings are also true of performers in operas and musicals.

cory, corey *n British*

the penis. A vulgarism used particularly by marginals and the poorer elements of the working class. The word, which is from the Romany word for thorn, *kori*, was more widely used in the 1950s and 1960s than today.

cot-case *n*

an invalid or someone who has been mentally and/or physically incapacitated. A usually heartless and often derogatory expression, used in Britain and Australia typically by health-care personnel or relatives. The similar term 'stretcher-case' has become an acceptable colloquialism, whereas **basket case** remains slang.

cotch *vb*

to relax

> *'I've got some pot, want to cotch round mine tonight?'*
> (Recorded, student, Devon, 2002)

cotchin' *n*

relaxing. A vogue term since 2000 among young speakers of all ethnic groups.

cottage *n British*

a public lavatory, in the language of the homosexuals who made contact there. The word and the practice were more common in the 1950s and 1960s before the liberalisation of anti-homosexual laws, but are still in evidence. The term is also used in Australia.

cottaging *n British*

visiting, or hanging around in, public lavatories to make sexual contacts. A male homosexual's term from the 1950s which was still in use in the late 1980s.

cotton-top *n American*

an old person, especially one with white hair. **Frost-top** and **moss-back** are synonyms.

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cotton wool *n British See* **on the cotton wool**

couch potato *n American*

a lazy, greedy person. This expression from the late 1980s describes a person whose only activity is to lie in front of a television and eat and drink. ('Couch' is an American synonym for sofa.)

> *'"Couch-potato", according to Lindsey Bareham "is American for a television addict": the potato, once again, is defamed as a symbol of dull lethargy.'*
> (Patrick Skene Catling, *Daily Telegraph*, Christmas Book Review, 1989)

cougar *n*

an older woman who has or seeks a younger sexual partner or partners. **Urban cougar** is an alternative form. The American slang term became a journalistic cliché from around 2005.

> *'Older women are increasingly having affairs with younger men because their bodies are looking better in their 40s, says actress Helen McCrory as she defends cougars.'*
> (*Sunday Telegraph*, 14 April 2013)

cough *vb British*

to confess to a crime, to reluctantly give up information. A police and underworld term influenced by the notion of coughing up something stuck in the throat.

> *'Look, many times I have known prisoners who have coughed to seven or eight jobs when they have been given a quick thump.'*
> (Police officer quoted in *Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

council *adj British*

inferior, of poor quality, shabby. The term, recorded since 2000, is inspired by council estates as a habitat of poor people.

> *Those big gold hoop earrings make her look so council.*

Compare **village**

cow *n British*

1a. an unpleasant or obnoxious woman

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1b. a placid, drab or humiliated woman

2. an unpleasant or extremely irritating task, experience or sensation, etc. In this sense the word is often used in the phrase 'a cow of a job', etc.

Compare **mare**

cowboy[1] *n*

a. a reckless or irresponsible person, especially someone young, inexperienced and/or wild. The term is typically used by older workers referring to younger ones, or by police about a delinquent loner. The term originated in the 1950s, drawing comparisons with western film heroes or with pre-war gangsters' use of 'cowboy job' or the verb 'to **cowboy**' to refer to a particularly messy or violent crime.

b. *British* a bad workman. The above sense of cowboy has been extended and popularised in colloquial language to refer to anyone who does a shoddy job in order to make a quick profit.

a cowboy plumber/plasterer

cowboy[2] *vb British*

to behave or perform recklessly. The word is now used in two main senses; to drive dangerously or to perform a professional task in a slapdash and/or hazardous way.

cowboy job/operation *n*

1. an unauthorised scheme, as in, for instance, the field of espionage

2. *British* a badly finished or skimped example of workmanship

3. *See* **cowboy**[1] **a**

cowboy outfit *n British*

a firm or organisation which specialises in shoddy workmanship or dubious business practices. The punchline of a familiar joke among disgruntled businessmen is that a doting millionaire, when asked by his infant son for a cowboy outfit, buys him the company in question.

coyote *n American*

a person who preys on those illegally immigrating to the USA from Mexico. The word (literally, prairie wolf) is used in Spanish to describe unscrupulous agents, mainly Mexican, who offer to help **wetbacks** cross the border, but instead rob, defraud, denounce or even kill them. A term from the late 1970s and 1980s.

coz *n See* **cuz**

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cozzer *n*
a police officer. An item of London working-class slang. The word might have originated in the archaic market porters' term 'cozza(r)', from the Hebrew *chazar* meaning pork or pig. London's first black policeman, Norwell Roberts, was known as 'Nozzer the cozzer'.

> *'I didn't want to see the shit-eating grins on the cozzers' faces.'*
> (Jimmy Robinson, released prisoner, speaking on the BBC TV programme *Panorama*, 24 February 1997)

crabs *n pl*
pubic lice, a case of *pediculosis pubis*. The louse is popularly known as the crab louse from its resemblance when viewed under magnification.

> *a dose/case of crabs*

crack[1] *n*
1. a purified, addictive form of cocaine. When pellets of crack are smoked they fizz and crackle, which is probably the origin of the name, reinforced by the precedent of **smack**. The drug became popular in the USA in 1985, but was first described in *The Gourmet Cookbook, a Complete Guide to Cocaine*, published in California in 1972.

> *'Crack – cocaine mixed with baking soda and cooked in microwave ovens – has been described as the "fast food of drugs".'*
> (*Independent*, 24 July 1989)

2a. the vagina. An obvious vulgarism, occasionally heard in all English-speaking areas.
2b. the buttock cleft
3. *Irish and British* a good time. From the adjective cracking and the Irish notion (sense **4**).

> *'It's a right crack.'*
> (Snooker hall manager, ITV telethon, May 1988)

4. the crack *Irish and British* what's going on, the latest news or the current ambience. This word is used all over Ireland and in the late 1980s spread to Britain. The allpurpose term, usually in phrases such as 'what's the crack?' or

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'that's the crack!', seems to combine two very old, popular unorthodox senses of the word: to talk, gossip or boast, as in **crack on**, and the adjective crack meaning first-rate, excellent.

'This is the only place to live. I tried Australia but I came back because I missed the crack.'
(Belfast resident, *The Crack: a Belfast Year*, Sally Belfrage, 1987) *'Big Alex is a minder and a fixer. In his words, he knows all the crack.'*
(*Guardian*, 12 December 1987)

crack[2] *vb American*
to display one's buttock-cleft above the waistline of low-slung clothing

Pull your pants up, baby, you're cracking.

crack a chubby *vb See* **chubby**
crack a fat *vb Australian*
to have an erection. A vulgarism known in Britain through Barry Humphries' *Adventures of Barry McKenzie*. There are a number of mostly obsolete expressions in Australian English using the word 'crack' to mean achieve or produce.
crackalackin' *n American*
happening. The street slang term, an elaboration of **crackin'**, was popularised by its use in the family cartoon movie *Madagascar*.

Hey dude, what's crackalackin'?

crack a stiffie *vb British* to have an erection. An expression used in
Sloane Ranger and
yuppie circles.
cracker[1] *n American*
1. a white person. In black street argot the term, from the colour of savoury biscuits, is almost invariably pejorative and often refers to an unsophisticated or bigoted white person.
2. a computer programmer who breaches systems for fun or profit, in the patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**.
Compare **hacker**
cracker[2] *adj British*

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excellent. A vogue adjectival version of the colloquial noun usage (denoting something or someone outstanding, admirable) which dates back to the late 19th century.

crackerbox *n American*

a. a psychiatric hospital

b. a crazy person

> *'I'm stuck in some private crackerbox.'*
> (*Man Trouble*, US film, 1993)

The terms are a pun on the colloquial adjectival sense of 'crackers'.

crackin' *n*

happening. Usually heard in the phrase 'What's crackin?', the usage originated in Southern and black speech in the USA but has been adopted by some younger speakers in the UK.

crack it *vb British*

to succeed in a seduction. Used by and about men, this is a specific use of the general colloquial sense of to succeed, especially to suddenly succeed after long effort, as in 'cracking' a safe or a code.

crackle *n British*

money, banknotes. A word used by street traders, bookies, **spivs**, etc., particularly in the 1950s and 1960s. An alternative to **crinkle**, similarly inspired by the sound of crisp new notes.

crackling *n British*

an attractive female, or women in general seen as sex objects. This male expression was particularly popular in the 1950s and early 1960s, usually in the phrase 'a bit of crackling'. It derives from the idea of pork crackling being a 'tasty morsel', perhaps reinforced by the vulgar sense of **crack**.

crack on *vb British*

1. to talk incessantly, browbeat or boast. The phrase, which is now generally used by middle-class speakers, is a successor to a colloquial use of **crack** to mean gossip, brag or tell tales which is at least 300 years old and survives in Scottish and American speech.

> *'He was cracking on about his job and his responsibilities.'*
> (Recorded, city financier, London, 1987)

2a. to establish contact with a potential romantic partner, seduce

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'You can't crack on to that many people here.'
(*Away the Lads*, BBC 2 TV documentary, February 1993)

2b. 'crack on someone': to flirt with, have and/or express an infatuation with someone. An item of slang in use in girls' public schools in the early 1990s.

crack wise *vb*
to make witty or cheeky remarks. A back-formation from the noun and verb 'wise-crack'.

crafty butcher *n British*
a male homosexual. The pejorative expression is inspired by the notion that 'he takes his meat in through the back door'. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

crank *n*
1. the penis. A rare usage, mainly heard in the USA among sailors, truckers, 'hardhats' and others in the 1960s and 1970s.
2. speed (methedrine or amphetamine), heroin. A drug users' term from the late 1960s which could also be used to refer to any drug which 'cranks up' or re-stimulates a person's system.
3. *American* an irritable, bad-tempered person. The slang noun is derived from the colloquial adjective 'cranky' (itself from the Scottish dialect word for bent or distorted).

cranking, cranked *adj*
exciting, stimulating, powerful. The words come from the image of cranking up an engine and, by extension, the colloquial 'cranking up the volume'.

crank up *vb*
to inject (a dangerous drug). A **junkies**' term from the early 1970s derived from the image of inserting a handle into an engine to jerk it back into life.

crank up some smack
They're going to crank up.

crap[1] *n*
1a. excrement,
shit 1b. dirt, rubbish
1c. worthless nonsense, **bullshit**
In modern usage crap is generally seen as a more moderate synonym for **shit**; in fact the word comes from Middle English *crappe*, which meant scrapings, scale, residue or chaff; this in turn came from words existing in Old French,

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German and Dutch, distantly related to ‘crop’ and ‘crabbed’. (The fact that the flush toilet was invented by a Thomas Crapper appears to be pure coincidence.)
2. oppressive, petty or unpleasant behaviour; by extension from **crap 1a** and **1b**. This idea is usually expressed in such phrases as ‘he doesn’t take any crap from anyone’ or ‘she’s not going to put up with this crap any more’.

crap[2] *vb*
to defecate, **shit**. The verb form, which began to be used in the late 18th century, is derived from the earlier noun **crap**, which originally meant rubbish, rather than excrement.

crap-ass *adj*
very bad. An intensified form of **crap**, using the American
ass as a combining form. The term was in use among British speakers in 2003.

crap on *vb British*
to nag, harangue or talk incessantly. A near synonym for the verb to **bang on**, with the added suggestion that the content of the monologue or harangue in question is worthless or frivolous.

> *‘The only moments of light relief we get are when you come in and we crap on about anything we like.’*
> (Recorded, London University student, July 1988)

crapper, the crapper *n*
a toilet. This vulgarism appears to derive from **crap** and not from the name of Thomas Crapper, a Victorian manufacturer of lavatories who is claimed to be the inventor of the flush toilet.

crappy, crappo *adj*
worthless, contemptible, of very low quality. From **crap**. Crappo is a more recent variant.

crash[1] *vb*
1. to go to sleep, lie down and lose consciousness. This word was very popular in the **hippy** era, perhaps because the suggestion of sudden collapse coincided with drug-induced sleep or simply curling up on a floor exhausted. Crash sounded rather dated by the late 1990s; it originated in armed-services slang in World War II, probably among airmen, and was adopted by bohemian travellers and **beatniks** during the 1950s.
2. to gatecrash. A word made especially popular by the teenage custom (from the 1960s onward) of arriving uninvited at parties.

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3. *British* to cadge, borrow or lend. In use among working-class speakers and members of the armed services in the 1950s, this term became popular among adolescents in the 1990s. It is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

Can you crash me a tenner?
I just wanted to crash a couple of biffs.

crash[2] *adj*
excellent, attractive, exciting. In this sense, fashionable since 2000, the word may be a shortening of **crash-hot** or an unrelated coinage.

crasher *n British*
a (crashing) bore. An upper- and, more recently, middle-class term. It has existed in limited circulation since the 1950s and has been fashionable among **Sloane Rangers, yuppies**, etc.

crash-hot *adj Australian*
excellent, first-rate. This fairly popular expression is probably a euphemism for **shit-hot**.

crashpad *n*
a place to sleep (temporarily)

crater-face *n*
a person suffering from facial acne or spots. 'Pizza-face' is a synonym, similarly used by or of adolescents.

cray, cray-cray, kray *adj American*
outrageous, ridiculous, unbelievable. The shortening of 'crazy' was popularised in 2011 by *That Shit Kray* by Jay-Z and Kanye West.

cream *n South African*
an attractive young female. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

cream-crackered *adj British*
knackered; exhausted, worn out. A humorous rhyming-slang version of the more common word. It was probably coined in the 1970s, inspired by the savoury dry biscuits called 'cream crackers'.

crease *n British*
the anus, buttocks, the female genital area. The vulgarism, in use especially in the northwest of England, is often heard in phrases such as 'a kick up the crease'.

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creasing, creasing up *adj British*
overcome by laughter. The terms have become fashionable, especially in black speech, since 2000.

> *'You tell me it's OK for whites to imitate black culture? I'm creasin'.'*
> (Recorded, black female, London, March 2004)

creatures, the creatures *n pl British*
prison warders. A prisoners' term conveying more bitterness than the more usual **screws**.

cred *adj, n British*
(having) 'street credibility'. A 1980s adolescent vogue term inspired by the earlier cliché.

creep *vb*
1. *American*
to attempt to seduce, make unwelcome sexual advances (towards)
2. to cheat on a man An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
3. *American* to engage in unfaithful or adulterous behaviour

> *If you sneakin' to go see a girl, that mean you creepin'.*
> *My neighbor at home is divorcing her husband for creeping with his secretary.*

creeper *n American*
a stalker, someone who makes others feel unsafe or uncomfortable. The expression, recorded on campus in 2010, is typically used of males by females.

> *I had to leave the party because this creeper kept staring at me from the corner of the room.*

creeping Jesus *n*
an unpleasantly insincere, untrustworthy or complaining person; a creep, sneak or **whinger**. This strange expression of distaste is mainly heard among middle-class speakers in Britain and Australia; it dates, according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, at least to 1818.

creep on (someone) *vb American*
to follow or harass with sexual intentions. The term, in use in black speech

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since the 1990s, was more recently popularised by the MTV reality show *Jersey Shore*.

That guy kept creeping on me at the bar.

creep (someone) out *vb*
to disgust, disquiet someone. Formed from the colloquial 'creepy', the phrase is popular among younger teenagers.

'I don't care: he creeps me out, plus he smells gross…'
(*The X-Files*, US TV series, 1996)

creepshow *adj*
frightening, grotesque or merely unpleasant. An American teenagers' word, from the title of a horror film released in 1982. The adjective is an elaboration of 'creepy' and the earlier term 'creepsville', and has been heard among British teenagers since the late 1980s.

a creepshow party
her creepshow boyfriend

cremated *adj British*
ruined, destroyed, defeated, trounced. A coinage of the 1980s combining the notions of 'killed' and **burned**. The term was briefly in vogue among **yuppies**.

'If the market moves in a big way we'll get cremated.'
(*Serious Money*, Caryl Churchill, 1987)

creps, crepz, crep *n pl British*
footwear, especially stylish trainers

Ash Hi-tops? Vintage Nike Air Force Ones? Old-skool orange Pumas? Adidas Kopenhagens? The debate rages on among the young and **kewl**. What you wear on your feet has long been crucial for teen style, especially in the British context where school uniforms severely limit the pupils' capacity for self-expression. If you eavesdrop (accidentally of course) on playground conversations or visit online messageboards, an amazing proportion of talk-time is devoted to laces, eyelets, nuances of

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colour and texture and pull-on-ability, key components in the **youth**'s collective shoe fetish. For US **hip hop** kicks is probably still the slang *du jour*, but the *mot juste*
right across this country – unlike many of youth slang's fly-by-night nicknames – has been in vogue for at least a decade, and probably originated much earlier. It's not quite clear exactly how and when the first to say it acquired it, but crepe-soled suede shoes were worn by upper-class **cads** in the 1940s, mutating into the 'creepers' (originally **brothel-creepers**) favoured by teddy boys, Rockabilly fans and Punks.
Check out Shaz's well propa crepz.
She's only got one top but she's got bare crep.

cretin *n British*
someone who is craving a drug or drugs. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

crew[1] *n*
a. *British* a gang. A word used since the 1960s by street gangs, especially **skinheads** and football hooligans, to refer to themselves. It was a synonym for a band (of ruffians) 300 years earlier.
b. *American* a group of young people. Unlike the British sense which implies violence, this 1980s usage usually referred to **hip hop** artists, break dancers or **scratch** musicians.

crew[2] *vb American*
to belong to a gang or social group. An item of black street slang of the 1990s, the verb is formed from the earlier noun usage.

crib *n*
a. *American*
a home, flat or accommodation. A common term in black street slang sometimes adopted, usually facetiously, by white adolescents.

I'm going crib.

b. a room in a student hostel
c. *American* a person from the same hometown

He's my crib.

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This extended sense of the term has been heard since the end of the 1990s.

crim[1] *n*
a criminal. A term heard increasingly from the late 1980s; it is probably originally an Australian usage.

crim[2], crimble, crimbo *n British*
Christmas. These are adults' nursery words (probably originally from Liverpool) which were popularised, particularly by radio disc jockeys, in the 1970s.

> *'Stevie's determined to have a well wacky Crimble do – even by his standards.'*
> (*Just Seventeen* magazine, December 1987)

cringe *adj British*
disappointing, **lame**. The term was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

cringe (someone) *vb British*
to embarrass, discomfit or excruciate. A mainly middle-class usage of the late 1980s.

> *'Would it cringe you too much if I used my [cell-]phone here?'*
> (Recorded, yuppie to companion in opera-house bar, London, June 1988)

crinkle *n British*
banknotes, money. This term was used by bookies, **spivs**, etc. in the 1950s and is now probably obsolete. **Crackle** was a synonym.

> *I need some crinkle in a hurry.*

crinkly *n British*
1. an elderly person or adult. A young person's dismissive (or sometimes grudgingly affectionate) term. It forms part of the group of post-1970 vogue terms which includes **dusty, crumbly** and **wrinklie**.
2. a banknote, especially formerly a £1 banknote. The term was used by **Sloane Rangers** in the late 1970s.

crippled *adj*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

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cris, criss, crissed, crisp, kris *adj*
1. excellent, attractive

That dress is so cris.

2. suffering from a hangover or exhaustion

I woke up feeling really criss.

In both senses the words have been in vogue since around 2000.
crispy *adj American*
1a. suffering from a hangover. A teenage and adolescent vogue word of 1988. Its provenance is uncertain; it may evoke the notion of 'brittle' or 'fragile'.
1b. unpleasant, inferior. The generalised term, in use among American adolescents in the 1990s, seems to postdate the more specific sense above.
2. smart, neat
criss-kross *n*
a foolish and/or obnoxious person. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
critter *n Canadian*
an unattractive, unsophisticated male. The usage, recorded in 2004, employs the North American dialect pronunciation of 'creature'.
croak *vb*
1. to die. An unsentimental term presumably derived from the choking death rattle or rasping dying words. The usage dates from the 19th century.

He croaked before he could tell us anything useful.

2. to kill. An American gangster and prison term.

The guy threatened to croak his business partner.

croc(k) *n British*
a stupid and/or irritating person. The word occurred in the speech of London school-children in the early 1990s. Its exact etymology is uncertain, although in early 19th-century dialect the word denoted a worthless or worn-out animal and it was later used in public-school slang to refer to a weak or unsporting fellow pupil.
crock, crock of shit *n American*

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nonsense, something worthless and unpleasant. 'It's a crock!' is an expression (inoffensive enough to be used on TV) which was employed in the 1970s and 1980s to dismiss, deride or reject something such as false information. In North America the word crock, for container, is not archaic as it is in Britain and Australia.

crocked *adj*

1. *American* drunk. A word used, e.g., by college students, in the 1980s. It probably comes from the old use of 'crocks' as containers for pickling or preserving in alcohol or, particularly in Canada, as containers for whiskey. Alternatively, the derivation may be the same as that of the following sense.

2. *American* angry. This use of the word is connected with an archaic or dialect use of 'crock' and 'crook' to mean an old, infirm, cantankerous and complaining person.

3. *British* broken or injured, used particularly of sportsmen incapacitated through injury. From the standard English sense of crock as a potsherd, or from a dialect term for a decrepit animal.

croggie *n British*

a ride on the crossbar or handlebars of another rider's bicycle. An item of school-children's slang recorded in 2003.

Come on, give us a croggie home will you?

cron(z) *n American*

a gun. The term, which usually refers to a handgun, originated in black street argot in the 1990s. Its derivation is obscure.

cronk *n, adj American*

(something) excellent, powerful. In use since 2000, the word may be an alteration of **chronic**, as applied, e.g., to high-grade marihuana. It might alternatively be related to **crunk**, but that seems to be a more recent coinage.

crook *adj Australian*

unwell, unhealthy, wrong, dubious. A common term in Australia, crook is either an alteration of the archaic slang term 'cronk' (from the German and Yiddish *krank*) meaning ill, or of crooked, meaning bent out of shape.

crovey *adj British*

excellent. A term of unknown origin in use among teenagers since the late 1990s. It could conceivably be a deformation of **groovy**.

Croydon facelift *n British*

a tightly scraped-back hairstyle such as a ponytail or bun. Croydon, or

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'Croydz' to its younger inhabitants, is an unglamorous southern suburb of London.

> *'Kate Moss return to the catwalk in spectacular fashion during Paris Fashion Week. So it seems rather fitting that Lily Collins arrived at the Louis Vuitton show on Wednesday sporting a Croydon facelift.'*
> (Daily Mail, 6 March 2013)

See also **chav**

crubbing *n*

a less common synonym for **grinding**

crucial *adj British*

a Jamaican code word from the radical self-dramatising slang of **rude boys** and reggae devotees, crucial became a vogue term of appreciation in London around 1979, first among black youth and later their white imitators. Lenny Henry, the black comedian, brought the word to a wider audience by including it in the scripts of his television series, in the mouth of the character 'Delbert Wilkins'.

crud *n*

a. anything filthy, disgusting or worthless, including excrement, any encrusted or coagulated substance and (in American English) the effects of skin infection. Crud is from the Middle English *crudde*, a dialect word related to the standard English 'curd'.

b. a worthless, despicable person (usually male). A word used widely in the 1960s, in place of taboo synonyms such as **turd**.

cruddy *adj*

unpleasant, inferior, worthless. A word in vogue in the mid-1960s. It is now heard mainly among schoolchildren.

cruel *vb Australian*

to spoil, frustrate, defeat. This use of the word often occurs in the phrase 'to cruel it' meaning to ruin or jeopardise an enterprise.

cruise *vb*

a. (used intransitively) to move around in search of a sexual partner. The word was first used by prostitutes seeking clients then, in the 1960s, by **gays**, and subsequently in the 1970s by heterosexuals, especially those frequenting singles bars.

b. (used transitively) to actively try to attract a particular potential sexual partner. The overtones of cruising a person are a discreet display of oneself

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with some unmistakable hints or ‘comeons’.

crumb (it) *vb American*

to ruin, mess up. From ‘crumble’ in its standard sense, reinforced by the notion of acting like a ‘crumb’ (the obsolescent noun form denoting a worthless person) and by **crummy**.

> *‘You crumbed the play.’*
> (*House of Games*, US film, David Mamet, 1987)

crumble *n British*

a generic term for old or senile people. Used since the 1980s in the expression ‘a bit of crumble’ for instance, or by nursing staff to refer contemptuously to their elderly patients.

crumbly, crumblie *n British*

a. an old person. In spite of the suggestion of crumbling or falling apart, the term is only mildly contemptuous and may even be used affectionately. Coincidentally, the 1960s French slang term for old or ‘past it’ was *croulant*, meaning crumbling.

> *‘Senior citizens, inevitably, watch 37 hours a week. “Audiences are getting crumbly,” says Street-Porter in media-speak.’*
> (*Independent*, 23 March 1988)

b. a parent or adult. Used by children and teenagers since the mid-1970s. A fairly inoffensive middle- and upper-class word favoured by **Sloane Rangers** among others. *See also* **wrinkly**; **crinkly**; **dusty**

crumb-snatcher *n*

a baby or small child. Like **ankle-biter, rug rat**, etc., the phrase can be used affectionately and/or ruefully.

crummy, crumby *adj*

dilapidated, dirty, worthless. By the mid-19th century this word was in use in Britain as a literal and figurative synonym for ‘lousy’, apparently due to the resemblance of body lice to crumbs. The word (usually spelled with double ‘m’) has remained in widespread use in Britain and the USA.

crump *British*

1. *n, adj* (something) unpleasant, of poor quality, disappointing. A vogue term among teenagers in 2005, it may be a variant of **crumby** or ironically of **cronk**.

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2. *n* sex, a sex act. In use among UK teenagers since 2000, the word might derive from the slang sense of **crumpet**, imitate the sound of pounding, or be an arbitrary formation.

crumpet *n British*

a woman, or women viewed collectively as sex objects. 'Crumpet' or 'a bit of crumpet' date from the last decade of the 19th century and conform to a much older pattern of likening women to cakes (e.g. **tart**), delicacies (e.g. **crackling**), etc.

> *'I don't think we should condemn a doctor simply because he made a wrong diagnosis of what is, or is not, crumpet.'*
> (*Carry on Again, Doctor*, British comedy film, 1969)

crunchie *n American*

a lesbian, particularly a lesbian with austere habits and 'utopian' views. 'Crunchies' were one faction of lesbians at Yale University in the late 1980s, the other being so-called **lipsticks**.

crunk *adj American*

1a. enjoyable, fun, spirited

> *'…we the type of people make the club get crunk…'*
> (From *Rosa Parks*, single by US band Outkast, 1998)

1b. popular

1c. a variant spelling of **cronk**

2. intoxicated by drink or drugs The term, in all its senses, has been in vogue since the late 1990s. It may originate as a blend of crazy and drunk.

crush *vb*

1. *American* to eat

> *Man, she crushed that whole pizza in, like, 30 seconds.*

2. *American* to have sex (with)

3. *British* to disturb, annoy

> *Quit crushing me, bro'.*

All usages date from around 2000.

crusher *n British*

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a boring, tedious person; a 'crushing' bore. An alternative to **crasher**, typically used by middle- and upper-class speakers since the 1980s.

crust *n British*

(one's) head. This London working-class usage is almost always heard in the forms **off one's crust** or **do one's crust**.

crustie *n British*

a homeless person and/or beggar, especially a member of a militant subculture of importunate vagrants of the early 1990s, centred on the English West Country, who practised deliberate self-degradation and embraced personal filthiness (hence the name, from the encrustations on bodies and clothing). Other names for members of the same subculture were **fraggles, hedgers, scrotes, smellies, soap-dodgers** and **cider-punks**.

> *'The Crusties of Bath are, with their counterparts at the other end of the social spectrum, the smooth lawyers and medics, considerably more redolent of the city Jane Austen knew than anything else the tourist is likely to see.'*
> (Reader's letter to the *Independent*, November 1991)

crut *n*

dirt, distasteful material or unpleasantness in general. A version of **crud** (normally felt to be less offensive than that word).

crutching, crotching (it) *n British*

smuggling illicit substances (tobacco, drugs, etc.) in bodily crevices. An item of prison slang recorded in the 1990s.

crutterz *adj*

mashed up, worn out. Used in multiethnic youth slang.

> *That car is crutterz.*

cruttess *n, adj*

(someone who is) ugly, repellent. One of a number of synonyms (including the adjectives **off-key** and **bungled**) in use among gang members, **hip hop** aficionados, etc. in the UK since 2000.

cry Ruth/Hughie/Ralph *vb*

to vomit. All these humorous equivalents attempt to imitate the sound of hearty or sudden retching. They have been popular, particularly with students, all over the English-speaking world since the 1960s.

cubicle monkey *n American*

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a desk-bound office worker or IT specialist. A derisive term used both by the victims of workplace tedium and happily peripatetic colleagues.

cum *n, vb See* **come**[1]

cumulonimbus *n British*

cunnilingus. A usage recorded by *Viz* comic's *Profanisaurus* in 2001.

cunt *n*

1a. the vagina. This taboo word has ancient origins; related words exist in other European languages (French *con*, Spanish *coño*, etc.) and it seems that, in the unwritten prehistoric Indo-European parent languages, *cu* or *koo* was a word base expressing 'feminine' or 'fecund' and associated notions.

1b. a woman or women in general. An extension of the above sense which is probably most commonly heard in the USA.

2. a very unpleasant person. As well as being the most 'obscene' of the common set of sexually related taboo words, 'cunt' is also used to indicate extreme distaste or dislike. This usage, which is more noticeable in British and Australian English than American, is presumably inspired by deep-seated fear and loathing of women's sexuality, although in practice the word is usually applied to men.

From Anglo-Saxon times until the 14th century the word was in standard use, but was then replaced by euphemisms in all but rural dialect speech. Most dictionaries refused to acknowledge the word until the 1960s and it is probably the only word that is still banned from most British newspapers and television.

cunt-bubble *n British*

a despicable person, nonentity

> *'And the self-important cunt-bubble [Bono] took the opportunity to direct audience members to his website.'*
> (Viz comic, July 2013)

cunted *adj British*

a. exhausted

b. intoxicated by alcohol or drugs

> *'I went to a bop last night and got totally cunted.'*
> (Recorded, female university student, London, 2000)

A term which, although forceful, has no sexual or taboo connotations. Used by speakers of both sexes. **Twatted** is a contemporary synonym.

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cupcake *n American*

1. a cute or attractive woman. A deliberately humorous or (consciously or unconsciously) patronising male term of endearment. ‘Cupcakes’ are small, usually iced, buns.

2. an eccentric person

curling *n British*

drinking alcohol, especially beer. The expression is a synonym for **bend**(ing) **the elbow**, heard in the Midlands and north of England.

currant bun *n British*

1a. the sun

1b. a son

Both rhyming-slang uses have been in evidence in London working-class use since at least the 1940s.

2. a *nun*. A rare item of rhyming slang heard occasionally from at least the 1950s.

curse, the curse *n*

menstruation, a monthly period. This is the standard term used by schoolgirls and women; its probable origin is in Genesis, in which Eve is ‘cursed’ by God who promises to ‘multiply thy sorrow and thy conception: in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children’. The ‘curse of Eve’ thus became a euphemism for the most troublesome aspect of femininity.

I’ve got the curse, I’m afraid.

cush *n British*

a nest-egg, savings to fall back on. UK police slang from ‘cushion’.

cushdy, cushti, kushti *adj British*

fine, wonderful. An allpurpose term of approbation or agreement. This working-class term (recently brought to a wider audience by the television comedy *Only Fools and Horses*) is related to ‘cushy’, the colloquial term for easy or comfortable. Both words derive ultimately from an archaic Persian word *khosh*, meaning ‘pleasant’, either via the Hindustani *khush*, or the Romany *kushto*, or both.

cuss (someone) off *vb*

to criticise, denigrate someone. The phrase is in black usage in Britain and the USA and may have originated in Caribbean speech.

custard *n British*

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a very unpleasant person. The playground term of abuse, in use since 2000, is a blend of **cunt** and **bastard**.

cut[1] *vb*

to dilute or adulterate (illicit drugs), usually with the intention of increasing weight and hence profit

The coke was cut with lactose.

cut[2] *adj*

1. circumcised

'Everyone knows what cut and uncut means.'
(Male prostitute, Channel 4 documentary *Hookers, Hustlers, Pimps and their Johns*, October 1994)

2. *American* having well-defined muscles, **ripped**

cut a rug *vb*

to dance. A lighthearted expression which was fashionable in the jitterbug era and in the post-war language of rock and **jive**. It still survives in jocular use.

cuttin' *adj British* cold, freezing. The term was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

They turned down the heating again, it's cuttin' in there.

cuz *n American*

a term of address (derived from 'cousin') for a stranger or friend. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

cuzzer *n British*

a curry meal. The standard word has been modified with the suffix indicating familiarity and/or affection.

c-word, the *n British*

cunt

cyberpunk *n*

an enthusiast for information technology, a **net-head**. The term arose in the 1980s to describe young fans of the science-fiction writer William Gibson, who combined a fascination for computing and youth culture with a supposedly **punk** attitude. In the later 1990s the word usually referred to a nonconformist user of the internet.

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D

D.A. *n British*
a hairstyle in which the hair is scraped back and greased into a curl on the nape of the neck. It is an abbreviation of **duck's arse**. The style was popular among **teddy boys** in the 1950s and, to a lesser extent, with the **rockers** of the early 1960s.

da bomb *n, adj See* **bomb**

dabs *n pl British*
1. fingerprints. The term has been used by police officers, criminals and crime writers since the 1930s at least. It derives from the fingerprinting process in which the suspect presses his or her fingers on an ink pad.

We managed to lift some dabs from the wine glasses.

2. money, pounds. The term is usually, but not invariably, heard in the plural form, especially in the north of England.

Daddies, the *n pl British*
a group of respected or prestigious males, the 'in-crowd'. From army and Officer Training Corps usage.

daddio, daddy-o *n*
a man, usually one who is old. A variant of 'Dad' and 'Daddy', used as a term of address. It originated in the **jive talk** of black jazz musicians in the 1940s, and was adopted by the **beatniks** of the 1950s. The word implied a degree of respect or affection, usually for someone older or in authority. In later use, e.g. by British **teddy boys** and **beatniks**, it was often a teasing or mocking form of address.

daddy *n British*
1. a dominant inmate among prisoners
2. an older and/or dominant male homosexual in a relationship, group or institution

daffodils *n pl British*

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firefighters. The derogatory nickname, bestowed by members of other emergency services in 2013 is because they ‘wear yellow hats and stand around in bunches’.

Drip-stands and **water fairies** are contemporary synonyms.

daffy *adj*

silly, eccentric. The rather dated colloquialism was revived by adolescents from the later 1990s. Its ultimate origin is the Middle English *daffe*, meaning a ‘fool’.

dag *n Australian*

1. (a piece of dried) sheep dung. This sense of the word dates from the 16th century, but has become archaic in Britain. It usually refers to the dried flakes adhering to tail wool.

2. a stupid or unpleasant person, by extension from the first sense. By the late 1980s ‘dag’ had become a fairly mild allpurpose insult or description, freely used for instance in television soap operas such as *Neighbours*.

dagga *n South African*

cannabis, marihuana. This is the most common term for these drugs in South Africa and it derives from local African languages. It is occasionally heard elsewhere among drug users.

daggy *adj Australian*

stupid, unpleasant. From the noun **dag**. A brusque but fairly mild expression of distaste (deemed suitable for inclusion in the scripts of TV soap operas, for instance).

dago *n*

a. a person of Hispanic origin (Spanish or Latin American). This derogatory meaning is probably the original sense of the word in that it derives from the Hispanic proper name ‘Diego’ (James). The word usually has this sense when used by British speakers.

b. an Italian. This has become the most common American sense of the word. ‘Dago’ is sometimes used as an indiscriminate insult to persons, usually male, of Mediterranean origin.

dairybelle *n South African*

an attractive woman, especially one with large breasts. The term is an adoption of the brand name of milk and cheese products.

daisy[1] *n*

a male homosexual or an effeminate man. The word in this sense is not common, but occurs occasionally in British, American and Australian usage.

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daisy[2] *adj British*
attractive. An item of teenage slang from the noughties decade.

daisy chain *n*
a group of people taking part in 'serial' sexual activity; cunnilingus, fellatio, penetration, etc. in series

daks *n pl*
trousers. From the trademark name of a brand of casual trousers sold since the 1930s in Britain and Australia. The word's popularity was boosted by its use in the *Barry McKenzie* cartoon series in *Private Eye* magazine, usually in the phrase **drop one's daks**.

damage *n British*
an attractive female or females in general. A male usage recorded in 2004. **Biffage** is a synonym.

major damage
Check out the damage.

dame *n*
a woman. An Americanism usually identified with the criminal, musical, etc. milieus of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. The usage obviously derives from the original British 13th-century title of 'Dame' (itself from the Latin *domina*, via Old French), which quickly became a synonym for a woman in dialect and rural speech. Like **doll**, **broad** and, to some extent, **chick**, the term now sounds dated.

damn skippy! *exclamation American*
a strong expression of agreement. It is a more recent version of colloquial phrases such as 'darn tootin' (right)' or 'damn straight'.

'Did you nail that cute co-ed?' 'Damn skippy!'

damp *adj British*
a middle-class synonym for **wet** in the sense of ineffectual or feeble

I always found Jenny's husband a bit damp.

d and d *adj*
drunk and disorderly. The phrase in full is police or judicial jargon; the abbreviation is a euphemism used by police officers in the USA and, in Britain,

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facetiously by drinkers.

Terry was completely d and d again last night.

dang *n American*
1. the penis. A rare variant of **dong**.
2. a euphemism for ‘damn’
dangleberries *n pl*
a variation of **dingleberries**
dangler *n*
1. the penis. A nursery euphemism also used facetiously among adults.
2. *Australian* a **flasher**, a male sexual exhibitionist
3. *British* a trailer, when attached to a truck or tractor
4. *American* a trapeze artist
danglers *n pl*
the testicles. An old and predictable euphemism heard, e.g., in British public schools and the armed forces.
dank[1] *adj American*
excellent. This sense of the word may be influenced by its use as a nickname for potent marihuana.
dank[2] *n American*
(high-grade) marihuana. So called because of its dark colour and moist, sticky consistency.
Danny (La Rue) *n British*
a *clue*, invariably as part of a phrase in utterances such as ‘Don’t ask me, I haven’t got a Danny La Rue’. The rhyming slang uses the name of the late female-impersonating UK variety star. **Scooby(-doo)** is a synonym.
da nuts *n, adj*
the best or the greatest, excellent. The phrase, poular since around 2000, is a euphemism for **the dog’s bollocks**.

That man is da nuts.

dap *adj American*
elegant, smart, fashionable. The term, heard in black and campus speech, is a shortening of ‘dapper’.
dap-dap *n, adj American*

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(an individual considered) attractive, well dressed, fashionable. An elaboration of **dap** favoured by younger teenagers in California and featured in the 1996 US film *Clueless*.

dapper *n British*

a stylish, successful or dominant male. The noun form of the standard adjective has existed in London street slang since 2000, probably originating in black usage.

dappy *n, adj British*

(a person who is) silly, clumsy, eccentric. This blend of dippy and daffy was in use among schoolchildren and teenage speakers in the early 1990s.

daps *n pl British*

tennis shoes, plimsolls. The word may echo the sound of light footfalls or derive from an archaic dialect verb meaning to 'dart' or 'pad'. 'Daps' was a particularly popular term among teenagers and schoolchildren in Wales and the South West in the 1960s.

dare *adj British*

good, fantastic. A vogue term in use among teenage gang members. The term, sometimes in the form of an exclamation of approval, was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

dark *adj*

1. *British* behaving harshly, unfairly or unpleasantly (to another person). Used in this way the term is part of the slang code heard among London teenagers since the 1990s. It probably originated in the black Caribbean community, although the same word was employed to mean stupid or obtuse in 17th-century English slang.

> *'I didn't like it that he was actin' dark.'*
> (Recorded, North London schoolboy, 1993)

2. stylish, impressive. This sense of the word derives from its use to describe 'moody, deep' drum 'n' bass music in the later 1990s.

Darren *n British*

an uncouth, unfashionable and/or unfortunate male. A synonym, in use since around 2000, for the earlier **Kevin** and **Wayne** and the contemporary **Trev**, playing, like the female **Sharon**, on the supposedly negative social connotations of some common first names.

dash[1] *n*

money, a bribe or tip. The term is from West Africa, where it derives from

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dashee, a local African dialect term. It may be the origin of the more common **dosh**.

dash[2] *vb*

1a. *British* to throw away. A usage recorded among young Londoners in 2004.

2a. to pass something (to someone)

2b. to throw violently, often with the intention of causing hurt or damage

date *n*

1. *Australian* the anus. Presumably by association with the colour of the fruit, or just possibly from the archaic British rhyming slang 'date and plum' meaning **bum**.

2. *British* a stupid, silly or weak person. This rare usage (probably by association with the texture of an over-ripe date) is now nearly obsolete, but was heard until the 1960s, especially in the phrases 'you soft date' and 'you soppy date'. Such phrases now survive only in nursery language.

3. a prostitute's assignation with a client. An item of police slang recorded by the London *Evening Standard* magazine, February 1993.

David (Mellor) *n British*

(a drink of) *Stella* Artois lager, playing on the name of the notorious Tory politician turned journalist. **Nelson (Mandela)**, **Paul (Weller)** and **Uri (Geller)** are synonyms, all popular with students since the late 1990s.

Davy Crockett *n British*

pocket. A piece of rhyming slang inspired by the cult film about the American pioneer for which there was a craze in 1956. **Sky rocket** and **Lucy Locket** are synonyms.

dawg, dog *n American*

a friend. This term of affection, originating in southern speech, became one of the most widespread slang vogue words in US usage from around 2000.

dawn raid *n*

in business slang, a sudden and unexpected move by a hostile party such as the initiator of a takeover bid, business rival, etc.

daylighting *n*

working (usually illicitly) at a second job during daylight hours. An obvious derivation from the colloquial 'moonlighting'.

deacon *n British*

a stupid person, **Benny**, **spack**. Allegedly from 'Joey Deacon', an elderly cerebral palsy victim featured on TV in the early 1980s. The term is used by schoolchildren.

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dead *vb British*
to stop, abort, curtail. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

You better dead that beef.
Just dead it!

deadass *n, adj American*
(a person who is) very boring, feeble or very stupid

He's a real deadass.
What a deadass town.

dead bang *adv, adj American*
caught in flagrante or red-handed. An American police version of **dead to rights** or the British **bang to rights**.

'I got you dead bang for breaking into Eddie's apartment.'
(*The Rockford Files*, US TV crime series, 1979)

deadbeat *n*
a. a poor or homeless person
b. a penniless scrounger, a freeloader
c. a worthless or stupid person All these senses derive from a 19th-century Americanism in which 'dead' means 'completely' and 'beat' is not 'exhausted' but a 'loafer' or **hobo**.
dead-crack *adj British*
penniless, broke
deadleg[1] *n British*
1. a feeble, lazy or disappointing person. This word has been used from the 1950s and may derive from an earlier armed-forces term 'deadlegs', meaning a cripple or someone who refuses to rise from bed.

'The usual crowd of airheads, phonies, deadlegs, posers, bimbos, wallies, wannabees, hangers-on and gate-crashers.'
(Christena Appleyard, *Daily Mirror*, 11 May 1989)

2. a numb feeling in the leg following a kneeing in the thigh by an attacker
deadleg[2] *vb British*

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the action of kneeing someone in the thigh. A popular school playground tactic.

deadly *adj Irish*

excellent, **cool**. The term was recorded with this sense in 2003.

dead meat *n*

a person who is dead, about to die or inevitably doomed. Dead meat is an old and heartless euphemism for a corpse. Now the phrase usually forms part of a threat.

Do that, baby, and you're dead meat!

deadneck *n American*

a variant of **deadhead**, **deadbeat**, etc.

deadout *n British*

a boring situation, tedious chore or event. The term was in use among South London teenagers in 2010.

dead presidents *n pl American*

money, banknotes

deadshit *n, adj Australian*

(a person who is) contemptible or very unpleasant

That was a deadshit party.

dead soldier *n*

an empty bottle (of alcohol). The phrase was first used by members of the British armed forces about 200 years ago, likening the aftermath of a drinking bout to a battlefield littered with corpses.

I'll clear up the dead soldiers while you fumigate the place.

dead to rights *adv, adj American*

an American version of the British **bang to rights**. 'Dead to rights' is probably the original form of the phrase, dating from the 19th century and now rarely, if ever, heard in Britain.

'Dead' is used here in its common colloquial meaning of 'completely'.

deal[1] *n British*

a portion or amount of a drug, especially hashish. Before decimalisation in 1971, very small amounts of cannabis were bought or referred to as a 'five-

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bob deal' or 'ten-bob deal'.

deal[2] *vb*

to sell (drugs). The verb is used intransitively, as in 'does he still deal?', and transitively, as in 'she deals dope at the weekend'.

dealer *n*

a supplier of illicit drugs. The term, imported into other English-speaking areas from the USA in the early 1960s, is a neutral one, implying someone who sells on demand without coercion. It replaced the earlier, pejorative word **pusher** among users themselves.

dealing *adj British*

involved in a relationship, 'seeing someone'. A fashionable term from the older adolescent's lexicon of dating, heard from the later 1990s. The word had been used in the same sense by public schoolgirls in the 1960s.

deb *n*

1. a debutante; a young girl being introduced into the social season. Although principally identified with an upper-class London milieu, the adoption of *débutante*, French for 'beginner', may have occurred in the USA in the first decade of the 20th century.

2. *American* a female member of a street gang. A term used in the 1960s, usually in the plural, probably originating in 'debutante', perhaps reinforced by the prevalence of the Christian name Deborah or Debbie. 'Deb' resurfaced in the gang argot of Los Angeles in the 1980s.

de-bag *vb British*

to remove (someone's) trousers. The phrase originated among 19th-century university students but quickly spread to schoolboys for whom the ritual humiliation of fellow pupils by de-bagging was a popular diversion up to the late 1960s at least. **Bags** was a 19th-century slang term for trousers which survived until fairly recently.

debted *adj American*

rejected, turned down, humiliated

deck[1] *vb*

to knock (someone) to the ground. A variant of 'to floor'.

deck[2] *n*

1. a portion or package of illicit drugs, especially heroin. The term, from American addicts' jargon of the 1960s, spread to Britain and Australia where the meaning was sometimes amended to refer to an injection, or the amount (of heroin) necessary for an injection.

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2. a skateboard or surfboard in the jargon of aficionados

deck up *vb*

to prepare for injection or to inject a drug, usually heroin. A phrase from the jargon of drug users and prisoners in the UK The verb derives from the noun **deck**, meaning a quantity of a narcotic.

decorators *n pl British See* **have the decorators in**

deep *adj*

1. unpleasant, inferior

2. impressive, attractive

In both senses the word has been fashionable among black adolescents and their imitators since 2000. The usage may have originated in from the jargon of DJs and hip-hop aficionados, or from the codes of street gangs, or both.

deep-sea diver *n*

a £5 note, *fiver*. A piece of London rhyming slang heard occasionally since about the mid-1970s.

deep-six *vb American*

to bury, dispose of. The verb form, which has been common in American speech since the 1950s, derives from the earlier noun form 'the deep six', an underworld euphemism for the grave. The ultimate origin is nautical; burials at sea have to be made in water that is more than six fathoms deep.

> *'"I've got to exchange all this money!" "You can deep-six it, sir".'*
> (*M.A.S.H.*, US TV series, 1977)

deets *n pl*

details, specifics

> *Gimme the deets*.

def *adj*

excellent, wonderful, 'the real thing'. A late 1980s vogue term of approbation deriving from the language of **hip hop**. The word is a shortening of 'definitive' or 'definite'. The use of the word as the title of a BBC2 'youth slot' programme (*DEF II*) in 1988 marked its apogee. **Det** is a more recent synonym.

> *'This month's music selections are frightfully def, totally treach and all those other hip hop clichés.'*

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(*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

de facto *n Australian*
a live-in lover, one's unmarried partner. This phrase is one Australian solution (since the 1970s) to the problem of finding an acceptable term to describe what the British judicial system calls a 'common-law spouse'.

'My de facto's out buying groceries.'
(Recorded, young woman, Melbourne, 1978)

defecately *adv, exclamation American*
a facetious alteration of 'definitely', defined in a 2012 posting on *Urban Dictionary* as 'a more dignified way to say "Shit Yeah!" so you don't sound uneducated in the presence of others'

deffo *adv*
an affirmation or agreement. The abbreviation of definitely is in widespread use online and in speech.

de-frosted *adj American*
heated, agitated. An adolescents' term, inspired by the opposite notion of **cool** or **chilled out**.

Come on, don't get all de-frosted.

dekko *n British*
a look, glance. A word that probably originated in the jargon of tramps, taken from the Romany word for 'look', *dik*, in the late 19th century. British soldiers overseas also encountered the Hindustani version *dekko*. The word is now less popular than in the 1950s but is still heard in the phrase 'take/have a dekko (at)'. The word is not unknown, but is rare in American slang, where it has been recorded as 'decko'. *See also* **dick[2] 2**

Delhi belly *n*
an attack of diarrhoea. Since the era of British colonialism this has been the South Asian equivalent of **gyppy tummy**, **Montezuma's revenge**, etc.

delicious *adj British*
(of a person) attractive, often deliberately mispronounced as 'delshous'. The term is used typically by teenage girls and students of both sexes.

dementoid, demental *n, adj American*
(a person who is) crazy, demented. A high-school term of the 1980s that

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expressed contempt, grudging admiration or both. The word is also used adjectivally, as in 'that was a totally dementoid movie'.

dench *adj British*

excellent. Postings on Twitter claim that the term '…**dench** was invented by rapper Lethal Bizzle, and has since become the name of a clothing range which he launched with Arsenal midfielder Emmanuel Frimpong' and 'It is unknown whether the word was inspired by British national treasure actress Dame Judi Dench, but the two have become inextricably intertwined.'

deng *adj British*

unattractive. The opposite of **peng**. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

dental floss (pants) *n British*

variant forms of the American **floss**

derk, durk *n British*

a stupid person. Used by younger teenagers, the words are formed from or influenced by **dork**, **nerd** and **durr-brain**.

dero *n Australian*

a homeless person or tramp, a derelict. The term has been in use for about twenty years. It is also heard as a fairly mild insult among children and adolescents.

derro *n British*

1. an unfortunate, inferior or unpleasant person. A derivation from 'derelict', used either of vagrants or of someone pitied or disliked.

> *'And touching someone when you're dancing, Caris intimates, is the act of a derro, a flo-to-tin' yup, a deadbeat, a homebug and a commuter.'*
> (*Observer*, Section 5, 7 May 1989)

2. a **derry**

derry, deri *n British*

a derelict building or similar location, used as a temporary shelter by tramps, etc.

> *'It's not a derry, guy, there are people living there.'*
> (Recorded, vagrant, Waterloo, London, 1988)

desi *n, adj South Asian*

(someone who is) local, indigenous. The term is used in the UK, sometimes

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pejoratively, by younger or supposedly sophisticated speakers to refer to traditionalists or recent immigrants.

Compare **freshi**

Desmond *n British*

a lower second university degree, a 2.2 (two-two). This is a student's witticism playing on the name of the black South African community leader Bishop Desmond Tutu. The word was in vogue in 1986 and gave rise to a number of other joky euphemisms, such as **Douglas**, **Pattie**, **Taiwan**, **Richard**, etc.

> *'We all expected Penny to get a James but she ended up with a Desmond.'*
> (*Evening Standard*, June 1988)

destroyed *adj*

intoxicated by alcohol or illicit drugs. A widespread colloquialism which has been particularly popular among middle-class speakers since the late 1960s. The word continues the dramatic tendency evidenced by such usages as **smashed**, **bombed**, **wrecked**, etc.

det, dett *adj*

excellent, physically attractive. A vogue term, pronounced with a glottal stop at the end and never a 't' sound, since 2000, it may be a variant form of the earlier **def**.

deuce *n*

a. two dollars or two pounds

> *Just let me have a deuce till tomorrow.*

b. a two-year prison sentence

> *He pulled a deuce in Club Fed.*

devo *adj American*

apparently 'robotic' or depersonalised. The name of the avant-garde late-1970s band (who presented themselves as near-automatons and semi-retards due to 'devolution') is now used to describe a 'somnambulistic', expressionless person or behaviour. **Stepford** is used in a similar context.

> *acting devo*
> *I don't know what her problem is but she is so devo.*

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devo'd *adj*
upset. See box on next page

> **Whingeing** and moaning is most fun when it's self-dramatising, but even better when it's usefully cut down to two little syllables (sometimes the final ''d' is also dropped). Nothing to do with 1970s nerd-rock band Devo, or the New York R&B star DeVo D, this abbreviation of 'devastated' is now the **Youth**'s standard complaint when, in their own words, 'something crap happens'. The depth of emotion involved ranges from (very rare) prostrate with grief: 'Jez dumped me by txt. Again. Devo'd,' to (very commonly) ever so slightly inconvenienced: 'Devo'd that I've got another hour to do on this project work.'
> It looks and sounds girly, but boys have been known to use the term in place of the more robust **gutted**, especially when talking sport: 'They lost 1–6 again, they were devo'd.' Real **girlies** sometimes prefer the alternative **devs**. *Lacey was completely devo'd when her Face-book account got hacked.*

dex, dexie, dexo *n*
a pill or capsule of Dexedrine, a trademark for an amphetamine (**pep pill**) frequently prescribed and abused in the 1950s and 1960s

Dexter *n American*
a conventional and/or boorish male. The pejorative term has been in vogue among adolescents since the late 1990s.

Dezzy *n British*
an alternative form of **Desmond**

DFW *adj American*
ready and willing. The initials, written and occasionally spoken, stand for 'down for whatever'. On the Bebo social networking site young people could place themselves in one of the following categories: 'Single, 'Seeing Someone', 'In a Relationship', 'Engaged', 'Married', 'It's Complicated', and 'Down for Whatever'.

dialog(ue) *vb*
to engage in conversation, particularly with the intent to trick, seduce, etc.

diamond *adj British*
first-rate, superb, admirable. A London working-class and underworld term,

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often heard in the appreciative phrase ‘a diamond geezer’.

dib[1] *n*

a contribution, portion, amount of money. This word was in use in Britain in the late 19th century, but is now heard mainly in the USA, typically in children’s street or playground games. The plural form was common in England until the late 1950s and survives especially in the expression ‘to have dibs on something’, meaning to reserve or have first rights to something.

dib[2] *vb, n British*

a partly smoked cigarette saved for relighting later, or the act of extinguishing it. This term, which may originate in a dialect verb meaning to ‘pinch’ or to ‘stub’, is used for instance by workmen, labourers and the armed forces.

dick[1] *n*

1. the penis. This use of the word has been widespread in the English-speaking world since the end of the 19th century. It is probably an affectionate personification in origin in the same way as **willie**, etc. This sense of the word is sometimes extended to mean sex in general, as in ‘Suzy loves dick’.

> *‘Not all women in pop are, or ever have been, brainless bimbos lured into lurex by cynical rock business shitheads with one eye on their cheque books and the other on their dicks.’*
> (*Ms London* magazine, 4 September 1989)

2. a fool (invariably male). Dick has this secondary sense in common with most slang terms for the male member, such as **prick**, **tool**, etc.

3. nothing at all. A vulgar emphatic more commonly heard in America and in vogue since the mid-1970s. Its sense is roughly equivalent to the British **bugger-all**.

> *‘What do those gimps do all day?’ ‘They do dick.’*

4. a detective. Almost invariably in the phrase **private dick**. This Americanism, popularised in crime fiction, originated in underworld jargon as a corruption of the word ‘detective’ itself.

See also **dickless Tracy**

dick[2] *vb*

1. to have sex (with), penetrate. A predictable but rare term, generated from the noun sense of **dick**.

2. *British* to look at. A variation of the Romany *dik*, meaning to look, from

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which **dekko** may be derived. This rare term is occasionally heard among tramps, street traders, etc.

See also **dekko**

3. to mess up, mess around (with). A variant of **dick around** or **dick up**.

She completely dicked the project.

dick around *vb*

to mess around (with), behave in a disorganised or aimless way. The expression employs **dick** (the penis) in the same way as **cock, prat about**, etc.

dickbrained *adj*

stupid, extremely foolish. A term popular among young people since the 1980s. The adjective is American in origin and the sense of **dick** employed, deriving from 'penis', may be reinforced by the German sense of 'thick'.

dickhead *n*

a fool, an idiot. An old, folksy Americanism which became a vogue term among British youth from around 1980. It may be applied to males or females. Abusive compound words ending in '-head' have proliferated since the end of the 1970s.

'The outcome of being a dickhead is that I don't possess any Aretha Franklin singles and make do with compilations.'
(John Peel quoted in *New Musical Express*, 7 February 1987)

dickless Tracy *n Australian*

a policewoman. A humorous coinage playing on **dick** (the penis) and 'Dick Tracy', the American comic-strip detective hero created by Chester Gould.

dick up *vb*

to make a mess of. A variant of **cock up** occasionally heard in Britain and Australia.

dick-wad, dick-weed *n*

a despicable, obnoxious or contemptible person. Teenage insults using the combining form **-wad** and its euphemistic version **-weed**.

dicky bird *n British*

a *word*. A piece of London rhyming slang which has become a widespread colloquialism, especially in the phrase 'not a dicky bird'. Unlike most modern examples of rhyming slang, it is invariably used in full, presumably to avoid confusion with 'dickie' and **dick**.

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did *n British*
a form of **didicoi**
diddle *vb*
1. *British* to cheat. A common colloquialism recorded since the early 1800s.

> *'Comedian Ken Dodd insisted on cash for shows to diddle the taxman, his former agent told a jury yesterday.'*
> (*Daily Mirror*, 5 July 1989)

In Old English *dydrian* meant to deceive or delude; Jeremy Diddler was a fictional swindler (in the 1803 farce *Raising the Wind* by James Kenney).
2a. to have sex with. This sense probably derives from a nursery sense of diddle meaning fiddle with or agitate (*see* **diddle 2b**).
2b. to sexually stimulate (a woman) with the fingers. (In Middle English *dideren* meant to quiver.).
diddlo, didlo *adj British*
crazy, silly or unhinged, 'daft'. An inoffensive Londoners' word popularised by the ITV series *Minder* from the late 1970s.

> *'Right bunch of diddlos, this lot!'*
> (*Minder*, British TV series, 1986)

diddly (squat) *n American*
nothing at all, or something very insignificant, petty or small. Diddly is a nursery term akin to tiddly. The word has been used by adults, alone or in conjunction with other nursery terms (**squat, shit**, 'whoop', 'doo', etc.) to express dismissive contempt. The expression is understood, if not widely used, in the UK and Australia. A variant form is **doodly squat**.

> *'Tevez don't care diddly squat about citeh.'*
> (Comment in web discussion of star footballer Carlos Tevez and his then team Manchester City, 2009)

diddly-dum *adj British*
perfect, fine. A term used typically by students in the 1970s and 1980s, usually in phrases such as 'everything's (just) diddly-dum'. The phrase resembled other mock-nursery inventions such as **dinky-di** and **fair dinkum**.
diddy[1] *n*

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1. *British* a fool. A lighthearted term of abuse, heard particularly in Scotland and the north of England.
2. *British* a **didicoi**
3. *Irish* the penis
diddy[2] *adj British*
small, cute and appealing. A variant of **diddly** popularised by the Liverpool comedian, Ken Dodd.
didgy *adj British*
'the opposite of obvious'. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

> *'When someone is talking discreetly they are being didgy. The whole point of argot is so you can be didgy.'*
> (Recorded, teenager, London, 2012)

didicoi, diddicoy, diddyguy, did *n British*
a gypsy or a half-gypsy. The word derives from the Romany *didakeis*, meaning the offspring of a marriage between a full-blooded gypsy and an outsider. The word, which can be spelt in many ways, is often used in country districts to denote any type of gypsy or traveller.

> *'There was this didicoi used to go down our snooker club – couldn't sign his own name but he always had a roll of money on him.'*
> (Recorded, carpet fitter, London, 1989)

diesel *adj See* **smutty**
diesel (dyke) *n*
a lesbian who behaves aggressively and/or has a rough masculine appearance or heavy build. The word, which is pejorative and generally used by men, carries overtones of engineers, engines, trucks and other **butch** associations and perhaps also refers to the overalls, dungarees, etc. worn by some lesbians. The term originated in the USA but was heard in Britain in the 1980s as a pejorative term and also as a simple descriptive phrase used by lesbians themselves.
dig *vb*
to understand, appreciate or enjoy. A word from the slang of American swing and jazz musicians which was adopted by the beat generation and thence by teenagers all over the English-speaking world. It is now almost always used

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ironically or facetiously (except in the question form, 'you dig?'). The ultimate origin is perhaps a metaphorical or religious sense of dig (into), meaning 'to apply oneself to (a task)'.

> *'The Seventies were not a decade in which a young artist could kid himself his creative idealism could best be fulfilled grovelling in a muddy field digging Hendrix through a bad acid haze.'*
> (*Platinum Logic*, Tony Parsons, 1981)

digerati *n pl*
members of a suppose elite made up of the 'digitally literate'. A cyber slang and journalistic term, based on the notion of the 'literati', heard since 2000.
Compare **liggeratti**

digger *n Australian*
an Australian. The word was used by gold prospectors in the latter half of the 19th century to address or describe one another. It was adopted by British, Canadian and American servicemen in the First World War. **Aussie** has largely replaced digger since the 1960s.

digits *n pl*
a phone number

> *Gimme your digits.*

digs *n pl British*
excitement, thrills. A more recent synonym for **kicks**, used by adolescents during the later 1990s.

dike *n*
a variant spelling of **dyke**

dilbert *n British*
a foolish person. A teenage term of mild abuse from the late 1980s, it is probably a blend of **dill** and the (supposedly comical) Christian names 'Gilbert' or 'Herbert'.

> *'No I'm not – and definitely not with a dilbert like you.'*
> (Recorded, schoolgirl, London, 1989)

dildo *n*
1. an artificial penis. The word is approximately 200 years old and probably

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originates in *diletto*, Italian for (a) delight or darling. Alternatively the term may simply be an invention.

2. a fool, an offensively stupid person. This sense of the word, popular among teenagers since the mid-1970s, may be an embellishment of **dill** as much as a derivative of **dildo 1**.

> *'Oh, come on, he's such a dildo!'*
> (Recorded, schoolboy, London, 1988)

dilemma *n British*

a fight. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. It often occurs in the form **mad dilemma**.

dill *n*

a fool, idiot, silly person. A word which has been recorded in Australia and the USA since at least the early 1950s, and in Britain since the mid-1970s when it was popular among schoolchildren. The word may be a shortening of 'dill pickle' (gherkins may also be the source of **wally**, used to describe a fool), or of 'dilly'.

dillberries, dilberries *n pl*

a variant of **dingleberries**

DILLIGAF *exclamation*

an expression of indifference. The initials, used online and sometimes spoken as a word, stand for the rhetorical question: 'Do I look like I give a fuck?'

dimbo, dimmo *n*

an unintelligent or dull-witted person. These embellishments of 'dim' (also influenced by 'dumb', **dumbo** and **bimbo**) have been favourite words with British schoolchildren since the late 1970s.

> *'He [Bruce Springsteen] is just dead popular with a lot of dimmos because of the unchallenging nature of what he does.'*
> (Alexei Sayle, *Great Bus Journeys of the World*, 1988)

dim bulb *n American*

a dimwit or dullard. The phrase evokes a low-wattage light bulb.

dime *n American*

an attractive female. Dime is the nickname for a ten-cent coin: the female in question is considered to rate 'ten out of ten'.

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'If your girl is fine, she's a dime'
(Lyrics to *Ebonics* by Big L, 1998)

dime (someone) *vb American*
to inform on someone, betray to the police. A back-formation from **dime dropper**, used especially by prison inmates.

dime dropper *n American*
an informer. An underworld phrase derived from the 'dime' (ten cents) dropped into a payphone when calling the police.

dimlow, dinlow *n British*
a dim-witted, foolish person: a variant form of

dinlo dimmock *n British*
a dull-witted person. The use of the term, which is based on **dim(mo)** and terms such as **lummock** and **pillock**, predates the television fame of the busty female gardener Charlie Dimmock.

dimp *n, vb British*
a cigarette end which can be retrieved, typically from the street, and relit. The word, now part of the language of tramps, is also heard as a verb meaning to extinguish (for later smoking). The term seems to be an invention, possibly influenced by 'crimp' and 'damp'.

dimstick *n British*
a stupid person. The word, used by younger teenagers in the 1990s, is a blend of

dimbo and **dip-** or **bam-stick**.

din-dins *n*
dinner or another meal, food. A nursery word which, like many others ('choo-choo', **gee-gee**, **wee-wee**, etc.), is used facetiously by teenagers and adults. The conversion of dinner into din-dins is by a familiar process known as reduplication.

ding[1] *adj British*
execrable, inferior, unpleasant. The word was recorded in provincial English usage in 2004.

ding[2] *vb*
1. to cancel a date (with someone). A variant form of **dingo** heard in 2005.
2. *British* to telephone. An item of youth slang recorded in 2010.

Ding me tomorrow when you get up.

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dingaling, ding-a-ling *n*

1. an eccentric, crazy or foolish person. A word which originated in the USA and was enthusiastically adopted by schoolchildren in Britain in the late 1960s.

2. the penis. This obscure nursery word was popularised by Chuck Berry's hit song of 1972, 'My Ding-a-Ling'.

dingbat *n*

1. an eccentric, crazy or foolish person. Originally this was an Australian word, probably derived from 'dingbats' as an adjective (an embellishment of the colloquial 'bats'). The word is now popular in Britain and the USA.

> *'In fact, editing and voice-over combine to ensure that the man never looks a real dingbat.'*
> (*Independent*, 23 December 1988)

2. *Australian* a Chinese person

3a. any unnamed or unnameable thing. This mainly American sense is influenced by the Dutch and German *ding*, meaning 'thing'.

3b. a typographical symbol, a printers' device. A specialised use of sense **1**.

dingleberry *n*

1. a piece of dung or excrement clinging to hair or wool around the anus. This originally rural notion (applied to sheep and, by extension, to humans) has curiously given rise to a very large number of colourful terms throughout the English-speaking world. Others are **dangleberries, dillberries, clinkers, winnets** and **wittens, bum tags, chuff-nuts**, etc.

2. a crazy or eccentric person, a fool. Most commonly heard among American high-school and college students; it is inspired by the previous sense (although users may be unaware of the fact).

dingo[1] *n British*

a stupid person. This schoolchildren's word of the 1990s is an alteration of **dimbo**.

dingo[2] *vb British*

to cancel (a date). The term was recorded among teenagers and university students in 2004.

dingo's breakfast *n Australian*

a **piss** and a look around. A humorous coinage on the lines of **Mexican breakfast** or 'pelican's breakfast'.

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dingus *n*
a thing, an obscure or unnamed object. Originally a South African and American version of 'thingy' or 'thingummy', it derives from the Dutch and German *ding*, meaning 'thing'.

dink *n*
1. a silly person, fool or eccentric. The word has been used especially by children and young people in both Britain and America, although possibly coined separately in each.
2. a South-East Asian person. The racist term, probably an arbitrary alteration of **chink**, has been applied in Australia to people of Chinese origin and in the USA to Japanese and Vietnamese.
3. *also* **dinky** *American* one of a childless **yuppie** couple; an acronym for 'double (or dual) income, no kids', coined in New York in 1986. Dink is an example of the American use of acronyms to describe social subgroups. This tendency, which produced **WASP, JAP** and, later, yuppies in the 1970s, became a vogue among New Yorkers in the mid-1980s. In spite of enthusiastic use by some journalists and imitation by their London counterparts, this term, like **guppy**, has achieved only limited currency.

> *'Take Dink, for instance, which I always thought meant idiot. The other day I heard a girl refer to a yuppie couple as "dinks".'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 22 January 1987)

4a. *American* the penis. A fairly rare teenage term.
4b. *American* nothing at all. In this sense the equivalent of **dick**.

dinkum *adj Australian See* **fair dinkum dinky** *n*
a **dink 3**

> *'I have had my year of being a dinky (double income, no kids) and I lost all my friends of any worth to it.'*
> (Richard Jobson, *Sunday Times*, 9 July 1989)

dinky-di *adj*
a. *Australian* the real thing (pronounced 'dinkee-die'). Perhaps an embellishment of **fair dinkum**.
b. *British* perfect, fine (pronounced 'dinkee-dee'; the spelling is arbitrary). A pseudo-nursery term like **diddly-dum**, probably invented by students.

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Don't worry, everything's dinky-di.

dinlo, dinlow *n British*
a slow-witted person, fool

Some linguists are claiming that far from dying out, regional dialects – and that includes local slang terms – are being helped by SMS texting, chatting and tweeting on social media sites, as well as old-fashioned word of mouth, to spread further across the UK. A probable example of this is yet another term for a complete dope, or dupe (in practice nearly always male), which originated in Romany as *dinilo* and has long been in use across southern England from the New Forest, via Portsmouth's 'Pompey-slang' to East Anglia. Dinlo(w) is the usual form, although **dinler, dindler** and **dingle** have also been recorded. Youth elsewhere have now added these to their already rich lexicon of insults, sometimes abbreviating to **dinny** or just **din**. Occasionally the word is used adjectivally to mean stupid as in 'He's so dinlow', recorded in Eastbourne, Sussex in 2010. *You can tell Callum anything and he'll believe it, he's a right dinlo.*

dip *n*
1. a fool. This word, first heard in the 1970s, is either a back-formation from **dippy** or a short form of **dipstick** or **dipshit**.

'All those people out there, they're just complete dips.'
(Recorded, American teenager, London, 1988)

2. a pickpocket. A Victorian term, still in police and underworld use.
3. *British* an act of sex. The vulgarism usually refers to male sexual activity and was used, e.g., by the stand-up comedian Frank Skinner in stage monologues in 1992. It is derived from the phrase **dip one's/the wick**.
dip (out) *vb American*
to depart, leave. A vogue term from black street slang of the 1990s. The variant form 'do the dip' has also been recorded. A variety of euphemisms (like its contemporaries **bail, book**, **jam** and **jet**) for 'run away' are essential to the argot of gang members and their playground imitators.
dip one's/the wick *vb*

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(of a man) to have sex. A vulgar euphemism which is about a century old. 'Wick' is either a shortening of the rhyming slang **Hampton Wick: prick**, or a straightforward metaphor from candle wick. Originally British, the term is now used, albeit less commonly, in the USA and Australia.

dip out *vb Australian*

to fail

dipping *n*

picking pockets. The term has been in use since the middle of the 19th century.

dippy *adj*

eccentric, silly or slightly deranged; daft. A British term now in use throughout the English-speaking world. It seems to be an invented word rather than a derivation.

dipshit *n*

a fool. This vulgarism is sometimes said to be a euphemism for a male homosexual or the male member (compare **dung-puncher**, etc.), but may simply be an elaboration of **dip**.

dipstick *n*

a fool. The word is probably a euphemism for **dipshit**, but with less unpleasant overtones. It has been popularised by television series and films in both Britain and the USA since the early 1980s and is a favourite with teenagers.

dirtbag, dirtball *n American*

a despicable person. These terms of abuse, being strong but not obscene, are frequently heard in films and TV programmes, such as the police series *Hill Street Blues*.

> *'All right dirtbags, I've had enough.'*
> (Psychopath in *Beer*, US film, 1985)

dirter *n British*

an allpurpose term of abuse popular among UK schoolchildren in 2003

dirty *adj*

1a. possessing or containing illicit drugs, a jargon term used by the police, customs officers and drug users

> *His suitcase came through dirty.*

1b. *British* unsafe, illicit, **hot**. This general sense is employed typically by criminals and the police.

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2. *Australian* annoyed, resentful. In this sense the word is often used in the phrase 'to be dirty on (someone)'.

3. excellent. A vogue word in club culture since 2000 by analogy with **bad**, **brutal**, etc. **Filthy** is a synonym. 'It refers to dance music considered so exciting it's positively rude, as used by DJ Brandon Block'.

dirty old man *n See* **D.O.M.**

disco-stick *n*

an erection while dancing. The term, popularised by singer Lady Gaga among others, literally refers to a luminescent tube brandished at celebrations.

discuss Uganda *vb British*

to have sex. A euphemism coined in the 1970s by the British satirical magazine *Private Eye*. It has become one of the magazine's long-running jokes and is said to stem from a party at which a female journalist was alleged to have explained an upstairs sexual encounter by saying 'We were discussing Uganda'.

dish[1] *n*

1a. a very attractive woman. This appreciative term (though offensive to most modern women) is one of many that liken a woman to a tasty snack or meal. Unlike **tart** or **crumpet**, e.g., dish was introduced, or perhaps reintroduced (the metaphor was not unknown in earlier times) into Britain from the USA in the 1930s.

1b. a very attractive man. Since the mid-1960s the word has also been used of men by women and this usage may now be more common than the original.

> *'And those photographs of Mustapha – he was so unattractive, and because you'd had him they said "what a dish".'*
> (Kenneth Halliwell, quoted in Joe Orton's diary, 2 May 1967)

2. *American* gossip. From the phrase **dish the dirt**.

> *'Oh my, this is prime dish. I can't wait to tell the girls.'*
> (*Cheers*, US TV comedy series, 1989)

dish[2] *vb*

to defeat, destroy or ruin. The original sense of this British term of the 18th century was to swindle, deceive or make a fool of. The image behind the expression was probably that of 'serving up' something (or someone) that has been well and truly 'processed', exploited, etc.

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dish the dirt *vb*
to spread scandalous or malicious gossip. 'Dish' here is, of course, dish up in the sense of 'serve' to an eager audience.

dishy *adj*
very attractive, handsome or beautiful. The adjectival form of **dish** is currently more often used by women than men and is so common in Britain as to be a colloquialism rather than true slang.

diss *vb*
to scorn, snub, belittle. This vogue word of the late 1980s entered adolescent speech via the **hip hop** and **rap** subcultures originating in the USA. A typical 'clipping', like **def**, **treach**, etc., it is based on the verbs to dismiss, disapprove or disrespect [sic] (perhaps influenced by **dish**).

distress *vb*
to annoy (someone). A vogue use of the standard term, heard since 2000 and probably originating in black speech.

district nurse *n, adj British*
(someone or something) unfashionable, earnest and sexually unalluring (or strangely alluring). The ambivalent usage, evoking a quintessentially frumpy, starchy middle-aged female, featured in the banter on George Lamb's BBC6 Music radio show in 2009.

ditch *vb British*
1. to play truant, **bunk off**. The term has been used (intransitively) by schoolchildren since at least 2000. It may be a transferral of the older colloquial sense of 'ditch' meaning to abandon or dispose of. **Mitch** is a contemporary synonym.
2. to throw. The youth slang usage, recorded since the noughties decade, is probably a shift in, or misunderstanding of, the pre-existing colloquial sense of abandon.

I kept telling him to ditch me the ball.

ditsy, ditzy *adj*
silly, eccentric, twee or frivolous. An invented term, popular especially in the USA since the mid-1970s. The word, which is obviously influenced by 'dizzy', is generally applied to females.

ditz *n*
a silly, eccentric and/or frivolous person; someone who is **ditzy**. An Americanism picked up by some British speakers in the mid-1980s.

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div *n British*
a person who is odd, stupid, weak or deviant in some way. This shortening of **divvy** has become popular among young people of all classes since the 1980s. Before that it was part of the lexicon of criminals, tramps, street-traders and workmen.

'Him, he's a bit of a div, isn't he?'
(Recorded, student, London University, 1986)

dive *n See* **take a dive/tumble/fall**
divebombing *n British*
1. attacking something with spray paints in order to cover it with graffiti. Since the late 1970s the term has been used by young graffiti artists or vandals.
2. picking up cigarette ends from the street (to relight and smoke). A term used by vagrants in the 1980s.
diving *n American*
picking pockets. An underworld term which is the equivalent of the British **dipping**.
divot *n American*
a toupée or hairpiece. The standard word, denoting a clod of earth and grass dug out by a golfing stroke, has become part of the adolescent lexicon of mockery (like its UK counterparts **syrup (of figs)**, **Irish**, etc.). 'Divot' itself is an old Scottish word of unknown origin.
divvy *adj British*
odd, stupid, deviant, weak or pathetic. This term, of uncertain origin, has existed in the vocabulary of society's 'marginals' since at least the late 1950s (it is unlikely to derive from deviant, but may be related to 'daft' or **daffy**, or even by a tortuous etymology from 'divine' in the sense of possessed). It has recently been revived as a vogue term by schoolchildren, although the short noun form **div** is more common. (Divvy itself has occasionally been recorded as a noun.)

'Who's your friend with the glasses? 'E looks a bit divvy.'
(Recorded, street-gang member, London, 1967)

diz *n American*
a foolish, eccentric or disoriented individual. The term, in use among US teenagers in the 1990s, was probably a variant form of **ditz** or may be based

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upon ‘dizzy’.

dizzle *n American*

1. an unnamed or unnameable thing

Help me get rid of this dizzle.

2. the penis

She got a squint at his dizzle.

3. a friend

Yo, how’s it hangin’ my dizzle?

These usages, all recorded in 2003 and 2004, may involve words like deal, **dong** and **dawg** with the substitute syllables **-izzle**.

DL *See* **on the DL do**[1] *vb*

1. to have sex with. More a shorthand vulgarism than an evasive euphemism, the term was widely used in the USA from the late 1960s and since the 1990s has been popular among adolescents in Britain.

‘Debbie does Dallas’
(Title of 1970s US porno film)

‘Is she really doing that dreamboat in the sixth form?’
(*Just Seventeen* magazine, August 1996)

2. to kill. A term used by criminals and street-gang members and their fictional counterparts.

He didn’t say a goddam word, he just went and did her.

do[2] *n American*

a hairstyle. This shortened form of hairdo originated in black slang. It is now also heard among younger British speakers.

do[3]**, doo** *n* excrement. A nursery word used all over the English-speaking world, although in Britain the plural form **dos** is probably more common. The word in this sense is probably pre-World War II and derives from the Victorian notion of doing or performing one’s bodily functions dutifully.

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D.O.A. *adj*
unconscious, inert. A facetious use of the American police and hospital jargon 'dead on arrival' to mean 'dead to the world', particularly after taking drugs or alcohol.

do-able *adj American*
sexually attractive. This term, used to categorise a potential partner, was popular among female Californian high-school students in the 1990s and was featured in the 1994 US film *Clueless*.

> *'There's no getting round the style question. If you want to be "do-able"… you cannot afford to dress "random".'*
> (*Sunday Times "Style"* magazine, 22 October 1995)

do a Geraghty/Gerrity *vb British*
to become enraged, run amok. One Londoner described the expression thus in 2008: 'Have heard this quite often in and around South East London (Catford, Lewisham, Deptford). Means losing your temper to such a degree that you become mad. I have heard that it may come from Deptford docks – but this may be just a rumour.'

do a job on (someone) *vb*
to deceive, thoroughly overwhelm, devastate someone. Originally an Americanism, this unspecific phrase is now in fairly widespread use in Britain and Australia.

do a number on (someone) *vb*
to cheat, frustrate, defeat, demoralise someone. Like the previous phrase, this expression, the precise meaning of which depends on its context, originated in the USA and is now used elsewhere.

> *'A talk that made it clear that Ari intended "to do a number on Bolker, he wanted to hurt the fellow, not do him in, but certainly to harm him in some way".'*
> (Nigel Dempster, writing in the *Sunday Times*, 24 September 1989)

do a runner *vb British*
to escape, run away or disappear. A phrase from semi-criminal and subsequent working-class usage which has become a generally popular term since the early 1980s. It originally referred specifically to the practice of leaving a restaurant, bar, etc. without paying.

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'I decided to "do a runner", i.e. to leg it out of the restaurant without paying the bill.'
(*Great Bus Journeys of the World*, Alexei Sayle, 1988)

dob, dob in, dob on *vb Australian*
to inform (on someone), tell tales. A schoolchildren's term since the late 1970s which was previously, and still is, part of underworld terminology. 'Dob' was a British dialect word meaning something between drop and lob (it survives in the noun form in colloquial expressions such as 'a dob of butter'). 'Dob in' has been introduced to British audiences via Australian soap operas of the 1980s.

'I tell you what you do, dob her in to the governor.'
(*Prisoner, Cell Block H*, Australian TV series, 1982)

docker *n British*
a partly smoked cigarette, put out for later relighting. This word, which is more common in the north of England than elsewhere, originates in 'dock', meaning to cut short, or the related archaic use of dock, meaning the 'solid part of an animal's tail'.

doctors and nurses *n*
sexual activity or sex play. To 'play (at) doctors and nurses' is a humorous euphemism, sometimes used by adults, deriving from the children's game which often involves sexual experimentation.

dodgy *adj British*
a. doubtful, suspect. A common term in British English and nowadays hardly slang. It arose in the later 19th century and derives from the sense of dodge as an artful or risky ruse. In the 1960s 'dodgy!' was the counterpart of 'swinging!' in the catchphrases of TV compère Norman Vaughan.
b. stolen, illegal. A narrower sense of **dodgy a**, common since the 1960s in such euphemisms as 'dodgy gear/merchandise'.

doer *n American*
a perpetrator of a crime, suspected criminal. The term, a synonym of **perp**, is probably a shortening of 'wrongdoer' in police jargon.

dog[1] *n*
1a. an ugly, unpleasant or unattractive woman or girl. This sense of the word was in common use in the USA from the 1950s. It was adopted by British speakers in the mid-1970s.
1b. *American* something unpleasant or worthless. Expressions in which 'dog'

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signifies distaste or contempt are almost all American in origin, presumably reflecting the cliché that the British are a nation of dog lovers. Nevertheless there are occasional instances of this sense in British English.

This car's a dog!

1c. a company or share that performs badly on the stock exchange, a worthless piece of stock (these are also known as **bow-wow** stocks)
2. *British* a wig, toupée. The word usually implies a ragged, ill-fitting or generally unconvincing hairpiece. It has been in use among teenagers at least since the early 1970s.
3a. a rogue, (likeable) reprobate. A 19th-century usage, now a colloquialism usually surviving in the form '(you) old dog!'.
3b. a promiscuous male. The term of disapproval was heard in the UK in 2013.
4. *British* a **dog-end**
5. *Jamaican* a gun. **Puppy** is a synonym.
6. *See* **dogs**

dog^{2} *vb American*
to abandon, reject, get rid of. The word in this sense has been used by teenagers and college students since the late 1980s.

'Dog the dorm rules now!'
(*A Different World*, American TV series, 1987)

dog (and bone) *n British*
a *telephone*. An example of rhyming slang which is still used today. It is usually used of the appliance rather than the action.

Get on the dog to him and find out when he's coming.

dog (it) *vb British*
to play truant. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

dog-and-boned *adj British*
stoned. A cannabis smoker's term from the 1960s and early 1970s, now heard in the form **doggo**.

dog and pony show *n*
in business slang a complicated and contrived display or presentation, typically

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also disappointing, embarrassing or pointless

dog-ass *adj American*

worthless, inferior, bad. A vulgarism in use for instance among military personnel and college students since the 1950s.

dog-box *n British*

a mess, a confused situation. An item of middle-class family slang heard in the 1990s.

dog-end *n British*

a cigarette end. The word usually describes a stubbed-out butt, rather than a partly smoked cigarette put aside for later relighting (a **dimp** or **docker**). It has been in use since at least World War II.

dog-esse *n American*

an obnoxious and/or unattractive woman. A supposedly humorous synonym for **bitch**.

dogfood *n*

in business slang an undistinguished low-priced product intended for mass consumption. 'Eat your own dogfood' is an admonition to sample or use one's own products, services or methods.

(all) dogged-up *adj*

dressed smartly or extravagantly. The term is probably inspired by 'decked out' or 'dolled up', or by the expression

dog's dinner.

I don't want to have to get all dogged-up just to go out to dinner.

dogger *n British*

a truant. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England, and derives from the earlier verb to **dog (it)**.

doggett *vb British*

to scrounge. An arcane piece of London rhyming slang. Thomas Doggett, an actor, on the occasion of George I's accession in 1715, endowed a prize for an annual race for Thames watermen between London Bridge and Chelsea. The prize for the race, which is still rowed, is a coat and badge, hence 'Doggett's Coat and Badge': *cadge*. The word is also used as a noun to mean a scrounger.

'He's meeting me at the Hong Kong. He's only trying to doggett a Chinese [meal].'

(Recorded, pensioner, Bristol, 1989)

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doggie-do/dos *n*
a. dog excrement
b. something worthless and/or repellent Both meanings are used, generally facetiously, among adults, though the term originated as a nursery word.
doggie-fashion, doggy-fashion *adv*
(sexual intercourse) involving penetration from the rear

They like to do it doggy-fashion.

dogging *n British*
a (hetero)sexual practice whereby strangers meet at prearranged or well-known rendezvous such as car parks to have sex *in situ*. The term was popularised in 2003 when the footballer Stan Colly-more admitted engaging in dogging. It derives from the notion that participants – or voyeurs who spy on them – pretend to be 'walking the dog'.

'Mick Philpott told the jury he and his wife went dogging – having sex with strangers while others watch – on occasion in nearby Allestree.'
(Daily Mail, 13 March 2013)

doggo *adj*
1. *American* worthless, inferior, bad. A variation of **dog-ass**.
2. *British* intoxicated by marihuana. This unusual term derives from a now obsolete piece of rhyming slang **dog-and-boned**: **stoned**, perhaps reinforced by the immobility and furtiveness implied in the colloquial phrase to 'lie doggo'.
dog it *vb American*
to perform badly, fail to do one's best. A campus and high-school expression from the 1970s.

If you dog it again this time, you're off the team.

dog out *vb American*
to get **(all) dogged-up**
dogs
1. *n pl*
1a. the feet. Of obscure origin, this usage has persisted in British and American usage at least since World War II. It usually implies tired, sore feet.

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'Ooh, that feels better – my dogs are barking today!'
(*Planes, Trains and Automobiles*, US film, 1987)

1b. slippers, shoes or boots
1c. *American* trainers. An item of black street-talk that was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.
2. *n pl* **the dogs** *British* greyhounds or greyhound racing
3. *adj* **the dogs** (something) excellent. A shortening of **the dog's bollocks**.
dog's bollocks, the *n British*
a superlative thing, situation, etc. This widespread vulgarism was given wider currency by its use in *Viz* comic from the early 1990s, and its first broadcast use in the TV comedy series *Hale and Pace* in 1997
dog's breakfast *n*
a mess, a confused mixture. From the image of a mishmash of unappetising scraps. The expression (compare the roughly contemporaneous **dog's dinner**) is commonly applied to a misconceived or botched plan or display. The phrase dates from the 1930s.

'My God, he made a real dog's breakfast of that presentation.'
(Recorded, publisher, London, 1986)

dog's dangly bits, the *n, adj British*
the best, exceptional. It is a version of **the dog's bollocks**.
dog's dinner *n*
a. an extravagant display, especially a vulgar, misguided or unsuccessful attempt at smartness. The expression, which dates from the late 1920s, usually forms part of a phrase such as 'all done up like a dog's dinner'.
b. a mess. In this negative sense **dog's breakfast** is currently more fashionable.
do-hickey *n American*
a. an unspecified thing, thingummy
b. a spot, pimple or skin blemish. **Hickey** alone is a common teenage term for a spot or lovebite; the prefix is an embellishment.
c. the penis. A children's term that is probably a specific application of **do-hickey a**.
doink *vb*
1. to hit

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2. to have sex. The term is a variant form of **bonk** and **boink**.

do it *vb*

to have sex. An evasive or coy euphemism used by children, those too embarrassed to be more explicit or, often, facetiously by adults.

do it to it! *exclamation American*

an expression of encouragement, an elaboration of the injunction 'do it!'

"I think I'm going to eat this entire pie." "Do it to it!"

dole-bludger *n Australian*

a person who claims unemployment pay which they are not entitled to, a 'dole scrounger'. This common term is sometimes extended to encompass any idle or shiftless person.

'Newspapers are always whingeing about the dole bludgers.'
(*Girls' Night Out*, Kathy Lette, 1989)

doll *n*

a woman. A fairly dated Americanism adopted into British working-class usage in the 1950s and again in the 1970s, since which time it may also be used by women of men. The word has condescending or proprietorial overtones when used by teenagers.

dollface *n American*

an attractive or cute person. A term of affection used especially by women to men.

dollsome *adj American*

attractive. The term typically refers to a male and was popularised by its use in the US TV series *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* from 1997.

dolly *adj British*

excellent, attractive, cute. A vogue word of the mid-1960s, enshrined in the title of Adam Diment's fashionable novel *The Dolly Dolly Spy*. The word passed from **camp** theatrical and homosexual use to general currency for a year or so. It survives in middle-class speech as an ironic or scathing synonym for 'twee'.

dolly bird *n British*

an attractive girl. This expression, which would now appear hopelessly dated and offensive to many women, briefly epitomised the ideal gamine of the mid-to-late 1960s. The word was used only fleetingly by the fashionable young themselves before becoming a journalistic cliché.

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dolly-mixtures *n pl British*

pictures. Often used by criminals and police officers to describe mugshots, crime-scene photographs, etc., the rhyming-slang expression refers to sweets popular among children since the 1950s. As an example of the jargon of cat burglars, the phrase was cited in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.

D.O.M. *n*

a 'dirty old man'. A middle-class and **Sloane Ranger** version of the colloquial expression, D.O.M. is applied, usually by females, to anyone male and lecherous regardless of age.

do me something! *exclamation British*

a phrase used by teenage gangs as a provocation or invitation to fight. A synonym is **what to go?** Both phrases are often followed by 'then?!' The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

don[1] *adj*

excellent, fashionable, admirable. A vogue term of approbation which originated in American usage in the early 1990s and by 1995 had been adopted for fashionable speech by British and Australian adolescents. It may derive from 'the Don' in the sense of a powerful or exceptional individual.

don[2]**, the Don** *n British*

a. a pre-eminent, successful or admirable person

b. an excellent thing, the best

Both senses derive from the use of the word to refer to a criminal boss, originally from the title of a Spanish gentleman.

don[3] *vb British*

to steal, defraud. In this sense the term was used by London schoolchildren in the early 1990s. Its derivation is uncertain. One user defined it as 'a rip-off' and claimed it as a deformation of **con**.

Donald Duck, Donald *n*

a **fuck**. A piece of rhyming slang, based on the cartoon character, that is heard in Australian and British English. It was popularised by the UK TV black comedy *The Estate Agents* in 2002.

done up *adj British*

an alternative form of **fitted up** or **stitched up**

dong[1]**, donger** *n*

1. the penis. This word is common in current Australian English but is also heard in Britain and North America. Its origin is unclear but it resembles synonyms such as **whang**, **schlong**, etc. Unlike most similar terms its use has

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not been extended to mean a ‘fool’. This hearty, brusque word is usually used by males.

2. a blow, strike. From the verb form.

dong[2] *vb American*

to have sex (with). The term can be used transitively or intransitively, like many of its synonyms it is also based on the notion of striking. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

donging *n British*

living outside society in makeshift shelters, teepees, trees, etc. The term was a back-formation from the ‘Dongas Tribe’ of environmental protesters who came to prominence in the summer of 1994

donk[1] *n*

1. *Australian* a car engine. This is probably a shortening of ‘donkey’, which the late Eric Partridge recorded as being in use in British navy jargon for a ship’s engine. The term ‘donkey engine’ is often used for small, portable or auxiliary engines such as an outboard motor or miniature shunting locomotive.

2. *Australian* a foolish person

3a. *American* excrement, **shit**

3b. *American* a prominent or well-shaped backside

4. *American* a synonym for **badonkadonk**

donk[2] *vb American*

to have sex (with). An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

donkey-botherer *n British*

a person of repellent habits, brutish individual. The expression caused consternation when used in a Facebook posting by Blackpool Councillor Simon Blackburn referring to the town’s football team in 2011. (Seaside resort Blackpool is famous for donkey-rides offered on its beach.)

> *Oh my actual God…the donkey-botherers are 2–0 up thanks to two of the worst refereeing decisions ever!*

donnybrook *n*

a brawl, free-for-all. Donnybrook Fair, held near Dublin, was often the scene of uproarious behaviour.

doobie, dooby *n*

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1. *American* a marihuana cigarette, a **joint**

2. *British* a stupid or foolish person. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

doobry *n British*

1. an unspecified thing, thingummy, or a person whose name is forgotten or unknown. This invented word has existed at least since the 1950s.

2. an amphetamine tablet or other pill. This is probably a narrowing of the preceding sense and was popular among the **mods** of the 1960s, although the plural **doobs** was the more common alternative. 'Doobry', in this drug-related sense, has also been derived from 'double-blues', a particular type of **pep pill**.

doodad *n*

an unspecified thing, thingummy. The word is American, dating from before World War II. 'Doodads' are bits and pieces, odds and ends.

doodle *n*

1. the penis. A nursery word.

2a. excrement

2b. nonsense, rubbish

doodly squat *n American*

a. excrement

b. nonsense, nothing at all. The expression is a common variant form of **diddly (squat)**.

> *'Shoot – I wouldn't tell you doodly squat after the way you've behaved.'*
> (*Night Game*, US film, 1988)

doody, doo-doo, do-do *n American*

excrement. A nursery word used facetiously by adults, this is one of many similar words, perhaps inspired by the older usage **do** or **dos**.

doofer, doofa *n*

1. *also* **doover** an unspecified thing, thingummy

> *Hand me that doofer.*

2. a partly smoked cigarette; a pun on '(it will) do for later'. A wartime term that remained in use in the 1960s and may still survive.

doofus *n*

an alternative spelling of

dufus doofy *adj American*

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foolish, clumsy. The term is probably derived from the earlier term **doofus**.

> *'He looked pretty doofy to me.'*
> (New York paparazzo talking of actor Michael J. Fox in *True Stories*, Channel 4 TV, April 1993)

dook *n*

1. a hand, fist. A variation of the better-known **duke(s)**. In rustic and working-class Australian speech this form survives from archaic British usage.

2. *See* **dukes**; **duke it**; **duke on it**

doolally *adj British*

deranged, crazy. A very popular term derived from the location of a colonial army sanatorium and rest camp at Deolali, Bombay, where soldiers exhibiting signs of fatigue, heat exhaustion, etc. were sent. An early form which is still heard occasionally was 'do(o)lally-tap', the 'tap' meaning 'fever' in Hindi.

dooley, doolie *n British*

a stupid or contemptible person. This term of abuse, probably originating in Scottish usage, was featured in the ITV drama *Your Cheating Heart*, written by Johnny Byrne in 1990. The term is now heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

do one *vb British*

to depart, run away. In the slang of street gangs, homeless persons, etc. since 2000. The expression probably originated in northern usage, sometimes used as an imperative, as in 'OK, you've had your fun so go on – now do one!'.

do one's nut/block/crust/pieces/taters *vb*

to lose control, to become furious. Originally working-class alternatives for to 'lose one's head' or to 'blow one's top', all in use in Britain and Australia; the more colourful second, third, fourth and fifth variants are currently in vogue among young people.

> *'Funny you should say that, because these days I find I do my nut very easily.'*
> (*Alfie*, British film, 1966)

> *'Men are always saying they can count the number of times they've cried on the fingers of one hand. Well, I reckon women can count the number of times they've really done their blocks.'*
> (*Girls' Night Out*, Kathy Lette, 1989)

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doover *n*
an alternative form of **doofer 1**

dooze[1] *n American*
1. something which is very easy to accomplish, an attractive proposition
2. an alternative form of **doozer**

dooze[2] *vb American*
to bamboozle, flatter

doozer, doozie, doozy *n*
something or someone very impressive, remarkable or exceptional; a 'humdinger'. This is probably an invented word (though some authorities derive it from a spectacular pre-World War II car, the 'Duesenburg'). The term is certainly American in origin.

dope[1] *n*
1. an illicit drug, narcotics. The word was first applied to stupefying drugs such as opium and heroin at the turn of the 20th century, and remained limited to this context until the 1960s. In the late 1960s **hippy** drug users began to apply the then almost archaic form ironically to their preferred soft drug, cannabis (marihuana and hashish), and this remains the most common use today.

> *'He said: "You know how you leave dope lying around? Well, she ate some and she went berserk. She hasn't liked it much since."'*
> (*News of the World*, 29 October 1989)

2. information, news. In this sense the word has been used at least since World War I, especially in America. The word is derived from the idea of something dense or viscous, embodied in the Dutch word *doop*, meaning dip (in the sense of a sauce in which other food may be dipped).
3. a foolish or stupid person

dope[2] *adj*
excellent, fashionable, admirable. A vogue term of approbation which originated in American usage in the early 1990s and by 1995 had been adopted for fashionable speech by British and Australian adolescents.

> *'He's dope – I'd go out with him.'*
> (*California Man*, US film, 1992)

> *'Bangin' sounds and dope d.j.s.'*

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(Disco poster at King's College, London University, September 1995)

doped-up *adj*
under the influence of a (stupefying or tranquillising) drug

dope out *vb*
to work out, discover information. A phrase derived from the noun **dope 2**, it is more common in American English where it originated before World War II.

doper *n*
a user of illicit drugs. The word, from **dope**, has been in vogue since the early 1970s. It is used about, rather than by drug users, and is applied indiscriminately to users of hard and soft drugs.

He's a doper from way back.

dopper *n British*
1. the penis
2. a fool or contemptible person. The earlier sense seems to have fallen into disuse but, like many synonyms (**prick**, **plonker**, etc.), has been adopted to denote a stupid person. The word 'dopper' itself occurred in Norfolk dialect, meaning a thick blanket or sweater, but this is unlikely to be the origin of the derogatory usage which is probably related to the archaic 'dobber', referring to the male member.

do-re-mi *n American*
money. A pun on **dough**.

Doris *n British*
1. a frumpy or unattractive older woman in the slang of City traders from the 1990s. Such women, especially if thought to be unglamorous or too serious, are typically dismissed by males as 'a bit of a Doris'.
Nora is a synonym.
2. a girlfriend or wife
3. a female

'Doris is also used by thieves to mean women in general so a thief may say to another "Cop the doris" meaning look at the woman. The photographers who hang round the courts or outside celebrity spots have an expression "hose the doris" which means to leave your finger on the button when taking photos of a woman.'

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(Recorded, South London criminal, 2012)

dork *n*

1. the penis. A term popularised first among American adults then among teenagers in the 1970s, it is probably inspired by **dick** and, perhaps, **pork**.

2. a fool, an offensive buffoon. This is a predictable second (and now more widespread) sense of the word, on the same pattern as **dick**, **prick**, etc. It is not used affectionately (as **plonker**, for instance, is), but is only mildly offensive. Since the late 1970s this term has been in vogue in Britain and Australia as well as in its country of origin.

'I love your husband, but he's a real dork.'
'Yes, but he's my dork.'
(*Someone to Watch Over Me*, US film, 1987)

dorky *adj*

dull, offensively gauche, silly. From **dork 2**.

dose *n*

a venereal infection. Until the 1960s the word most often referred to a bout of gonorrhoea.

'Don't Give A Dose to the One You Love Most.'
(Song written and recorded by Shel Silverstein, 1972)

dosed (up) *adj*

1. infected with a venereal disease

2. drugged illicitly (as in the case of, e.g., a greyhound or racehorse) or unwittingly (in the case of a person). The expression in this sense is a synonym for 'spiked', and in the 1970s often referred to LSD.

dosh *n British*

money. This is a working-class term from the early 1950s which was falling out of use in the 1960s, but which, like many similar words (**bunce**, **loot**, **lolly**, etc.), was revived in the money-conscious late 1980s. It is a favourite with alternative comedians and 'professional cockneys'. The original would seem logically to be the old African colonial term **dash**, denoting a tip or bribe, but other authorities claim that it is influenced by **doss**, in the sense of the price of a bed (for the night).

doss[1] *vb*

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a. to sleep

I need a place to doss for a couple of nights.

b. to move from place to place, sleeping in borrowed or low-class accommodation

'Old Shawie's been dossing for the last three weeks.'
(Recorded, London student, 1988)

c. to relax, **chill**. A fashionable usage since 2000.

A 19th-century term which may derive from the Latin *dorsum*, for 'back'. The verb forms, as opposed to the noun forms of the word, are mainly encountered in British English.

doss[2] *n*

1a. a place to sleep, especially a temporary, free and/or makeshift bed. This word, from 19th-century tramps' jargon, was probably originally a corruption of the Latin *dorsum*, for 'back'. Tramps are unlikely to have coined the term; it may have come from the jargon surrounding pugilism (meaning 'flat on one's back') which was a sport subscribed to by aristocrats and students, among others.

1b. a period of sleep, a nap

2. a very easy task, a pushover. In this sense the word, although based on the notion of lying down, may be influenced by 'toss', as in easily tossing off a piece of work.

You mustn't see this purely as a doss.

doss around *vb British*
to do nothing in particular, lead an aimless existence. From **doss 2**.

dossbag *n British*
1. a sleeping bag
2. a scruffy, lazy or slovenly person

doss down *vb British*
to lie down to sleep (usually on the floor), to bed down

Just doss down anywhere you like.

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dosser *n British*

a. a homeless person, vagrant, or down-and-out who sleeps wherever space is available

> *'We are not tramps, winos or even dossers, we are gentlemen of the road – and we refuse to be moved.'*
> (Homeless man, *Observer,* 16 August 1987)

b. a slovenly, irresponsible person. A favourite term of affectionate abuse between young (usually male) people since the 1980s. (From the noun **doss** or the verb **doss around**.)

doss house *n*

a dormitory for vagrants or a cheap, shabby hotel

> *I don't know how you manage to live in this doss house you call a flat.*

> *'I felt like pissing off and spending the night in some Arab dosshouse.'*
> (Joe Orton's diary, 14 May 1967)

do the wild thing *vb American*

a. to run amok

b. to have sex

An item of black slang which may have given rise to the widely reported **wilding**.

do time *vb*

to serve a prison sentence

double-bagger *n American*

a hideous or repellent person. A phrase from the vocabulary of **Valley Girls** and other American teenagers from the mid-1970s, probably originating in earlier surfers' slang. The image evoked is of a person who must wear a bag over their head – and provide one for the onlooker too, or alternatively wear *two* bags. The expression, in this humorous usage, was first borrowed from the language of baseball, where it describes a hit which allows the hitter to advance two bases or 'bags'.

double-munter *n British*

a particularly ugly or unattractive female. An intensified form of the vogue term **munter**, popular among students and others since 2000.

douchebag *n American*

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a contemptible or very unpleasant person. The expression is usually a strong term of abuse, indicating real distaste, although like comparable words it is sometimes used lightheartedly, typically by high-school and college students. Rubber bags were a part of douching paraphernalia when that form of contraception was widespread, especially among prostitutes. The word is applied to males and females.

> *'OK, we're going in there and anyone who doesn't act elegant is a douchebag.'*
> (*Satisfaction*, US film, 1988)

dough *n*
money. This was the most popular American slang term for money from the 19th century until the mid-1960s when it was supplanted by **bread**.

doughboy *n*
1. *American* an army private. The word was most popular at the time of World War I but is still occasionally used. The original doughboy was a sort of suet dumpling served in the armies and navies of the 19th century in Britain and the USA.
2. *British* a blow, a heavy punch. In working-class and cockney jargon this rare sense of the word is occasionally recorded. Its derivation may be from the (heavy) dumpling referred to above.

> *He landed him a real doughboy round the chops.*

Douglas *n British*
a 3rd, a third-class university honours degree. A student witticism of the late 1980s playing on the name, Douglas Hurd, of a long-serving member of Mrs Thatcher's Conservative cabinet (a **Richard** is a synonym).
Compare **Desmond**; **Pattie**; **made-in**

do up *vb*
1. to inject or inhale (a drug). An embellishment of
do in the sense of 'take (drugs)' common among illicit drug users since the early 1970s.
2. *See* **done up**

do (someone) up *vb British*
to discomfit, defeat, confound

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'Those long-haul flights really do you up.'
(Recorded, female traveller, London, 2003)

dout, dowt *n British*
a cigarette end or stub. A word like **dub**, used by vagrants and working-class speakers. The *Oxford English Dictionary* first recorded the word in use in Glasgow in 1975. It may be a dialectal form of 'dowse(d)' or a contraction of 'stubbed-out'.

dowee *adj British*
'rubbish'. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

You're so dowee.

down *adj American*
1. authentic, trustworthy, sound. The usage may derive from the appreciative sense of **down-and-dirty** or the phrase **down with** (someone).

'You're a down girl.'
(*Clueless*, US film, 1995)

2. in agreement, interested

I'm down with that.

downer *n*
1. a tranquillising or sedative drug (especially a barbiturate) in the language of illicit drug users (as opposed to **uppers** or stimulant drugs)

She's on downers.

2. a depressing or boring experience. From the slang of American **hipsters** of the 1950s, widespread in the English-speaking world since the 1960s, but now sounding rather dated in British English; although the phrase 'on a downer' (going through a depressed or unlucky phase) is currently widespread.

downhome *adj American*
rustic, ethnic or (agreeably) simple and neighbourly. The word was first used by urbanised northern blacks to refer to their southern roots.

downstairs *adj, adv*
(in) the genital area or the buttocks. A coy euphemism which was probably

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inspired by the earlier **upstairs**, relating to the brain or head.

down the block *adj, adv British*
in solitary confinement, being punished. A prisoners' term.

down the road *adj, adv British*
dismissed, rejected. An item of working-class slang.

> *'I want him down the road as soon as possible.'*
> (Recorded, labouring gang leader, London, 1992)

down the tubes/flush/chute *adv*
ruined, abandoned, beyond hope. These are racier versions of 'down the drain', 'down the pan' or 'down the toilet', heard in the USA since the late 1970s and in Britain since the early 1980s.

> *'Bright enough to realise he is going down the tubes, he is still drawn to a prodigal self-destruction.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 26 July 1987)

down with *adj*
close to, supportive of. An item of black street argot popular among **rappers** and **hip hop** aficionados.

> *My crew, they're all down with me.*

dozy *adj British*
slow-witted, foolish. The word is now a colloquialism; in the 1950s it was part of 'vulgar' speech. Originally it meant sleepy or lazy and was (and still is) a favourite term of abuse employed by sergeant majors and officers in the armed forces, teachers and other authority figures.

drack[1] *n Australian*
rubbish. An Australian variant form of the more common **dreck**.

drack[2] *adj Australian*
scruffy, shabby, dowdy. The adjective is formed from the earlier noun, itself a variant of **dreck**.

drag *n*
1. women's clothing, as worn by men, especially homosexuals, transvestites or female impersonators. Originally theatrical slang of the early 20th century in Britain, signifying a long dress (dragging along the ground), the phrase 'in

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drag' crossed into popular terminology in the early 1960s. In the case of women wearing masculine clothing, 'man-drag' or 'male-drag' is usually specified.

'Marlene in man-drag.'
(Caption to photograph of Marlene Dietrich in Kenneth Anger's *Hollywood Babylon*, 1975)

2. a thing, event or person considered to be boring or depressing. An Americanism, probably originating in the late 19th century and remaining in marginal use until the 1960s, it was adopted into teenage currency in Britain and Australia in the late 1950s and was widespread by the mid-1960s.

'What a drag it is getting old.'
(*Mother's Little Helper*, Rolling Stones, 1965)

3a. *British* an inhalation of cigarette smoke, a puff

Give me a drag on that.

3b. *British* a marihuana cigarette, a **joint**. A prisoners' term.
4. a street, especially a long or important street, usually in the form **main drag**. This Americanism gave rise to 'drag racing' to describe unofficial races from a standing start over a short, straight stretch of public road. Drag racing is now also an organised sport run over custom-built private 'dragstrips'.
drag-arsing *n British*
lingering, delaying or prevaricating. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
drag ass *vb American*
1. a variant of **haul ass**
2. to move unwillingly, lazily or slowly
drag-ass *adj American*
boring, tedious, onerous. The word is applied to people as well as to tasks.
dragged-up *adj*
a. dressed in **drag**
b. dressed, clothed (especially in flamboyant or unusually expensive clothing). By extension from the first sense to the heterosexual world (although the term does not seem to be applied to women). Dragged-up is a racier version of

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'dolled-up'.

Here he comes, all dragged-up in his best things.

draggy *adj*
tedious, slow or depressing. Deriving from the second sense of **drag**, the word is now rather dated. In the 1960s and 1970s it was more popular in Britain than in the USA.

It was a totally draggy scene.

drag queen *n*
a male homosexual who wears women's clothing. The phrase now has overtones of flamboyant, exhibitionist 'femininity' rather than mere cross-dressing.

'Kenneth Williams then gave a long portrait of a dismal drag queen writing a witty letter requesting employment.'
(Joe Orton's Diary, 13 April 1967)

'The most important week in my life and I'm going to be spending it with a drag queen?!'
(*He's My Girl*, US film, 1987)

drain the lizard/dragon/snake *vb*
to urinate. Colourful euphemisms popular with (invariably male) college students, hearty drinkers, etc. These expressions entered the slang lexicon of teenagers and college students in the late 1960s and early 1970s, although they are probably older, adult coinages on the pattern of **siphon the python**.

'He can't come to the phone right now, he's in the can draining his lizard.'
(*Friday 13th Part VI*, US film, 1986)

drama queen *n*
a self-dramatising or hysterical person. The expression was originally (in the 1960s) applied by male homosexuals to their fellows. In the 1970s the phrase was adopted by heterosexuals and applied to women and, sometimes, to **straight** as well as **gay** men.

drape(s) *n*

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a. clothes, a suit or outfit. The word was in use in the USA (where 'drapes' are curtains) in the 1950s among black musicians, **hipsters** and **beatniks**. It was then adopted by **spivs** and prisoners in Britain, where it is still heard.

b. *British* a drape jacket, the top half of a 'zoot suit' and part of the uniform of the **teddy boy** in the 1950s. (The drape had wide shoulders and was almost as long as a frock-coat, but loose and unwaisted.)

drapes, drapsing, draipsing *n British*

an act of extortion or theft from an individual. The term was used in the late 1970s by London schoolchildren as a synonym for **taxing** and survived, or was revived, to feature as part of youth slang in the 2000s, popularised by rapper Tempa T. The expression, of uncertain derivation, refers specifically to forcing a weaker person to give up something of value, by threats or actual violence.

draw[1] *n British*

a. tobacco. In this sense the word, derived from the action of inhaling, dates from the 1950s. It occurs in prison jargon in particular.

b. cannabis (hashish or marihuana). Since the mid-1970s this word has been in vogue for smokable cannabis.

> *'By the time he returned home hours late, Robert was intoxicated with cider and high on "draw"*
> *(cannabis cigarette).'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 28 January 1996)

draw[2] *n British*

a 'two-one' honours degree in the late 1980s parlance of university students. (The joke is that a draw means 'two won'.) Alternative names for the same award are **made-in** or **Taiwan**.

Compare **Desmond**; **Douglas**; **Pattie**; **Richard**

draw[3] *vb British*

to attract (an admirer). A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

> *'Round here we draw more black guys than white ones.'*
> (Recorded, teenage female gang member, East London, 2001)

dread[1] *adj*

1. *Jamaican* an allpurpose word implying authentic, impressive, etc., in

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connection with the black reggae and **ganja** culture and Rastafarian religion of Jamaica. The word first conveyed the power and awe felt and inspired by the (dreadlock-wearing) devotees of Rastafarianism.

He's dread.
It's real dread.

2a. *British* good

Well dread sounds.

2b. *British* bad

Some dread shit.

Shorn of its Rasta associations the word had, by 2000, become popular among UK adolescents. Like its synonym **rough**, its meaning changed according to intonation.

dread[2], dred *adj British*
awful. Employed by middle-class speakers since around 2000, this usage of the term is more likely to be an abbreviation of 'dreadful' than the Rastafarian key-word.

I'm feeling dread, man.

dreamboat *n*
a very attractive person of the opposite sex. The word, redolent of Hollywood in the 1940s, is still used, especially in the USA and usually, but not always, facetiously as a description or term of endearment.

dreck *n*
rubbish, a worthless thing, **shit**. From the Yiddish *drek* and German *dreck*, which have the same meaning.

'Here's some news to gladden the hearts of all devotees of dreck – the world première of "Prisoner Cell Block H".'
(*Time Out* magazine, July 1989)

dreg *n British*
a worthless person. The term was in use among teenagers in 2012.

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a total dreg

dreich *adj Scottish*
dreary. A dialect term which was occasionally heard as a colourful new colloquialism in self-conscious use amongst middle-class inhabitants of England in the late 1990s.

The weather is rather, as they say, dreich.

dribbler *n British*
an unpleasant, obnoxious and/or unfortunate person. In playground usage since 2000.

drift *vb*
to leave, go away, escape. The word is sometimes in the imperative form, meaning 'get lost'; otherwise it is a **cool** or 'tough-guy' synonym for to 'go'.

drill *vb*
1. *British* to sleep. A middle-class and public-school term deriving from the phrase 'blanket drill', a facetious army expression for sleeping.
2. to shoot (usually to kill). A now dated Americanism adopted by crime and western movies and fiction.
3. to have sex with. A rare usage on the same pattern as **screw**.

drink *n British*
a small bribe, tip or other financial inducement. Originally, in London working-class usage, it meant literally the price of an (alcoholic) drink. Now it usually refers to a more substantial sum and is sometimes extended to a share in an attractive venture, or a 'piece of the action'. As an item of British police and underworld slang, it was given wider currency by TV series such as *Minder*.

Brian will need a drink, too.

drinking vouchers *n pl British*
coins or banknotes. An alternative version of 'beer-vouchers' or **beer-tokens**.

'Our Rebels are more likely to be huddled inside an SW William Hill putting plenty of "drinking vouchers" (cash money) on Chelsea thrashing Man United. They can often be spied at pubs like the White Hart.'
(*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

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drink-link *n British*
a cash dispenser. A term in use among college students since 2000.

drip[1] *n*
1. an insipid, unassertive or boring person. This common colloquialism is probably British in origin, but is also used, especially by school and college students, in the USA and Australia. It is one of many terms (**wet**, **damp**, **dripping**) equating weakness with water.
2. the drip *British* hire purchase, paying by instalments. The phrase is usually part of the longer expression **on the drip**.

drip[2] *vb British*
to complain. The term was recorded on the Royal Marines website in 2004, where it was defined as 'moan incessantly, usually a sign that the blokes are happy'.

dripping *adj British*
weak, irresolute, pathetic. An upper- and middle-class term of mild contempt from the late 1970s. It is inspired by the popular colloquialism **wet.**

Her husband's absolutely dripping.

drip-stands *n pl British*
firefighters. The term, literally denoting a receptacle for collecting water overspill, and playing on the sense of 'drip' as an ineffectual person and 'standing around', is a derogatory nickname bestowed by members of other emergency services in 2013. **Daffodils** and **water fairies** are contemporary synonyms.

drive the porcelain bus/great white bus/big bus *vb American*
to vomit. A popular expression among college and high-school students. The image is of a helpless drunk or hangover victim kneeling before the toilet pedestal, clutching the rim of the bowl in both hands like an oversized steering wheel, as the room spins. (**Kiss the porcelain god** is an alternative form.)

droid *n American*
a stupid, slow or completely unimaginative person, in the language of teenagers and students. It is a shortening of 'android', of which both the full and abbreviated forms have been used extensively in science-fiction books and films since the mid-1970s.

'Man, he's a total droid.'
(*Zombie High*, US film, 1987)

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drongo *n*
a foolish, unfortunate or unpleasant person. An Australian word which was adopted by British speakers in the early 1970s, probably introduced to it by an influx of young Australian travellers. It is a term of scathing contempt which may have been inspired by a spectacularly unsuccessful racehorse of the same name in the 1920s, although 'drongo' is also the name of an Australian bird. The word seemed to be declining in popularity by the late 1980s.

droob *n Australian*
a dullard. This word is probably a blend of **drip** and **boob(y)**.

drooly *adj*
very attractive, appealing or appetising. A less usual synonym of **dishy** or 'yummy', often used by adolescent females.

drop *vb*
1. to take (an illicit drug) orally. The word was most often encountered in the phrase 'drop acid', meaning to take LSD by mouth. Originally an American term, 'drop' replaced the neutral 'take' in Britain around 1966.

> *'Well, the one that stopped me from doing acid forever was when I dropped seven tabs. I completely lost my mind and went to Muppetland – the whole trip lasted for about six months.'*
> (Zodiac Mindwarp, *I-D* magazine, November 1987)

2. to knock (a person) down

> *He threatened to drop him.*

3. to give birth to. A shortening of **drop a pup**.

> *Has she dropped it yet?*
> *She's going to drop in August.*

drop a bollock *vb British*
to commit a blunder; a vulgar alternative to the colloquial 'drop a brick' or 'drop a clanger'

drop a bundle *vb*
to lose a large amount of money (by gambling or speculative investment, for instance).
See also **drop one's bundle**

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drop a pup *vb Australian*
to give birth to. A vulgar and/or humorous euphemism used mainly by men.
dropdead *adj*
stunning, extreme, sensational. A vogue word since the mid-to-late 1980s among those concerned with fashion. The usage is American in origin.

a dropdead blonde
dropdead gorgeous

drop-kick *n Australian*
a 'low', worthless or miserable person. This relatively mild epithet, used, e.g., in television soap operas of the 1980s, is probably a descendant of the vulgar rhyming slang (based on soccer), 'drop-kick and punt': **cunt**.

This makes me seem like a real drop-kick or something.

drop off the twig *vb*
to die. A lighthearted expression in vogue in Britain since the late 1980s. Bird imagery features in several colourful, predominantly working-class phrases in British colloquial use, such as 'sick as a parrot' or **rattle someone's cage**.
drop one out *vb British*
to exclude someone (such as a suspect) from one's list, surveillance or enquiry. A piece of police jargon presumably based on the notion of people being **in the frame** or out of it.
drop one's bundle *vb Australian*
to panic. The bundle in question may originate in a **hobo's** pack, or may be a reference to fright's tendency to empty the bowels.
drop one's daks *vb Australian*
to take off one's trousers. An Australianism (Daks is a trademark for a brand of casual slacks especially popular in the early 1960s in Britain and Australia). A catchphrase from *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie*, the cartoon strip published in *Private Eye* magazine in the late 1960s was 'drop your daks and say the magic word'.
drop out *vb*
to withdraw from conventional society, opt out. The motto of the **hippy** movement, coined by Dr Timothy Leary in 1967, was '**turn on**, **tune in**, and **drop out**' (take drugs and/or become enlightened; make contact with like-minded people or the life force; and leave society behind). The phrase survives

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in the specific sense of abandon one's education.

> *'Since I dropped out in September last year I have come to the conclusion that the city drop-out scene is a pathetic one.'*
> (Letter to *Oz* magazine, June 1968)

drop-out *n*
someone who has opted out of society. In this sense the word and the concept date from the late 1960s when **hippies** renounced capitalism, the education system, etc. to form an 'alternative society'.

dropped on *adj*
punished, reprimanded. The expression in full is 'dropped on from a great height'; the 'dropping' in question may refer to the weight of authority, or may be a euphemism for **shitting**. Predominantly a middle-class term, it is generally used in the context of a hierarchy.

drop trou *vb American*
to take down one's trousers, usually as part of an undergraduate ritual or **hazing**, as an expression of high spirits sometimes, but not necessarily, involving **mooning**; or in preparation for sex. A **preppie** term.

drossy *adj British*
unpleasant, inferior, disappointing. Formed from the noun, this term has been in use among students since around 2000.

drum *n*
1. *British* a house, home or building. The word, which is used especially in police and underworld circles, may come from the Romany word *drom*, meaning 'highway', but is possibly a back-formation from **drummer**, referring to someone who knocks ('drums') on people's doors, either to buy or sell goods or to find somewhere unoccupied to rob. In the past the word has also meant 'prison cell' and 'brothel', especially in Canada and Australia respectively.

> *'Go and turn over his drum while we keep him locked up here.'*
> (Recorded, Detective Sergeant, Canterbury, 1971)

2. *Australian* a tip, piece of information or news, probably from the notion of 'jungle drums'

> *I got a drum that she was in town.*

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drumsticks *n pl South African*
legs. The word is used typically by young males commenting mockingly on young females. It was first recorded in this sense in English slang of the 18th century and later in black American argot of the 1940s.

dry *n British*
rubbish, **shit**. The origin of this vogue term among adolescent gangs is uncertain. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994 as an allpurpose adjective signifying anything unpleasant, disappointing, etc. It was still in vogue in 2006.

dry-hump, dry-fuck, dry root *n, vb*
(to perform) a sexual activity (often while standing up) in which the partners simulate intercourse while they (or at least their genitals) are fully clothed. The term usually describes the behaviour of consenting heterosexuals rather than 'perversions' such as frottage (where the activity is performed on an unwilling victim, as for instance in a crowded lift or train), tribadism (between lesbian partners) or frictation (between male homosexual partners). Dry root is an expression peculiar to Australian speakers.

> *'You can't dry hump good in the car. Unless you're a midget.'*
> (High-school student, *IT* magazine, June 1972)

> *'…for £20 a head the "cuddle party" is bringing together lost souls…there are strict rules: no alcohol, no nudity and emphatically no "dry humping".'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 25 July 2004)

DTP *adj American*
ready for fun. The abbreviation, standing for 'down to party', can be written or spoken.

> *'I thought Megan was lame, but it turns out that she is totally DTP'.*

D.T.s, the *n*
delirium tremens; trembling as a result of alcohol abuse

dub[1] *n*
1. a kind of heavy reggae music in which instrumental tracks already recorded are electronically altered and overlaid ('dubbed' one on another) with vocals and sound effects to create a new piece of music. The form was popular in Jamaica and Britain in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

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2. *American* a cigarette

3. a fool, an incompetent. An almost archaic word which survives among older speakers in the USA and Australia.

dub[2] *adj American*

fashionable, aware. In this sense the word was a vogue term of the lexicon of the grunge movement originating in Seattle in 1993 and functioned as a synonym of **hip** and **dope**, etc.

dubbed (up) *adj British*

locked up, incarcerated. A 1950s underworld usage probably deriving from an archaic use of dub to mean 'key' or 'lock'. **Tucked up** is a more recent alternative.

dubber 144 dubber *n American*

a cigarette. The word's etymology is unclear.

dubbo *n Australian*

a fool. An embellishment of the archaic **dub** meaning an awkward or incompetent person, especially a rustic simpleton.

ducats *n pl American See* **duckets**

duchess *n British*

a woman, usually one's wife. The image is of a dignified, respectable female who is no longer young. This cockney usage is still in evidence although roughly a century old. The word is either a straightforward simile or a shortening of a rhyming-slang phrase, 'Duchess of Fife': *wife*.

duck[1], duck egg *n*

a score of nil or zero in sport, especially cricket. The term is at least a century old and derives from the resemblance between the written or printed 0 and the egg.

duck[2] *n American*

an unattractive female. The term, which may be connected to the notion of a waddling gait, is in use among college students. In the late 1950s and early 1960s the same word was used by **beatniks** as a neutral synonym for **chick**.

Compare **mucky duck**

duck (out) *vb British*

to leave. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

I'm duckin', peace.
He jus' ducked out.

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duckburg *n American*
a rural, provincial town. A mildly contemptuous term.
duckets *n pl American*
money, dollars. An appropriation of the archaic 'ducats' (Venetian gold coins used all over Renaissance Europe) heard in black street argot and campus slang, and high-school slang from the 1990s.

> *'He earns minor duckets in a thankless job.'*
> (*Clueless*, US film, 1995)

ducks, ducs, duc-duc *n pl American*
variant forms of **duckets**
duck's arse *n British See* **D.A.**
duck's breakfast *n*
a drink of water. A humorous expression on the pattern of **Mexican breakfast**, 'pelican's breakfast', etc. The geographical origin of the phrase is obscure.
duck shoot *n American*
an exceptionally easy task. From the image of shooting sitting ducks.
duck-squeezer *n American*
an enthusiast for environmental issues. A pejorative categorisation heard particularly on campuses, the term is part of a set including **eagle freak**, **tree-hugger**, **earth biscuit**, **granola**, etc.
ducky *adj*
cute, delightful. A word which today is almost invariably used ironically or facetiously. It derives from 'duck' as a term of endearment.
dude *n*
a man. The 19th-century American sense of dude as a 'fop', an overdressed city dweller, etc. (familiar from westerns and 'dude ranches') gave rise to a 20th-century black usage meaning first pimp or 'fancy man', then simply a (male) person. The term came into vogue in the 1970s and spread to Britain, where in 1973 it was briefly adopted by the **gay** and teenage milieus (appearing for instance in the title of the David Bowie song 'All the Young Dudes'). In the late 1980s the word had again surfaced in teenage parlance, inspired by its continuing presence in black American street speech. Dude was originally a German rustic term for a fool.

> *'There were more commercials…but no more crime…nothing about two dudes in Halloween masks breaking into a Bloomfield Village home.'*

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(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

duds *n pl*
clothes. A word (the plural is usually used) which is approximately three hundred years old, deriving from the Middle English *dudde*, meaning a coarse cloth cloak. The plural of the word later came to mean rags or clothes and now sometimes has the extended sense of an outfit and/or set of accessories.

duff[1] *n*
1. the backside, buttocks. Duff is a 19th-century word for boiled dumpling or pudding (surviving in the British 'plum duff'), from which this usage was probably derived.

'Come on you turkeys, get off your duffs and give me some info.'
(*Buck Rogers in the 25th Century*, US film, 1979)

2. *See* **up the duff**

duff[2] *adj*
useless, inferior. The word derives from a piece of 18th-century thieves' jargon meaning worthless or counterfeit, related to **duffer** which originally denoted a seller of supposedly stolen goods.

duff[3] *vb Australian*
to steal. A verb formed from the generalised negative sense of duff. The usage is now fairly rare.

DUFF *n*
an unattractive female. The letters stand for 'designated ugly fat friend'. Pronounced as a word, not letter by letter, this pejorative epithet has been used by younger males since around 2000.

duffer *n British*
an ugly or unattractive female. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

duffies *n pl Australian*
underpants, usually male

duff up/over *vb British*
to beat up. Mild-sounding terms for what may be anything from a children's scuffle to a murderous attack. The modern sense, in vogue since the 1950s, seems to derive from an earlier sense meaning to 'ruin' which is related to the adjective **duff**.

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'Michael threatened to duff him up if he ever did anything like that again.'
(Recorded, teenage girl, London, 1986)

dufus, doofus *n American*
a. an eccentric person
b. a foolish or gauche person
c. a gadget, intriguing object, thingummy All three senses are typically used on college campuses. The origin of the term is obscure. It is probably an invented word with a mock Latin suffix, although there is a possible connection with *doofart*, a Scandinavian word for 'fool'.

duke it, duke it out, duke it up *vb*
to fight, brawl or box. Later formulations from the noun **dukes**, meaning fists.

duke on it *vb*
to shake hands. A slang version of 'shake on it', from **dukes**, meaning fists.

dukes *n pl American*
fists. This has been part of the jargon of streetfighters and pugilists since the turn of the 20th century. It originates either in the rhyming slang Duke of York: *fork*, i.e. a hand or finger, or from a Romany word meaning palm or hand. The word is most commonly heard in the challenge 'put up your dukes' or the phrase **duke it out** (to engage in a fist-fight).

duke someone *vb*
to slash someone across the legs with a sharp instrument as, e.g., a gang punishment. Recorded among Asian youths in Oldham, UK, 2003.

dukey rope *n*
a gold chain as worn by males. It is an emblematic accessory among **rap** and **hip hop** aficionados.

dumbass *n, adj American*
(a person who is) stupid. A relatively modern extension of dumb.
See also **dumbo**

dumb cluck *n*
a stupid or gormless person. In origin a rustic Americanism, probably inspired by the supposed stupidity of chickens.
See also **dumbo**

dumbell *n American*
a stupid person.
See also **dumbo**

dumbo *n, adj*

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(a person who is) stupid. The American use of dumb for stupid, reinforced by the German *dumm*, is as old as the British sense of mute. Since the 1960s the American sense has been adopted in colloquial British English. This variant word may have been reinforced by the Walt Disney film *Dumbo* (which was itself inspired by 'Jumbo', the name of an elephant at London Zoo).

dumdum, dum-dum *n*

a stupid person. An embellishment (by the linguistic process known as 'reduplication', which is common in nursery words) of dumb.

See also **dumbo**

dummy *n American*

a fool, simpleton or dupe. From 'dumb' in the American sense.

> *'The dummy got too chummy in a Bing Crosby number.'*
> (*Salome Maloney*, John Cooper Clarke, 1978)

See also **dumbo**

dummy up *vb*

to keep silent; refuse to speak. A more robust alternative to **clam up**, used for instance by underworld characters in fact and fiction.

dump *n*

1. a dirty, messy or dilapidated place. The word in this sense is now so common as to be a colloquialism rather than slang (which it would have been considered to be, say, in the 1950s).

2. an act of defecation, usually in a phrase such as 'take or have a dump'

> *'What are you doing back there, taking a dump?'*
> (*Friday 13th Part VI*, US film, 1986)

dumper *n American*

a violent male devotee of aggressive sexual practices. The term is used by police and pornographers to describe males indulging in rough sexual treatment of women.

dump on (someone) *vb*

to criticise or chastise, heap blame or responsibility on, denigrate. This expression is now often used as an innocuous colloquialism, although it derives from the decidedly vulgar sense of **dump 2** above.

dun *vb British*

to criticise, denigrate, berate (someone). The usage was recorded among

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middle-class adolescent males in 2000.

dune-coon *n American*

an Arab, Middle-Eastern person. A derogatory term recorded in armed-forces' use during the Iraq conflict of 2004.

dung-puncher *n*

a male homosexual. A highly pejorative term paralleling **fudgepacker**, **brownie-hound** and **turd burglar** in the reference to the faecal aspects of sodomy.

dunkie *n British*

a girl. The word is probably an abbreviation of 'dunkin' donut', a trademark name of an American chain of doughnut and coffee shops, although there may be a connection with the sexual sense of **dunking**. The overtones of the expression, used by teenagers in the 1970s, were not respectful.

dunking *n British*

sex. A euphemism which was in middle-class and 'society' use in the early and mid-1970s. It now seems to have fallen out of use but might be revived (on the pattern of similarly predictable terms which are periodically rediscovered). The origin is of course in the practice of dunking biscuits (in Britain) or doughnuts (in America) in tea or coffee.

dunky *n British*

a condom. The term is a back-formation from 'dunk' as a sexual euphemism.

dunnee, dunny *n Australian*

a toilet, especially an 'outhouse' or outside lavatory. The word was reintroduced to some British speakers via the Australianisms in the cartoon strip *The Adventures of Barry McKenzie* in *Private Eye* magazine in the late 1960s. In fact this term has existed for approximately 200 years in British English as 'dunnakin' (spelt in various ways, including 'dunnigan' in Ireland) and had become obsolete. The ultimate origin of these words is obscure but seems to be related to archaic dialect words for excrement such as *danna*, or its colour ('dun').

dunning *n British*

an admonition, telling-off, humiliation. The term has been recorded since 2000, but may relate to a much older use of the word to mean 'harass or importune'.

> *'Three duhs in quick succession indicate a relatively light dunning, but said more slowly and forcefully the dunning becomes more severe.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2000)

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Duracell *n British*
a red-haired person. The nickname, derived from the fact that Duracell™ brand batteries have a golden band at the top, is usually unaffectionate and may be employed in the baiting of **gingers**.

durk *n British See* **derk**

durr-brain, durb *n British*
a foolish, slow-witted person. This popular term of abuse among schoolchildren probably imitates the hesitation noise supposedly made, e.g., before responding of a simpleton or dullard, but might possibly be a version of the American 'dough-brain'.

duss, dust *vb*
to depart, leave. In this sense the word dust was recorded among black Americans as long ago as the 1930s, the expression deriving from the image of a cloud of dust being thrown up. As 'duss', the term was fashionable among gang members and schoolchildren in the UK from the mid-1990s.

It's the beast-man, let's duss!

dust *vb American*
to kill. A 'tough-guy' euphemism implying the casual elimination of nuisances, typically in a gangland or military context. The origin is probably in a now-obsolete use of dust, meaning to 'hit', which survives in the expression 'dust-up'.

dustbin lids *n pl British*
children, *kids*. A piece of fairly modern rhyming slang which has spread beyond its working-class London context. The singular form exists, but is rare. **Saucepan lids** is an alternative form.

dust bunny *n American*
a ball of fluff lurking in an undusted part of a household. (Also known as **dust kitty** and many other terms.)

'She won't make the bed, she won't sweep up the dust bunnies or nothin'.'
(*The Rockford Files*, US TV series, 1980)

dust kitty *n American*
a. a ball of fluff, found for instance under a bed or in another undusted part of a household. This domestic phenomenon has given rise to a number of colourful expressions in American English (**dust bunny**, **beggar's velvet**,

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'house moss' and **ghost turds** are others), but none in British English.

b. the navel. So-called due to its being a repository for fluff, etc.

dusty, dustie *n British*

an old person. A term of mild contempt or even affection to their elders among **Sloane Rangers** and other young people of the late 1970s, becoming more widespread since. A less common alternative to **wrinkly**. In *The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook* (1982) Ann Barr and Peter York attempted to define the ages of adults as follows: **wrinkly** (40 to 50 years old); **crumbly** (50 to 70 years old); and **dusty** (70 and above).

Dutch[1] *n British*

1. one's wife. This hundred-year-old piece of cockney usage is still heard (invariably in the form 'my old Dutch'), although now often used facetiously or self-consciously. It may be a shortening of **duchess** (originally 'Duchess of Fife', rhyming slang for *wife*), or she may be so-called after 'an old Dutch clock' (a homely piece of furniture with a broad open dial).

2. a friend, *mate*. A second cockney sense of the word comes from the rhyme 'Dutch plate'.

Dutch[2], Dutch fuck *vb American*

to have sex by putting the penis between the female breasts. Dutch here is used as in other expressions, like 'Dutch auction', 'go Dutch', etc., to mean unorthodox. In British armed-service slang Dutch fuck referred to lighting one cigarette from another.

dutty *adj British*

unpleasant, repellent. The word, used by younger speakers and defined by one as 'nasty', is a Caribbean pronunciation of 'dirty'.

DWA *adj American*

unskilful in driving. The facetious – and racist – expression, heard, e.g., on campus, parodies the locutions employed by law enforcement for traffic violation and uses the initials of 'driving while Asian'.

DWB *adj American*

wrongfully cited for a driving violation because of one's ethnicity or supposed outsider status. The letters stand for 'driving while black'.

dweeb *n*

a foolish, gormless or unpopular person. An American campus and high-school word of the late 1980s, adopted by British youth since 1988.

'I didn't even tell her my name – I am a dweeb!'

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(*18 Again!*, US film, 1988)

dwem *n*

a ‘dead white European male’. A key term in the ‘politically correct’ lexicon of the mid-1990s; a dismissive categorisation of members of the supposed literary canon, such as Shakespeare.

dyke, dike *n*

a lesbian. The only common slang term to describe a female homosexual; it was first used derogatorily by heterosexuals, but it is now used by **gay** women themselves, though often wryly. When said by a heterosexual the word usually still carries overtones of the ‘aggressive masculine’ stereotype of a lesbian. No one has satisfactorily explained the term’s ultimate origin; it might be from an old pejorative euphemism for a woman’s genitals. Another, rather far-fetched, theory is that it is inspired by the story of the little Dutch boy with his finger in the dyke. Whatever its origin the word seems to have been imported into British English from America between the world wars.

dykie, dyky *n, adj*

a. like a **dyke**, a lesbian

b. (of a woman) ‘masculine’ in behaviour and/or appearance

dykon *n British*

a lesbian. A variant form of **dyke** in use among schoolchildren since the 1990s. It may have originated as a blending of ‘dyke’ and ‘icon’, thus referring to the object of **gay** females’ admiration rather than the females themselves.

dynosupreme *adj American*

excellent, perfect, outstanding. Often an exclamation, this is a teenage vogue elaboration of supreme using a mock-prefix based on ‘dynamo’ or ‘dynamic’, or a contraction of ‘dynamite’.

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E

E *n*
1. (a dose of) the drug **ecstasy**. An abbreviation in vogue in the UK since the late 1980s.

She's on E.

2. *See* **big E, the**
eagle freak *n American*
an enthusiast for environmental issues. A pejorative categorisation heard particularly on campuses, the term is part of a set including **duck-squeezer**, **tree-hugger**, **earth biscuit**, **granola**, etc.
earache *n British*
incessant chatter, complaining or nagging. The expression usually occurs in working-class speech.

Will you stop giving me all this earache about being late and let me eat my tea in peace.

earlies *n pl British*
underpants, knickers. A fairly obscure but surviving instance of 19th-century London rhyming slang. The rhyme is 'early doors': *drawers*. 'Early doors' is from theatrical jargon.
earner *n British*
a scheme or situation which brings financial advantage, especially when unexpected or illicit. Originally from the language of police and thieves, the term, especially in the vogue phrase 'a nice little earner', entered general circulation in the profit-oriented society of the late 1980s.

'The job's hard work, long hours and pretty boring – but at £70 a week it's a nice little earner if you're 15 and living at home.'
(Teenage truant, *Observer*, February 1988)

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ear'ole[1] *n British*
a dull, gormless or exasperating person. A word used typically by working-class schoolchildren in the 1970s to refer to tedious fellow pupils or adults.
ear'ole[2] *vb British*
1. to 'buttonhole' (someone); in other words, to detain (someone) in conversation
2. to scrounge; from **on the earhole/ ear'ole**, which earlier in the 20th century meant to try to swindle
3. to nag, shout at, talk incessantly
4. to listen to, eavesdrop
All these senses of the word are in mainly working-class use and are most commonly heard in London.
earth biscuit *n American*
an enthusiast for environmental issues. A pejorative categorisation heard particularly on campuses, the term is part of a set including **duck-squeezer**, **tree-hugger**, **eagle freak**, **granola**, etc. **earwig** *vb British*
1. to eavesdrop or listen out for news, danger, etc. A working-class word used by the underworld and, more innocuously, by or about neighbourhood gossips, etc.

> *'You cunning git! You was earwiggin' my conversation.'*
> (*Only Fools and Horses*, British TV comedy series, 1989)

2. to understand, realise. A less common sense of the word in this rhyming-slang expression (from **twig**).
ear-wigging *n British*
a synonym for 'ear-bashing', punning on the earwig insect and the 19th-century colloquial use of 'wig' to mean scold

> *'That didn't stop [David] Puttnam giving [Christopher] Patten a severe ear-wigging from the green pulpit last week.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 26 November 1989)

ease down! *exclamation*
calm down, relax
easy *adj British*
good, acceptable, pleasant. An allpurpose term of appreciation, used especially in provincial England since 2000, this adjectival usage is inspired by the

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earlier usage as an exclamation.

an easy night out
She's easy, man.

easy! *exclamation*
1. *British* a generalised cry of derision, triumph, joy, etc. The word is usually lengthened to 'eezee!' It originated on football terraces in the 1960s, and is often heard in repetitious crowd chants at sporting events
2. an allpurpose greeting or farewell which probably originated in gang usage whence it was adopted by adolescents in the 1990s

easy meat *n*
a. a person who is easy to seduce or take advantage of
b. something easy to achieve or acquire. The phrase has been in currency since the 1920s.

easy-peasy *adj British*
very easy indeed, posing no problem. A popular phrase with younger schoolchildren since the early 1980s, although common in Scotland and northern England for decades.

eat, eat out, eat someone out *vb*
to perform cunnilingus. These Americanisms of the 1960s are heard in Australia and, to a lesser extent, in Britain.

eat dirt *vb See* **eat shit**

eat it! *vb, exclamation American*
a euphemism for **eat shit!**

eat my shorts! *exclamation American*
an exclamation of defiance or contempt, popular among male high-school and college students from the 1980s. The shorts in question are of course (unsavoury) male underwear.

eat shit *vb*
a. to submit to humiliation, to abase oneself. Until recently the phrase had more currency in the USA and Australia than in Britain.
b. eat shit! an American exclamation of defiance or contempt

Ebonics *n*
a. *American* a variety of English consisting of ethnic usages and street slang and in use among some Afroamericans in the late 1990s. The word is constructed from 'ebony' and 'phonics'. The school board in Oakland,

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California, was the first to recognise Ebonics, also known as 'black-speak' or **jive talk**, as a legitimate language variety.

b. *See* **Big L**

ecaf *n British*

the face. An item of **backslang** which became part of the **parlyaree** in use among London **gays** from the 1950s.

Slap some make-up on your old ecaf.

ecstasy *n*

the drug MDMA (3,4 methylene dioxy methamphetamine). A preparation which was synthesised and patented in 1914 and rediscovered for recreational use in 1975 in the USA. The drug, related to **speed**, remained a minority taste until the early 1980s; it was used by Californian therapists among others and was legal until 1985. It is also known as **E**, **Epsom salts**, **X** and **adam**.

'Every generation finds the drug it needs… the cold, selfish children of 1985 think ecstasy will make them loved and loving.'
(*Republican Party Reptile*, P. J. O'Rourke, 1987)

edge city *n*

a sensation or situation in which one experiences tension, dread or anticipation. A dramatising of 'edgy' heard among drug users and progressive music fans.

edged *adj American*

nervous, anxious, irritated. This adaptation of the colloquial 'edgy' and the slang **edge city** was heard in black speech and campus slang from the early 1990s.

Edwardian *n British*

a **teddy boy**. A variant form of the name used seriously on occasions by journalists and facetiously by teddy boys themselves.

eek, eke *n British*

a. the face. A word heard in London theatrical and **camp** slang from the late 1950s. The etymology is obscure. One suggestion, unfortunately rather far-fetched, is that it is from the scream of fright occasioned by glimpsing the said visage leering through the limelight.

b. face-paint, make-up. Also a theatrical term, presumably derived from the first sense. **Slap** is a more common alternative.

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eff *vb*
a euphemism for **fuck** heard in America and Australia but more popular in Britain. It is most often encountered in the phrase 'eff off' and 'effing and blinding' (cursing, using bad language).

> *'Mr… put his arms around my waist and tried to kiss my neck. I told him to eff off.'*
> (Victim of sexual harassment, *Daily Mirror*, 31 March 1989)

effect *n See* **in effect**
effort *n British*
a. something or someone considered worthless, disappointing
b. an exclamation of derision or schadenfreude
Both senses of the word form part of playground slang: the first probably originating in adult speech, where it was an allpurpose term for any unnamed object or person.
egg and spoon *n British*
a black person. Rhyming slang for **coon**; this picturesque working-class expression, its origin in children's egg-and-spoon races, usually implies contempt and dislike.
eggplant *n American*
an Afro-Caribbean person. The racist term refers to the shiny, dark skin colour of the aubergine vegetable.
eggs-up *adj British*
intrusive, nosy. The term was recorded in West London in 1998. **Extra** and **inna** were contemporary synonyms.
eggy *adj British*
1. moody and/or agitated

> *He got really eggy when I said his new single was crap.*

2. excellent, in playground parlance In both senses the word has been fashionable among schoolchildren since the late 1990s.
ego-trip *n*
an exhibition of self-aggrandisement, self-indulgence or other selfishness. The term dates from the late 1960s and derives from the notion that under the influence of LSD (on a **trip**) enlightened persons will lose their ego, while the unenlightened may experience a concentration of selfish impulses. **Trip** later

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took on the generalised idea of behaviour or idée fixe, and ego, simply egomaniacal or egotistic.

Eiffel (Tower) *n British*

a *shower*. The rhyming slang, typically referring to ablutions rather than rainfall, has been used by students and older speakers.

I'm going to take a quick Eiffel.

elbow *vb*

a. *British* to dismiss (someone), to dispose of or reject (something). A more modern version of 'give it/them the elbow'. It is often in the passive form 'get elbowed'.

'OK, elbow the buskers, we haven't got time.'
(TV studio crew, *One Day in the Life of Television*, 1 November 1989)

b. *See* **Spanish archer, the**

elbow bender *n British*

a habitual imbiber of alcoholic liquor; a drunk. From the phrase to **bend the elbow** (in lifting a drink to the lips).

'Sam Brown admits she became a big-time boozer when she was a schoolgirl and is still a solid elbow-bender.'
(Photo caption, *People*, 23 April 1989)

electric soup *n*

alcoholic drink, a strong alcoholic punch. The phrase is predominantly heard in middle-class circles. It belongs to a set of synonymous phrases including **lunatic soup** and **giggle water**.

elephant *n British*

an unattractive female (not necessarily heavily built). In playground usage since 2000.

Compare **nellie**

elephants, elephant's trunk *adj British drunk*. A piece of 100-year-old London rhyming slang which is still heard, although usually used facetiously.

I seen him down our local again – completely elephants.

elf *n British*

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an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000.

ELFs *n pl British*

'evil little fuckers'. The medical slang term refers to irritating children. It was posted online by one David Mills on 21 December 2007.

elm *n British*

a stupid person. The online *Dictionary of Playground Slang* suggests that the usage dates from around 1977 when Dutch Elm disease in the UK resulted in many trees dying and being cut down.

He got 1% in his mocks – what an elm!

el ----o *n*

a Spanish pattern applied jocularly to English words mainly by American speakers. The meaning is 'the supreme ----', 'the quintessential ----' or just 'the ----'. It appears in 'el creepo', 'el sleazo', 'el cheapo', etc. This tendency (in imitation of Hispanic 'low life' speech) has been in evidence since the early 1970s.

Elton *n British*

a toilet. The term is based on the long-established slang sense of **the john 2** and the name of the well-known pop star.

I'm just popping to the Elton

elven *adj British*

a less common version of **elvish**

elvish, elfish *adj British*

bad, unpleasant, of poor quality. The term, of uncertain derivation, has been in playground usage since the late 1990s. It is probably unrelated to the Elvish language invented by J. R. R. Tolkien.

embalmed *adj*

drunk. A now fairly rare, predominantly middle-class euphemism, it is an old usage, probably coined in the 19th century and inspired by 'balm' (as a euphemism for comforting liquor), 'balmy' and the early 20th-century Americanism 'embalming fluid', meaning whisky.

embrocation *n British*

alcoholic drink. A humorous borrowing of the word for rub-on liniment, said mainly by the middle aged.

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I think a spot of embrocation might be in order.

Emma Freuds *n pl British*
haemorrhoids. An item of rhyming slang popularised by the comic *Viz* in its feature 'Nobby's Piles'. The name is that of a female TV presenter.

emmet *n British*
a tourist, an unwelcome stranger. A dialect word (meaning 'ant') used in Cornwall since the 1950s to refer disparagingly to swarms of holidaymakers. **Grockle** is another regional term with a similar meaning.

emo *adj American*
overly emotional, melodramatic, depressing. The abbreviation for 'emotional' may be applied, e.g. to music, fashion accessories or to individuals.

goin' emo on me
at the far end of emo

EMO, Emo *n American*
(a member of) a youth subculture whose adherents favour dark clothing, depressing music and 'gothic', macabre and retro imagery

emosh, emoche *adj American*
overcome by emotion. The abbreviations, probably originating in the conversations of teenagers but by the end of the nough-ties decade in use among some adults too, are typically used in writing online but are sometimes spoken.

enchilada *n American See* **big enchilada**

end of. *phrase British*
the abbreviation of the colloquial cliché '…end of story' is used abruptly or aggressively to terminate or abort a discussion

'Natalie Terry…was jailed at Maidstone Crown Court today…When she was arrested at the sparsely furnished flat, that was extremely cold and had no carpets, Terry said to police "I neglected my daughter. End of".'
(*The Sun*, 18 January 2012)

'The Lib Dems… a wholly owned subsidiary of the Tory party. End of.'
(Facebook posting, 26 February 2013)

ends[1] *n pl American*

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money. The term, probably originating in black street argot in the 1950s, was later adopted by college students. It may have begun as 'N's', referring to (bank)notes, or possibly derived from the cliché 'to make ends meet'. It is also said to be a shortening of 'dividends' or from 'ends and means'.

ends[2], endz *n British*
neighbourhood, urban area, estate. The term has been a staple of gang and teenage slang since around 2000.

my endz
What ends you from?

See also **from ends**

endsville *n, adj American*
the ultimate; the best or the worst. From the language of **hipsters** and **beatniks** in the late 1950s, already sounding dated by the 1960s.

epic *adj*
very impressive, admirable, excellent. A vogue term among Anglophone teenagers from the early noughties, described by one contributor to *Urban Dictionary* in 2008 as 'the most overused word ever'. Its popular usage was perhaps inspired by clichés such as 'of epic proportions'.

'Gilgamesh was epic. The Odyssey was epic. Beowulf was epic. Making an ass out of yourself at the bar the other night was not epic. Not even close.'
(Online posting by Christopher Provost, February 2012)

epic fail *n*
a spectacular blunder, abysmal failure. A vogue term, often in the form of a derisive exclamation, among Anglophone teenagers from around 2006.

eppy *n British*
an instance of uncontrolled behaviour, fury, tantrum. The shortening of 'epileptic fit' has been part of playground parlance since at least the 1980s.

He threw an absolute eppy when he found out.

ept *adj British*
skilled, competent. A jocular back-formation from 'inept', heard in middle-class speech since the 1990s.

'I've got to say she's not very ept, is she?'

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(Recorded, office manager, London, 1996)

Compare **ert**

equipment *n*

a. the male sex organs. An unromantic euphemism used by males and females alike.

b. a woman's breasts. A rarer vulgarism, usually indicating unromantic appraisal.

'erb *n See* **herb**

'erbert *n British*

a foolish person, a cheeky, unwashed child. For many years, in London working-class slang, Herbert or 'Erbert was used to refer to any otherwise unnamed man or boy. Gradually, probably by being used in phrases such as 'silly 'erbert', it came to have the more pejorative sense. There probably never was an eponymous Herbert; it was merely a common working-class name from the Edwardian era.

erdie *n British*

a tedious, orthodox, **straight** individual. The origin of the term is mysterious: Eric Partridge's dictionary derives it somewhat unconvincingly from the German *Erde*, meaning 'Earth', as in earth-bound.

> *'Most managers were erdies; agents ditto.'*
> (Rolling Stones' manager Andrew Oldham in 1965, quoted in Christopher Sandford's *Mick Jagger: Primitive Cool*, 1993)

eric *n British*

1. an erection. A schoolboy term.

2. a foolish, gauche or unpopular male. This sense of the word also occurs in school argot and may be a corruption of **erk** or **oik**.

erk *n British*

a vulgar, inferior or tedious person. A piece of armed-service and public-school slang which some authorities derive from aircraft. It may in origin be a version of **oik**.

ernie *n British*

a stupid person. Among teenagers this is a contemporary synonym for **elm** or **panwit**, but, according to the online Dictionary of Playground Slang, describes someone 'not as stupid as a **fudge**'.

erp, earp *vb American*

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to vomit. The word is echoic and has been recorded among teenagers of both sexes.

Someone's erped in the parking lot.

-ers *n, suffix British*
a termination added to all or part of a standard word. In public-school, armed-forces' or middle-class speech it confers familiarity or affection. The core-word is sometimes preceded by **harry-**, as in **harry-starkers** for stark naked. This speech-pattern, found risible by many since the 1960s, arose at Oxford and in public schools in the late 19th century.
See also **preggers**; **honkers**; **starkers**
ert *adj British*
alert, lively, aware. A humorous back-formation from the standard term inert, heard in middle-class adult speech since the 1990s.

You've got to try to be a bit more ert! Compare **ept**

Ethiopia! *exclamation British*
a jocular farewell, coined by analogy with **Abyssinia!**
eve *n British*
the drug MDEA, a stimulant related to **ecstasy** which is known as **adam** (from MDMA)
evil *adj American*
impressive, admirable. This use of the word originated in the jargon of black musicians; a rarer variant of **bad** or **wicked**. It is now used by teenagers of all ethnic origins, in Britain and Australia as well as the USA.
evil(s) *n See* **give someone evil(s)**
eviling *n*
adopting a menacing attitude, glaring, frowning. The word, used intransitively and transitively, is part of the post-2000 lexicon of teenagers and younger schoolchildren in the UK. **Giving someone evil(s)** is an alternative form.
ex *n See*
X excrement *exclamation, adj British* excellent. A jocular usage among students since 2000.
exercise the ferret *vb Australian* to have sex. An unromantic male expression equating the penis with the aggressive, hyperactive animal and its well-known proclivity for wriggling into crevices and tunnels.

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extra *adj*

a. *British* intrusive, nosy. In this sense the word was recorded in West London in 1998. Contemporary synonyms were **eggs-up** and **inna**.

b. excessive, 'over the top'

c. pointless, redundant. Particularly as used in this last sense, the word was banned by the Harris Academy School in South London in 2013.

extract the Michael *vb British*

to **take the mickey**; to mock. A humorously pedantic version of the well-known colloquialism.

extract the urine *vb British*

to **take the piss**; to mock. A mock-pedantic version of the common, more vulgar expression.

eyeball[1] *vb*

to look at, stare at or inspect. The expression probably originated in the USA in black usage in the late 1940s. By the 1970s it was heard in Britain and Australia, especially among teenagers and the police. In the form 'eyeballing' the term can have the specific meaning of staring threateningly or provocatively.

> *'Villains call it clocking in Leeds, eyeballing in Manchester and screwing in London's East End…It came as a shock: juries can be intimidated by a stare.'* (*Sunday Times*, 5 June 1988)

eyeball[2] *n British*

a. a surveillance operation, in the jargon of the CID and the Flying Squad in particular

> *We've been on eyeball for a week now.*

b. 'visual contact', a sighting. Another police term, employed, e.g., during a stakeout or surveillance operation.

> *Do you have an eyeball on suspect one?*

eye candy *n American*

a. something decorative, visually attractive, often with the implication that it is not to be taken seriously

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'The panoramic shots of the scenery is [sic] basically just eye candy for the audience.'
(Recorded, film maker, London, 2004)

b. an attractive person (typically of the opposite sex). The term can be either appreciative or mocking in the case of someone who is considered merely decorative and lacking other qualities. *Compare* **arm candy**

eyetie *n, adj*

(an) Italian. A rather unimaginative and dated soubriquet, but fairly inoffensive, as opposed to **spaghetti-eater** or **wop**. The term arose at about the time of World War I.

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F

F.A., Fanny Adams, sweet F.A./Fanny Adams
n British
a. nothing at all. Fanny Adams is a widespread euphemism for **fuck-all**.
b. a pitifully small amount. In 19th-century naval slang, Fanny Adams was tinned or cooked meat, a sardonic reference to a girl of the same name who was murdered and dismembered in 1867. The name was later matched with the initials of **fuck-all** and used euphemistically in its place.

> *'He says Eve behaved like a complete bitch over the kids' custody…and he'll get sweet F.A. out of the sale of the house.'*
> (Party gossip in cartoon by Posy Simmonds, *Guardian*, 1979)

fab *adj*
brilliant, wonderful. This abbreviation of fabulous was adopted as an allpurpose term of approbation by teenagers in the 1960s from **camp** adult parlance and a local usage in Liverpool. The word has become popular again since the late 1980s, often ironically, but is also used in its original sense.

> *'No need to phone me, a text would be fab.'*
> (Recorded, female executive, London, May 2005.)

fabe, fabe-o *adj British*
variant forms of **fab**, occurring in London **parlyaree** in the 1960s and recorded in the TV documentary *Out* in July 1992
face *n British*
1. an outstanding person, someone who is more sophisticated, better dressed, etc. than the rest. A vogue word among **mods** in 1963 and 1964, probably originating from the idea of a well-known or recognisable face in the crowd, or possibly from a 'face card', an expression occasionally heard in the USA, indicating an extraordinary, important or famous person.
2. a synonym for 'cheek' or **front 1**. This use of the word was popular in

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raffish speech from the late 1980s.

'"A really good beggar makes maybe £50", Brian says. "I haven't got the face to do it".'
(Homeless youth, *Independent*, 22 December 1989)

3. *See* **give (someone) face**

faceache *n*

a. an ugly person. A term of mild derision or abuse, now mainly confined to children's badinage.

b. an indicated but unnamed person, a 'whatsisname'

Old faceache's back again.

faced *adj American*

1. drunk. A **preppie** term which is a milder shortening of **shitfaced**.

'Get a six-pack of tall-boys, get faced and hit on the girls.'
(*3rd Rock from the Sun*, US TV comedy, 1996)

2. humiliated, snubbed. This teenage term of the late 1950s describes the result of having been **put down**: it derives from 'losing face'.

face man *n American*

a male, especially an attractive male, considered to have a bland, insipid personality

facepalm *n, exclamation*

an expression of despair or frustration in which the slapping of one's own forehead or face is carried out, mimed or referred to online.

Compare **headdesk**

fade *vb*

1. *American* to leave (a place), go away. A piece of **hipster** and **beatnik** language from the 1950s which has been revived by teenagers since the 1980s.

Come on guys, let's fade.

2. *American* to meet or cover a bet. From the language of the dice game craps.

Ten bucks says he doesn't make it. Who'll fade me?

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3. to kill, eliminate. A term from the argot of street gangs and other criminals.

> *'I feel like I can't be faded…just the hardest nigger around!'*
> (*Gang War*, Channel 4 TV documentary, August 1995)

faded *adj American*
inferior, unpleasant, tedious. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

fadge *n*
the vagina. A vulgarism in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz* comic in 1994. **Vadge** is an alternative reading.

faff, faff about *vb British*
to behave in a confused, disorganised or indecisive way. The expression usually indicates exasperation at another's incompetence.

> *'Stop faffing about and play the bloody thing forwards!'*
> (Recorded, football spectator, North London, 1988)

fag *n*
1. *British* a cigarette. In Middle English *fagge* meant, as a verb, to droop or, as a noun, a flap or remnant. These notions gave rise to 'fag-end' and subsequently, in the 19th century, to fag as a stubbed-out or limp, low-quality cigarette. In the 20th century the word was generalised to refer to any cigarette.

> *'"Come on darling give us a fag," says a brass to an elderly tom. "Have pity on a destitute prostitute!"'*
> (*Sunday Times* colour supplement feature on the East End of London, 2 June 1968)

2. *American* a male homosexual. This is generally taken to be a shortened version of **faggot**, but may pre-date it. (There is no discernible connection with the British public-school term meaning a junior boy performing servant duties.)

> *'I'm led into a room where a short fag doctor and a big bull-dyke nurse are waiting for me.'*
> (Bill Levy's journal in *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

faggot *n*

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1. *British* an unattractive or disreputable woman. This now outdated term, some three hundred years old, is still heard in the phrase 'old faggot'.
2. *American* a homosexual man. It is not certain whether this term is an embellished version of **fag**, derives from the old British sense of the word (above), or is a native American invention. The second alternative appears the most likely.

> *'You know I'm a faggot?*
> *Well, congratulations.'*
> (*Kiss of the Spider Woman*, film by Hector Babenco, 1985)

faggy *adj American*
camp, effeminate. The adjective is formed from the earlier noun.

> *'Just a faggy little leather boy with a smaller piece of stick.'*
> ("Memo from Turner", song recorded by Mick Jagger, 1969)

fag-hag *n*
a woman who prefers the company of homosexual men. The expression became popular in the late 1960s with increased awareness of the **gay** community among **straights**. The phrase quickly spread from the USA to Britain and Australia. Although originally and usually used pejoratively, it can now be used neutrally, or by a woman of herself.

> *'She [Edith Olivier] became the supreme fag-hag of the 1920s and 1930s, the older woman who acts as mother-confessor and salonnière to a group of young homosexual men.'*
> (Bevis Hillier writing in the *Sunday Times*, 26 November 1989)

fagmonkey *n British* an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000.
fail! *exclamation*
a cry of derision, dismissal or disapproval, popular among teenagers and pre-teens since around 2003. **Epic fail** is a common intensified form.
fains!, fainites!, faynits! *exclamation British*
a cry demanding a truce or exemption from something (such as being caught or penalised in a playground game). The various forms of the word are a survival of the archaic 'fains' or 'fains I' which means forbid and is related to the standard English fend.

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'The air echoed with cries of pax, unpax, fains, roter, shutup.'
(*Back in the Jug Agane*, Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle, 1959)

fair dinkum *adj Australian*
just, honest, equable, worthy of approval. This well-known Australianism originated in a Victorian British dialect version of 'fair play' or 'fair share'. (The exact origin of the 'dinkum' component is not clear.)

fair go/goes *phrase Australian*
an interjection demanding fair or reasonable behaviour

Come on, fair goes, give us a break.

fair suck of the pineapple/sauce stick *phrase Australian* elaborations of the colloquial 'fair crack of the whip'

fairy *n*
a male homosexual. The word in this sense probably originated in the American West around the turn of the 20th century. It was commonly heard in Britain by the 1920s.

fake slang

As well as genuine neologisms – new words arising naturally from the flux of language – a trend in the UK has been for cultural commentators to invent their own lists of spoof coinages, designed to reflect ironically on social realities. The satirical magazine *Private Eye* has published lists of fake slang, while recent examples include, from *Guardian* columnist Charlie Brooker, '**crotchdog** (krotch-dog) *n* dismal paparazzo whose career consists of lying in the gutter desperately pointing his camera up the skirts of celebrities exiting limousines, **dwindlethink** (dwin-dull-think) *vb* the process by which a member of the public forms an opinion on a subject of national importance after viewing a **plebbledashed** (qv) news report, then finds themselves passing it on to the nation and **funography** (phun-oh-grafee) *n* television programme which gleefully revels in its own hideousness'. From Caitlin Moran came '**gril-lion** *n* accepted, by even the most maths-blind child, as the biggest number there could ever be. Examples: Bob Hope is a gril-lion years old. Kuala Lumpur is a grillion miles from Kent. Caz had grillions more goes on

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Swingball than I did'.

fall *n See* **take a dive/tumble/fall**

fall guy *n American*

a dupe, victim or scapegoat. A pre-war Americanism deriving from the phrase 'to take a fall' (to be caught, arrested or imprisoned).

> *'I'm the fall guy: I'm the one who'll take the fall if it all blows up.'*
> (Recorded, security guard, Detroit, December 2004)

falsies *n pl British*

a padded brassiere or other padding worn to make a woman's breasts appear larger

fam, famo *n British*

a. family

b. gang

c. friend, fellow gang member. In all senses the abbreviation is used by teenagers and gang members.

family jewels *n pl*

the male genitals, more specifically the testicles. A jocular expression which may be Victorian in origin. Now sometimes shortened to 'jewels'.

family slang

Also known as **kitchen-table lingo**, an expression used by the English Project at the University of Winchester, who have collected and published samples, this language category includes the nicknames, terms of endearment, adopted or invented slang and other coinages used within one household or family and sometimes traded with neighbours and friends. The same sort of vocabulary, which often crosses generational divides, has been collected from members of the public by standup comedian and would-be word-smith Alex Horne as part of his 'Word-watching' project. Typical examples include nicknames for the TV remote control, which include **blabber**, **boggler**, **zapper**, **clicky**, **dawiki**, **doobly**, **melly** and **pringer**; words for items for which no standard name exists, like **Blenkinsop** (a comical-sounding but authentic British family

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name) for the little tab which slides across the top of self-sealing plastic bags for refrigeration, or **trunklements** to describe 'bits and pieces, personal possessions'. Words which have moved into wider circulation such as **helicopter** and **velcroid** for intrusive parents or neighbours, **howler** for baby and **chap-esse** for female probably originated in family usage.

fan *n*
1. an aircraft propeller
2. *American* the backside, buttocks. A shortening of **fanny 2**.

She fell on her fan.

fan fiction

Fanfiction (also known as fanfic or FF) refers to stories invented by fans, primarily for other fans and almost never published conventionally, using existing characters taken from TV, movies, books or other media. The practice, which began with amateur science fiction stories in the 1960s, has generated its own jargon or fanspeak.

AU *adj, n* (telling) a fan fiction story which uses known characters but which radically changes original timelines, locations, etc. The initials stand for '(in an) alternative universe'. **drabble** *n* a fan fiction story of no more than 100 words

ficlet *n* a fan fiction story of 500 to 1000 words in length

filk *n* a parody of a song, in the jargon of fan fiction

lemon *n* a sexually explicit fanfiction posting

Mary Sue *n* a female character in a fan fiction story who is supposedly 'too good to be true'. The male equivalent is a **Marty-Sam**

RPF *n* a fan fiction story featuring real people, typically media celebrities, sports stars, etc.

slash *n* an imagined, invented homosexual relationship between two characters in a fan fiction story. The term comes from the / mark used to separate the names of two associated characters

squick *n* something disgusting, in the jargon of fan fiction

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fanny *n*

1. *British* the female genitals. This old and relatively inoffensive euphemism is possibly derived from the well-known erotic novel, *The Memoirs of Fanny Hill*, by John Cleland, published in 1749, or is perhaps simply an affectionate personification of the sex organs, using the short form of Frances. The word is used by women as well as men.

2. *American* the backside, buttocks. The American sense of the word probably derives from the earlier British sense. Fanny is sometimes confusingly used with this meaning by middle-class speakers in Britain too.

fanny about *vb British* to

faff about, dither. The **fanny** element may be present merely for its sound, its proximity to fuss or **faff**, or as a suggestion of femininity, rather than as a direct reference to the buttocks or genitals.

Fanny Adams *n British See* **F.A.**

fanny-fit *n British*

a bout of consternation or agitation. This term, based on fussing as described in the phrase **fanny about**, became popular amongst all age groups in the 1990s. **Hissie-fit** is a similar usage from the same period.

fanny-magnet *n British*

an attractive young male. This racier version of the widespread phrase **babe-magnet** was posted on the internet by Bodge World in 1997.

fanny merchant *n British*

someone who behaves in an indecisive, weak or supposedly effeminate way

> *'Stop pratting about, Hoddle, and get stuck in. You're nothing but a fanny merchant.'*
> (Recorded, football supporter, North London, 1985)

fanny rat *n British*

a womaniser or seducer. A term used with either contempt or admiration by other men.

> *'A policeman accused of drowning his wife in a holiday villa's Jacuzzi bath was branded "King Fanny Rat" by his colleagues because of his womanizing.'*
> (*Daily Mirror*, 15 April 1989)

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fanny-toots *n British*
an unnamed or unnameable person, so-and-so. The term, recorded in Edinburgh in 2001, is a synonym for colloquialisms such as 'thingummybob' and 'oojamaflip'.

fantabuloso *adj British*
exceptionally good and/or spectacular. An item of **parlyaree** recorded in the TV documentary *Out* in July 1992.

fap *vb American*
to masturbate, almost invariably on the part (no pun intended) of males, and often referring to an activity prompted by online material. **Fappable** is a derived adjective and **wap** is a synonym.

> *'And that Jem girl they listed is far more fappable than the cartoon character I've been fantas… Perhaps I have said too much.'*
> (Posting in online discussion of celebrities, 17 March 2006)

farley, farly *n American*
a man or boy, a **gay** male, a ridiculous or unattractive person. A **Valley Girl** term used in the early 1970s.

> *'I can't get behind London. There are all these crazy farleys everywhere.'*
> (Recorded, Californian teenage girl, 1970)

Farmer Giles *n See* **farmers**

farmers *n pl British*
haemorrhoids. Rhyming slang from Farmer Giles: *piles*. The eponymous farmer is a common personification of bucolic heartiness. The longer version, Farmer Giles, was heard, particularly among schoolchildren, until at least the late 1970s.

> *'Send your farmers packing with "Preparation Ouch".'*
> (*There's a Lot of it About*, British TV comedy series starring Spike Milligan, 1989)

farmer's *n British*
a quarter ounce (of cannabis). Rhyming slang from 'farmer's daughter'.

> *'Pass the Veras, I've just scored a farmers of Jazz-Funk.'*
> (Facetious online posting by "Vikingbones", 22 February 2013)

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far-out, farout *adj*

a. extreme, eccentric, unconventional

b. wonderful, remarkable. By extension from the first sense, usually as an exclamation in the approval of anything extraordinary.

> *'Marlene's entire range of expression was pretty much limited to "far out", "super" and "gross".'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

Both senses of the phrase, originally an Americanism, were beloved by **hippies** from the late 1960s, but far-out was sounding dated by about 1974.

fart[1] *n*

1. an expulsion of intestinal gas from the anus. Not really a slang term, but often included as such because of its vulgar overtones. (For the etymology see the verb form.)

2. a term of abuse, sometimes dismissive, now sometimes almost affectionate, heard especially in the expressions 'old fart' and 'boring old fart' (**B.O.F.**). Fart in this sense suggests someone inconsequential, ineffectual or otherwise worthy of mild contempt.

fart[2] *vb*

to 'break wind', expel intestinal gas through the anus. The word is a descendant of an old Germanic verb *ferzan* which in turn comes from an Indo-European root *perd-* or *pard-* (giving modern French *péter* among others). In English fart has never been genuine slang, but is sometimes considered to be so because it is taboo in polite company. This was not the case until the 18th century.

fart around/about *vb*

to mess around, waste one's time or play the fool

> *Come on you guys, stop farting around and get down to business.*

fart-arse, fartarse about/around *vb British* to waste time, behave ineffectually or indecisively. A common, mildly vulgar term in British and Australian English. It is an elaboration of **fart around**.

> *I wish they'd stop fart-arsing around and make their minds up.*

fartleberries *n pl*

another term for **dingleberries**

fashionista *n*

a fashion expert or arbiter of taste. The term employs the Spanish '-ista' suffix by analogy with 'Sandinista' (Nicaraguan freedom fighter of the 1970s). In 2013 author Stephen Fried apologised for having invented the word in 1993.

fassy 'ole *adj, n Jamaican and British* (a) gay (male). The highly derogatory term, also heard in multiethnic slang and **rap** lyrics in the UK, employs the Caribbean adjective **fas**/**fassy** meaning dirty.

fat *adj*

excellent, fashionable, **hip**. A vogue term of approval in youth subcultures of the 1980s. **Fattier** and **fattiest** are derived terms. The word is sometimes spelt **phat**.

Fatboy (Slim) *n British*

gym. The rhyming-slang term, borrowing the stage name of the DJ Norman Cook, has been heard since around 2010.

I'm going down the Fatboy for a workout.

fat city *n American*

1. a state of contentment and/or material repletion, a very satisfactory situation

Wait till you see the set-up there – he's in fat city.

2. obesity or an obese person. A high-school and college term of the 1970s and 1980s.

Get a load of fat city, here!

fat farm *n*

a health farm or slimming centre

Father Jack *n British*

in medical slang a confused elderly patient whose behaviour may be noisy and erratic. The name, recorded in 2007, is that of the drunken old priest in the TV sitcom *Father Ted*.

fatty *n American*

1. a large posterior on a female *Check out the fatty on her!*

2. a cannabis cigarette, **joint** *Roll another fatty.*

faynits! *exclamation British* an alternative form of **fains**

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-features *suffix*
'-face'. In British and Australian English it is often added to other, usually offensive, words as an insult or mock insult as in **bum**-features, **creature-features**, **cunt**-features, etc.
feck! *exclamation Irish*
an alteration of **fuck** which pre-dates its popularisation by the TV comedy *Father Ted*
Fed *n See* **Club Fed**
Feds, the *n pl American*
law enforcers, FBI agents. The word, used especially by lawbreakers in the USA, was picked up in Britain as a euphemism for police in the early 1970s and again by teenage gang members in the noughties decade.
feeb *n American*
a feeble-minded person, a **twerp**. A teenagers' term. This is one of a series of expressions for social misfits or peer-group outcasts coined by American school and college pupils. Earlier words such as **wimp** and **nerd** have entered world English, others like **dweeb**, which immediately predated feeb, are rarely heard outside North America.
feek *adj Irish* attractive, 'enchanting'. The word may be a variant form of fake used to mean magic(al).
feel *n*
a sexual contact, a **grope** or caress. In American teen jargon the word is often heard in the phrase **cop a feel**.
feel froggy *vb American* to want to fight. An item of black street-talk which was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. It comes from the catchphrase used as a challenge to fight: 'If you feel froggy, leap!'
feel someone's collar *vb* to arrest or take someone into custody. An item of police jargon, now more often expressed by the noun **collar**.
feen, fien *n Irish and British*
a male person

A more proper name for youth slang, so some linguists tell us, is **MLE** (multiethnic London English), but not all playground language emanates from London and ethnic doesn't only mean Afro-Caribbean or Asian. One term that's widely used around the UK is rarely if ever heard in the

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London area, but belongs to a 300-year-old tradition. Feen, also spelled fein, has been borrowed from the slang of Travellers, the argot formerly used by tinkers and known as Shelta or **cant**, deriving mainly from Irish Gaelic. In Irish feen simply means 'man' but in slang it sometimes has the extra senses of stranger or rogue. Don't confuse this with the verb to **feen** (sometimes **feem**), a modern import from US street-talk, which is an alteration of 'fiend' and means to be craving for, or obsessing over, as in 'I'm feenin' for some **weed**' or 'he's feenin' over that new girl'.
Who's the dodgy-looking feen over there by the gate?

feenin' *n*
a variant form of **fiendin'**, recorded in the USA in 2004
feisty *adj*
spirited, tough and assertive, quarrelsome. The word looks like Yiddish, but is in fact from a southern American English dialect word for a small, fierce dog (a 'feist' or 'fice'), the name of which is distantly derived from 'fist', a variant of **fart**.

'It was this feisty creature [Pamella Bordes] who ended a relationship with Andrew Neil by redecorating the walls of his Kensington flat with obscene graffiti.'
(*Private Eye*, February 1989)

felching *n* the insertion of a live animal into the anus as a form of sexual stimulation. The practice was reported from California in 1993 and the word briefly became a vogue source of humour among UK adolescents. The term may also be applied to other practices involving digital or anal contact with the anus.
femme, fem *n, adj*
a. a lesbian accustomed to playing a passive, female role in relationships; the opposite role to **butch**
b. an effeminate or passive male homosexual
Both terms are from the French for woman or wife (*femme*), and have been in fairly widespread use since the turn of the 20th century. Femme (or fem) was a slang term meaning woman in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries.
fence *vb, n*
(to act as) a receiver of or dealer in stolen goods. The word was generally

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considered slang until the 1960s; there being no equivalent shorter than the definition above. Fence is now a universally understood term. It is at least 350 years old, apparently originating as a shortening of 'defence', although the precise relationship to that word is unclear.

fender-bender *n American*

a. someone who poses as a road-accident victim or stages an accident in order to claim compensation. A law enforcers' and lawbreakers' term.

b. a minor traffic accident or 'shunt' in which a car or its wing or bumper is slightly dented

ferret *n See* **exercise the ferret**

fess up *vb American*

to confess, own up

> '"*We want the truth!*" "What time is it?"
>
> *"Time for you to fess up!"'*
> (*Out of the Dark*, US film, 1988)

fester *n British*

an unwanted person, an irritating hanger-on or sibling. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

fetch *adj*

excellent, attractive, **cool**. The term was in use among middle-class teenagers in the UK in 2008 (one user defining it as 'really attractive. Even more so than **fit**') but originated in the US where it was popularised by the website giygas.net and the 2004 high-school comedy movie *Mean Girls*. Its etymology is unclear but it may be a clipping of the colloquial term of admiration, 'fetching'.

fetta *n American*

money. The term, borrowing the name of a Greek soft cheese and used by **hip hop** aficionados and other young speakers, was coined by analogy with **cheez** and **chedda(r)**.

FFS *phrase*

a (usually written) exclamation of fury, disbelief or indignation. The initials stand for 'for fuck's sake!'.

> *'Apparently 200,000 litres of fake tan was sold to fillies wanting to attend Ladies' Day [at the Grand National horse race] today. FFS!'*

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(Posting on Facebook, 5 April 2013)

fidget *n British*
a secret, 'wrinkle', edge or angle. A mainly working-class term used, among others, by fraudsters and petty criminals.

He's got a few fidgets worked out.

fiendin' *n*
craving. The vogue term from club culture was defined by the *Observer* in 2002 as '…hungry, thirsty but not for a sandwich or cup of tea'. It probably originated among drug users in the USA.

fierce *adj*
1. excellent, stylish. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
2. *American* extremely attractive, 'very sexy and well put-together'. The term was popularised by the TV show *America's Next Top Model*.

fifi[1] *n American*
sex, sexual gratification. A humorous euphemism heard among middle-aged speakers, often in the phrase 'getting some fifi'. It was featured in the US film *Extreme Prejudice*, 1987.

fifi[2] *adj*
'prissy', conceited. This usage is probably inspired by the earlier use of the word as a nickname for a female or a lapdog.

fifth wheel *n*
a superfluous or intrusive extra person, an unnecessary thing. The phrase is American in origin.

filleted *adj British*
a late 1980s version of **gutted**. A fashionable way of conveying intense (or exaggerated) disappointment, bitterness, etc.

When she said she was going and taking the kids, I tell you, I was filleted.

fill one's boots *vb*
to enrich oneself, grab an opportunity for rapid enrichment. Often an exhortation or invitation, the phrase, used by adults, was associated, e.g., with the Irish economic bubble of the mid 2000s.

fill someone in *vb British*

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to beat someone up. A phrase dating from before World War II.

filmi *adj South Asian*

glamorous. A word evoking the glamour, ostentation and drama of Bollywood movies, now used by South Asians in the UK.

filth, the filth *n British*

the police, especially those in plain clothes. A thoroughly derogatory term coined in the 1950s and enthusiastically adopted by radicals, student demonstrators and criminals alike in the 1960s.

> *'I didn't realise he [an ex-boyfriend] was filth.'*
> (Recorded, nurse, London, 1985)

> *'They don't call us the filth for nothing.'*
> (Comedian Julian Clary, in police uniform, on *Friday Night Live*, April 1988)

filthy *adj British*

1. extremely wealthy. A shortening of 'filthy rich'.

> *I tell you, she's absolutely filthy.*

2. excellent. Like **dirty**, a vogue word in club culture since 2000. In Seattle it is always pronounced 'filty'.

fin *n American*

a five-dollar bill. From the Yiddish *finif*, meaning five.

See also **finski**

finagling *n*

devious machination, manoeuvre or manipulation. The word, which is sometimes used as a regular verb ('to finagle'), is well established in the USA. It is said to derive from the archaic British dialect word *fainaigue* (meaning to cheat).

financial *adj Australian*

well-off, in funds, solvent

> *He's fairly financial just at the moment.*

finesse (someone) *vb American*

to outmanoeuvre, cleverly manipulate or cheat someone. From the technique in

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contract bridge. Originally a cardsharps' term, now in general use.

finger[1] *vb*
to inform on someone. From the action of pointing out a culprit.

They fingered him for the Jamaica Avenue job.

finger[2], finger fuck *vb*
to sexually stimulate (vaginally or anally) with the finger(s)

fink *n American*
an informer or any untrustworthy, reprehensible person. In the late 19th century the word was used for spies, informers, policemen and strikebreakers. It is the German word for finch and was presumably imported by German or Yiddish-speaking immigrants, although the exact meaning is obscure. (It appears not to be related to 'singing like a canary'.)
See also **ratfink**

finski *n American*
a **fin** (five-dollar bill). An embellished form of the word used typically by high-school or college students. The **-ski** ending (in imitation of Slavic languages or Yiddish) is thought to add raciness to short everyday words.

'See what a finski can do for a man's attitude?'
(*Ferris Bueller's Day Off*, US film, 1986)

fire *adj American*
excellent, spectacular. The term, heard on campus in 2011 and described by one user as 'often referring to marijuana and food' may be a shortening of **on fire** in the sense of stimulated and stimulating.

Man, those tacos are fire!
The poetry she wrote for her honors thesis was fire.

fireman's hose *n British*
the *nose*. A piece of authentic rhyming slang, still heard occasionally in London.

'He had to stick his fireman's hose into it, didn't he?'
(Recorded, hairdresser, Richmond, 1988)

firkin' *adj*

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fucking. This word is generally thought of and used as a joky euphemism, inspired by the similarity of the taboo word with the archaic name for a cask of ale. In fact 'firk' existed as a verb in its own right in early modern English. It meant to strike, and also to copulate, and may even have been in origin a distortion of 'fuck'. The word is typically used as an intensifier, as in 'firkin' cold'.

firm, the firm *n*

a. *British* a criminal gang or organisation. Also used by and of teams of football hooligans, such as the Inter-City Firm, a much-publicised gang of older West Ham supporters.

b. an insider's, or would-be insider's, euphemism for an official but clandestine organisation, such as a secret-service department or undercover police group

first base *n American* kissing, necking. The first stage in the process of seduction, as described by teenagers and students (usually from the male point of view). The image is taken from baseball, where to get to first base is the first step towards scoring a run; stretching the analogy, a **home run** or **homer** is full sexual intercourse.

fishing fleet *n British*

a group of females arriving *en masse* in search of partners or husbands. The expression is applied today mainly to visitors to the outpost of upper-class society in Hong Kong; it formerly referred to the same social phenomenon occurring in India, etc. in the colonial era.

fishwank *adj British*

inferior, disappointing, poor. A meaningless compound used especially by males since 2000.

fit[1] *adj British*

excellent, fashionable. A vogue term among adolescents in the early 1990s. Synonyms are **mint** and **top**.

fit[2] *n*

1. a set of clothes

I say rid [get rid of] the fit right now!

2. *British* the materials needed to prepare and inject heroin; the ligature, burner and hypodermic. An item of prisoners' and addicts' slang of the 1990s.

In both senses the word is a shortening of 'outfit'.

fit-chased *adj American*

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drunk. A disguised form of **shitfaced** used by college students since the late 1990s.

fitted *adj American*

elegant, well dressed

fittie *n British*

an attractive person, usually referring to a female. A synonym of **hottie**, in use since 2000, based on the slang sense of **fit**.

fit up *vb British*

to **frame**; to manufacture evidence to procure a (false) conviction for a criminal offence. A piece of police and underworld jargon, which by 1990 had become widely known through its use by journalists, scriptwriters, etc.

fit-up, fit *n*

a **frame-up**, a situation in which an innocent person is accused or incriminated on the basis of false evidence, perjury, etc. The noun derives from the verb form

> *'It was an obvious bloody fit-up, but they let it go through anyway.'*
> (Recorded, pub customer, London, 1987)

Five-0 *n American*

the police force or an individual police officer. The usage originated in the TV series *Hawaii Five-0*, broadcast in the early 1970s, and was still being used by London teenagers in 2012.

five by five *n American*

a short, fat person

five-finger discount *n American*

something stolen, especially a shoplifter's booty. This is the thieves' own term, popular, especially in New York, in the 1970s and 1980s.

fivehead *n*

a very wide forehead. A witticism forming part of young people's repertoire of physical slights, heard since around 2003.

five-pinter *n British*

an ugly or unattractive female. The pejorative term was defined by the Student World website in 2001 as 'an ugly girl you'd only chat up after five pints'. **Ten-pinter** is an alternative form of the expression.

five thousand!, 5000! *exclamation American*

goodbye. A variant form of **Audi!**

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fix *n*
an injection of a narcotic. Originally an Americanism, by the 1960s it was in use throughout the English-speaking world. The word is now also used metaphorically or ironically to describe any habitual action, such as taking a fix of nicotine, or any pleasure which the speaker would not willingly forgo, as in a weekly fix of a television programme.

fix up! *exclamation British*
an exhortation, in the words of one user to 'get a grip!'. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

fizzing at the gash *adj British*
(of a female) in a state of sexual arousal. The vulgarism was popularised by the TV series *The Inbetweeners*.

flack *n See*

flak flag *vb American*
to fail. In high-school and college usage, the term refers to an F grade attached to an assignment.

I knew they'd flag me.
Erin got flagged again.

flagged *adj American*
nabbed, reprimanded, identified and/or warned. It is the custom in American-football matches for the umpires to throw a flag (a sort of yellow duster) when they spot an infringement, to mark the spot where it took place. This is known as there being 'a flag on the play'. Flagged sometimes has the very specific senses of having been refused further drinks in a bar or being arrested.

flak *n*
criticism, antagonism, aggression, trouble. The terms *Flugabwehrkanone* and *Fliegerabwehrkanone*, given to German World War II anti-aircraft guns, provided this acronym which was adopted as an English colloquialism. It is now sometimes spelt flack.

We've had to take a lot of flak over this. They've been getting a lot of flak from head office recently.

flake *n*
1. *American* an eccentric or crazy person. A later formation from **flaky**. The origin is obscure.

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'Marx stands out as refreshingly creative and literate among a batch of flakes.'
(Robert Conquest, *Independent*, 27 January 1989)

2. *Australian* shark meat

flake and chips

3. *American* cocaine. High-quality Peruvian cocaine, e.g., is often sold in the form of small flakes.
4. *Australian* an unscrupulous, untrust-worthy person
5. *Scottish* an unreliable or dangerous individual

flaked, flaked out *adj*
exhausted, collapsed

flasher out ***vb***
1. *American* to leave (a place). An American teenagers' idiom in use since the late 1970s.
2. *American* to act eccentrically. From **flake** and **flaky**.
3. to collapse from weariness, fall asleep. In this sense the word is now a common colloquialism. Its derivation is uncertain.

flakers *adj British*
exhausted. A term from armed-forces' usage, from the colloquial 'flake out' (collapse from fatigue).

They were all flakers after the manoeuvres.

flaky[1], flakey *adj American*
eccentric, crazy, unstable and irresponsible. This Americanism was given wider currency when President Ronald Reagan referred to Colonel Gaddafi as 'flaky' in January 1986; the word had to be translated in the press for British and Australian readers. The original connotations of the word are obscure. Suggested derivations are from **flake** as a word for cocaine, or from 'flaking' or 'crumbling' stucco, stone, timber, etc. This second derivation, with overtones of disintegration and splitting or dividing, is more plausible.

flaky[2], flakey *n British See* **throw a flaky**

flamboy *n British*
an unfashionable and/or unattractive male. An item of youth slang recorded in 2011.

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flame *vb*
to attack verbally and/or humiliate by sending an internet or e-mail message. An item of **net-head** slang dating from the later 1980s.

She got flamed.

flamer *n*
1a. *American* a flagrant or obvious sole-cism or blunder
1b. *American* a person who commits a gaffe or error
Both these subsenses of the word are campus terms, used especially in **preppie** jargon.
2. a flagrant male homosexual, in American and Australian slang of the 1970s and 1980s. Since the beginning of the 19th century the word had been employed in British English to refer to something conspicuous.
flaming[1] *n American*
(of homosexual males) behaving in a provocative or flamboyant manner
flaming[2] *adj*
an intensifying adjective; an alternative to **bloody** or a euphemism for **fucking**. The word is mainly heard in Britain, where it is rather dated, and in Australia, where it is fairly common. Especially in the north of England it forms part of several colourful but inoffensive oaths such as ‘flaming heck’, ‘flaming ’eck’ and ‘flaming Nora’.
flange *n British*
the vagina. The phrase ‘piece of flange’ is armed-forces’ slang for (an attractive) woman. In its primary sense flange was publicised by its use in 2003 TV revelations of drunken revelling by young UK tourists in Ibiza.

Show us your flange!

flanked *adj American*
drunk. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
flapdoodle *n*
fuss, agitation, consternation. An invented nonsense word dating from the 19th century.
flap one’s gums *vb American*
to talk, speak or converse. An item of black street-talk that was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. ‘Flap one’s lips’ is a less common variant,

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snap/bump one's gums are synonyms.

flaps *n pl*

1. ears, especially large or protruding ears

2. the female labia

flash[1] *n*

1. a glimpse of, or deliberate exposure of, the genitals, breasts, underwear, etc.

2. *British* a street trader's display of goods

3. an ugly or unattractive female, **minger**. The derivation 'because she mings mercilessly' is from the Flash Gordon cartoons and film in which the villain is 'Ming the Merciless'.

flash[2] *adj*

ostentatious, showing off. Since the 1960s, especially in Britain and Australia, this form has tended to replace the earlier 'flashy'.

flasher *n*

a sexual exhibitionist, a man who deliberately exposes his genitals in public. The word was slang or police jargon until the 1960s when the prevalence of the activity and a lessening of verbal prudishness brought it into common currency.

Flash Harry *n British*

a show-off, a flamboyant or boastful person. The identity of the eponymous Harry is unknown.

flash the ash *vb British*

to offer a cigarette. Usually the expression is in the form of a request or demand.

flat *adj British*

penniless. A shortened form of the colloquial 'flat broke', heard in raffish speech of the late 1980s.

flatlining *adj*

drunk. The term is medical jargon for the state of a patient whose vital signs have disappeared, leaving only a flat trace on monitoring screens.

flat-roofin' *adj British*

stressed, exhausted, overworked. The expression, which has been in use in multiethnic youth slang since the early noughties, is probably an alteration of the colloquial 'working flat-out'.

flave *adj American*

fashionable, stylish, **cool**. A vogue term among **rappers** and **hip hop**

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aficionados in the early 1990s, the word is an abbreviated form of the earlier word ‘flavor’, denoting personal style.

flavour of the month *n*

the current favourite or fashionable person or thing. An expression which usually expresses a scathing or critical attitude to fads or ephemeral popularity. (It derives from the use of the phrase in advertising ice cream in the USA in the 1950s and 1960s.)

fleabag *n*

a. a cheap, dirty hotel

b. a scruffy, dirty person or animal

c. an old sleeping bag or bed

fleapit *n*

a cheap, dirty cinema. Originally the term usually referred to the front-stalls section and the ‘pit’ in front of the screen. Before World War II, in the case of rural cinemas especially, the term was often a literal description.

flex[1] *n*

British energy, enthusiasm. A term from the jargon of dancefloor and **acid house** aficionados in the 1990s.

Give it flex!

flex[2] *vb American*

to depart

It’s getting late, let’s flex.

flexin’ *n*

showing off, acting ostentatiously. A vogue term in club culture since the later 1990s, by 2001 also in use among UK schoolchildren.

flexting *n British*

flirting by way of mobile phone texts

flick *n*

a film. This word was first common slang, then trade jargon in the film business and now, via such American magazines as *Variety*, is emerging again as a general term for a film. (For the derivation see **flicks**.)

See also **skinflick**

flicking *adj British*

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an intensifying adjective, a euphemism for **fucking**. It is used, e.g., by schoolgirls and adult women.

'I can lay any amount of hands on them – no flicking danger.'
(*An Evening with Victoria Wood*, British TV programme, 1988)

flicks, the flicks *n pl*
the cinema, films. An early slang term in all English-speaking countries, derived from 'flicker' or from the homemade moving pictures made by flicking cards. This form of the word is now obsolete in the USA and has rarely been heard in Britain or Australia since the early 1960s. The singular form **flick** is still current.

We're going down the flicks tomorrow night.

flim *n British*
a five-pound banknote. The word was in use among teenagers in 2010.

flim-flam *vb, n*
(to attempt) trickery or deceit, specifically a confidence trick involving a tall story. The word, which is in use in Britain, but more widespread in the USA, probably comes, via Scottish dialect, from an old Scandinavian word *flim* meaning mockery. The added second syllable is an example of a common linguistic change in comical words (such as knick-knack, etc.) known as 'reduplication'.

'I can smell flim-flam, right down to the paperclips you make me buy.'
(*Columbo*, US TV series, 1976)

fling *vb, n British*
1. (to give someone) a bribe, illicit payment. A piece of criminal and police jargon which is a more recent coinage inspired by **bung**.

We'll have to fling him to square it.
I'd need a fling in that case.

2. an affair, usually extramarital

flip, flip out *vb*
to lose control, either through delight, anger, etc., under the influence of an illicit drug, or during the course of a nervous breakdown. Both words spread

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from American English to world English in the 1960s and derive from the earlier ‘flip one’s wig’ or ‘flip one’s lid’, in use in the late 1940s and 1950s among **hipsters**, jazz enthusiasts and **beatniks**. To flip out was used to describe temporary insanity caused by LSD in the early days of the **hippy** era. The term is now old-fashioned (although surviving in French, particularly in the form *flippé*).

> *‘He was worried about his mother, though. The old lady was flipping out.’*
> (*Requiem for a Dream*, Hubert Selby Jr., 1979)

flipping *adj British*
a euphemism for **fucking** used as a mild intensifier, especially in such phrases as ‘flipping hell’ or ‘flipping heck’

> *‘“Stop standing there dreaming, lass”, shouts Dad, “and get the top orf this flipping bottle of ’arp”.’*
> (*Town* magazine, May 1964)

FLK *n*
‘funny looking kid’ in medical shorthand, a jocular version of ‘possible dysmorphology’ as written, e.g., on a paediatric patient’s notes

flob *vb British*
to spit. An echoic term heard among schoolchildren since the 1950s.

flog *vb*
to sell. A common colloquialism in Britain which would still be considered slang by some speakers. The word originally referred to selling off military stores illicitly and is said to derive from a 19th-century army expression to ‘flog the clock’, meaning to put the clock forward to shorten the working day, later extended to other devious behaviour.

flog the lizard/log/dong/meat/mutton/bishop *vb*
to masturbate. Colourful expressions used of, and usually by, men. The verb to flog was employed in the formation of a large number of slang terms in the 18th and 19th centuries.

flook *n American*
an unattractive and/or unpopular person. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

floored *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around

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2000.

floozy, floosie *n*

a disreputable, immoral, 'loose-living' or frivolous female. A late-19th-century word which is still in use (now usually said light-heartedly). The word originated in the USA, but by the end of World War II was in widespread use elsewhere. It is probably a deformation of 'flossy', an archaic word for a prostitute (itself deriving from 'flossy', meaning 'showy', or from the female nickname).

flop *n*

1. a place to sleep, a temporary bed or shelter. Especially in the USA the term has been used by vagrants since the early 20th century.

2. excreta. Probably originating in the USA, where **dogflop** is heard, this euphemism is paralleled by the British **plop(s)**.

FLOP, flop *n Canadian*

a cancelled event, appointment or arrangement

flophouse *n*

a cheap hotel or dormitory for vagrants. Originally an Americanism, the word is now part of international English.

flopper *n Canadian*

an individual given to cancelling arrangements at the last minute

floss[1] *n American*

abbreviated female underwear; a G-string or thong. The colloquial shortening of 'dental floss' was used by females from the late 1980s to refer to thongs (in the sense in underwear).

floss[2] *vb American*

(of a female) to behave ostentatiously and/or offensively, usually in public. The term was popularised by its use by singer Jennifer Lopez. By 2002 it was also heard in the UK.

flossed-up *adj American*

dressed ostentatiously, presenting an extravagant or elegant appearance. The term has been widespread since 2000.

flossie, flossy *adj*, *n*

(behaving like) an ostentatious, pretentious or otherwise obnoxious female. Said to derive originally from **floss** in the sense of thong underwear, the term is used by females in the UK and USA of those they disapprove of.

flub *vb*

to fail, blunder. The word, of uncertain origin, was recorded among computer

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specialists and **rave** devotees in the 1990s.

FLUB *n British*

an idle, inert colleague, lazy person. The police slang abbreviation stands for 'fat, lazy, useless bastard'. **BONGO**, **clothes hanger** and **uniform carrier** are synonyms. *See also* **BINGO seat**

fluff[1] *n*

1. nonsense, rubbish

> *'…so stop chattin' fluff!'*
> (Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

2. *See* **bit of fluff**

fluff[2] *vb*

1a. to stimulate sexually. The term, from the jargon of pornographers, refers to assisting the male performer to an erection before filming.

1b. to arouse, excite

> *'Here, fluffing the crowd for Thirteen Senses, Liverpool's Afterkicks steal the night.'*
> (*NME*, 28 March 2005)

2. *British* a euphemism for **fuck**, used in the form **fluffing** as an intensifying adjective or in the expression 'fluff off!' (an exclamation delivered at journalists by Prince Philip in October 1987)

fluff[3] *adj American*

easy, unchallenging. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

fluffing *adj British*

a mild euphemism for **flaming** or **fucking**, when used as intensifiers

fluffy *n British*

marihuana. The term was recorded in 2002.

fly[1] *adj American*

streetwise, fashionable. A vogue term in black street slang of the mid-1980s, later used by whites.

> *'You fly, you cool: too much macho man*
> *fu' one woman.'*
> (*LA Takedown*, US film, 1989)

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fly[2] *n American*
a. a **cool** male
b. an unfortunate male who thinks he is **cool**
fly a kite *vb*
to issue a worthless cheque. Originally an underworld term from the jargon of fraud-sters, the expression is now a common colloquialism with the meaning of presenting any dubious scheme or idea for approval. It retains its original meaning in criminal and police parlance.
fly-girl *n American*
the female counterpart of a **B-boy**
FMBs *n pl British*
calf-length boots for females. The abbreviation is for 'fuck-me boots' and was recorded in 2000.
See also **fuck-me shoes**
FML *exclamation*
an expression of despair, complaint at misfortune. The initials of 'fuck my life' may be written or spoken, as a facetious or self-pitying interjection.
FOB *n American*
a written and spoken acronym for 'fresh off the boat' denoting a newly arrived immigrant, not yet acculturated. The derogatory and mildly racist expression was recorded on campus in 2010.

OMG! You're posing like a FOB in that picture.

Compare **FOF**
fod *n British*
the forehead. A schoolchildren's conflation.
FOF[1]**, FoF** *n, adj*
1. 'full of fail'. A derogatory acronym (it is pronounced as a word) for a supposed loser.

He's a FOF. You're FOF!

2. a friend of a friend

'Dominic Cooper was at the stalls having a waz when a drunk FOF rolled in.'
(Popbitch online gossip newsletter, 7 February 2013)

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3. *American* a Hispanic immigrant. The derogatory and mildly racist acronym is from 'fresh over (the) fence'.
Compare **FOB**

FOF[2], FoF *phrase*
a declaration of anger, irritation or disapproval (it may be written or spoken) from 'frown on face', as opposed, for instance, to **LOL**

folded *adj American*
'completely drunk or high, usually enough to barely walk at all'. The usage was recorded on campus in 2011.

Me and Kat got folded last night after the party!

folderol *n*
fuss, complications, 'argy-bargy'. 'Fol-derol' and 'falderal' are nonsense words used in popular songs in former times.

folding stuff, the folding stuff *n*
money, banknotes. A common lighthearted euphemism.

'The Cali cartel has a gentler reputation, first offering large amounts of the folding stuff and abhorring murder unless it is absolutely necessary.'
(*Independent*, 12 September 1989)

fomp *vb American*
to engage in sexual horseplay, heavy petting. The word was popular among college students in the later 1990s but its derivation is unclear.

foo *n American*
1. fool. An insulting name for someone. *What you lookin' at foo?*
2. friend. Also from fool, but used affectionately.

Wazzup foo?

food *n*
1. *British* **weed, skunk**. 'Green food' is a Jamaican variant.
2. *American* **crack** or heroin

foo-foo *n See*

fufu foofy *adj*
'prissy', conceited

fool around *vb American*

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to commit a sexual indiscretion, typically adultery. A common euphemistic use of the expression, heard particularly among middle-class and middle-aged speakers since the 1960s. The term in this specific sense has not caught on, though it is understood, outside the USA.

foolio *n*

a foolish person. A lighthearted insult in use since 2000, employing a mock-Italian termination (as in Coolio, the nickname of a well-known US **rapper**).

footsie *n See* **play footsie**

foozling *adj*

a. clumsy, bungled

b. trivial, footling. From the verb foozle meaning to play or move clumsily or bungle; itself from the German *fuseln*, meaning to work carelessly.

form *n British*

a criminal record. A police and underworld term derived from the language of the racetrack where it refers to a record or reputation based on past performance.

Has he got any form?

fornicating *adj British*

a jocular euphemism for **fucking** (as an intensifying adjective)

I'm fed up hearing about his fornicating job!

for play-play *phrase American*

in jest, without serious purpose. The usage was recorded on campus in 2011.

That prank call I made was only for play-play.

for real-real *phrase American*

with serious intent, purposely. The usage was recorded on campus in 2011.

fo sho *adv, exclamation*

'for sure'. The American Southern or black pronunciation has been adopted by some young British users, one of whom defined the phrase as an 'urban term of affirmation'.

fossy *n British*

a despicable person, weakling. The derogatory or dismissive term, heard in 2013, is a version of Jamaican **fassy (-ole)** though its users, typically gang

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members and male teenagers, may not be aware of this.

some fossy took my seat so I bounced him

four-by-two, forby *n British*
a *Jew*. London rhyming slang in current usage. A descriptive, rather than an intrinsically offensive term. A four-by-two is a standard size of timber plank used for rafters, etc. (In the USA it is known as a two-by-four.)

four-on-the-floor *adj, adv*
flat out, extremely, excessively. This term, used typically by the young in the 1980s, comes from the hot rodders' term for a 'stick shift' or four-speed gear system.

When I realised I wanted it, I tell you, I went at it four-on-the-floor.

fox *n*
a person who is sexually attractive. The word was used in black American slang of the 1940s by men of women (who were also known as 'minks'). Fox was adopted by white speakers in the 1960s and can now also be said of men by women.

'She's a fox and she knows it too.'
(Lyrics to *Deborah*, written by Dave Edmunds and Nick Lowe, 1978)

foxy *adj*
attractive in a 'feral', sexually exciting way. Usually, but not invariably, used of women by men. The word was originally a black Americanism derived from the noun form
fox; it is now widely known and used.

'Lookit all these foxy chicks! Everywhere I turn.'
(Robert Crumb, cartoon in *Head Comix*, 1970)

fraff *n*
spoken nonsense. An item of London youth slang recorded for the film *Backslang* in 2003.

You're talking fraff.

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fragged *adj American*
ruined or badly damaged. The term derives from the Vietnam-era practice of 'fragging' or killing one's own officers, itself based on 'fragmentation grenade'.

The fraternity house was totally fragged.

frame-up, frame *n*
a situation in which someone is **framed**. Originally an Americanism from the early years of the century.
francis, frances *n American*
the buttocks. The derivation of this term, heard in the armed forces and on college campuses, is obscure but it may be a euphemism for **fanny**.
franger *n Australian*
a condom
Frank *n British*
a TV remote control. The reference is to the late musician Frank Zappa and **zapper**.

Pass the Frank, will you.

fraped *adj*
having had one's Facebook or other social networking site account hacked. The term, used typically by teenagers, is a blend of Facebook and raped.

'"Frape", don't EVER use that word near me, it makes me stabby!'
(Posting on Mumsnet website, 12 May 2012)

frass *adj British*
a. very ugly, repellent
b. in poor condition, shabby
c. the worse for wear after drink or drugs
A vogue term among young speakers from the noughties decade, probably originating in Jamaican slang. The word, typically applied to people or, less often, to clothing or accessories, is said to have begun as sense **c** blending the words front and **ass** (and suggesting someone with an unpleasant and/or ridiculous appearance and demeanour).
frat *vb, n*

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1. *British* a schoolchildren's alteration of
fart
2. (to indulge in) fraternisation

freak[1] *vb*
to lose control of oneself, become hysterical. A shortening of **freak out**, this term came, in **hippy** usage of the late 1960s and early 1970s, to have a negative connotation of alarm or over-reaction.

I told her I was leaving home and she completely freaked.

freak[2] *n*
1. a **hippy**, a long-haired (if male), nonconformist member of the 'alternative society' of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Freak was originally a term of abuse directed by **straights** at homosexuals and later at those guilty of outlandish behaviour and/or bizarre appearance. The term was quickly adopted by the objects of abuse and used as a badge of pride in themselves.

'I feel like lettin' my freak flag [i.e. long hair] fly.'
(Song lyric, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, 1970)

2. (as a suffix **-freak**) an enthusiast, devotee. From the mid-1970s the word was used in this sense, as in health-freak, **eco-freak**, etc. It was originally a **hippy** usage, as in acid-freak. The term now sounds dated and has partially been replaced by the less radical **buff**.
3. *American* a sexually active or promiscuous person. This item of black street slang may be used pejoratively or appreciatively.
See also **freaky-man**

freaking *adj*
an intensifying adjective, a euphemism for **fucking**

'You're a narc, you're a freaking narc!'
(*Magnum*, US TV series, 1981)

freak out *vb*
to lose one's self-control, to behave in an outrageous, frantic way. The phrase first described the alarming effect of hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD on some users, but was soon extended to any wild behaviour (whether viewed positively or negatively) such as ecstatic dancing.

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freak-out, freakout *n*
a bout or scene of wild abandon, self-expression or loss of control. Originally, in **hippy** terminology, it was the result of ingesting hallucinogenic drugs, but later came to refer to any simulation of their effects.

> *'These guys that come up and say: "Wouldn't it be a mind-blower if we got 6,000 million kids in red uniforms and had a big freak-out in the middle of Ealing Common".'*
> (Pete Townshend of The Who, interviewed in *Oz* magazine, June 1969)

freak someone out *vb*
to alarm, traumatise or 'transport' someone. A transitive form of **freak out**.

> *'Coming up next on channel 4: a task that freaks out one of the girls on Big Brother.'*
> (UK TV announcement, 20 June 2005)

freaky-man *n Caribbean*
a male homosexual. A pejorative term, like the contemporary **chi-chi man**.

freckle *n Australian*
the anus. One of many Australian vulgarities (**ace, date**, etc.) to denote this anatomical feature.

freebasing *n*
taking cocaine by mixing the crystals with various volatile solvents, including ether, to form a **base** which is then smoked in a pipe. This activity is also known as 'basing'.

> *'…the technique known as freebasing, a method of separating the base cocaine from the hydrochloride salt…the result is pure crystals of cocaine…'*
> (*Guardian*, 5 September 1989)

french *vb*
1. to perform oral sex. A jargon term from the world of prostitution and pornography. The word may refer to cunnilingus or fellatio and derives from the British notion that all forms of 'deviant' sexual behaviour are widespread among, if not invented by, the French. This may originate in the widespread accusation or supposition of the spreading of venereal disease by foreign neighbours.
2. to engage in **French kissing**, in the language of teenagers. In this sense the

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word is most commonly heard in the USA.
See also **Frenching unit**

frenchie, frenchy *n*
a condom. From the now obsolescent 'French letter', one of many examples of ascribing anything with sexual connotations to the French. (In French the equivalent is *une capote anglaise*, meaning an English bonnet or overcoat.).

Frenching unit *n American*
the mouth or tongue. A humorous euphemism, popular among college students for instance, and derived from the verb, to **french**, in the sense of tongue kissing or oral sex.

frequent flyer *n American*
in medical slang, a patient who often visits or is admitted to the hospital emergency room/casualty or pharmacy

fresh *adj American*
excellent. A vogue term among teenagers in 1987 and 1988. Teenage argot is in constant need of new terms of approbation but this fairly obvious example (derived probably from its overuse in advertising hyperbole rather than its standard American colloquial sense of cheeky) was still in use after 2000.

> *'I've got to have that [red carpet] in my crib in LA. That's fresh to death!'*
> (Damon Dash, hip hop record producer, quoted in the *Sunday Times*, 6 June 2004)

freshi *n British*
a newcomer, unassimilated immigrant, unsophisticated person. An abbreviation of the dismissive phrase 'fresh off the boat', used by British Asians.
Compare **desi**

friar tuck *n British*
an act of sexual intercourse. A rhyming-slang form of **fuck**.

frick *vb American*
a euphemism for **fuck**

> *X: 'Our exam got moved to one day earlier'. Y: 'Frick!'*

frickin', frikkin' *adj*
a euphemism for **fucking**, typically employed as an intensifier and in vogue among teenagers and young adults from 2012

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There's no fricking way I'm going to help her after what she's done.
'sharks with frickin' lasers'
(One of the labelled hazards appearing on a spoof map of Australia, Facebook 2013)

fried *adj*
suffering from the effects of drug intoxication. The term probably derives from the notion of 'frying one's brains', and denotes a state of dangerous disorientation, physical collapse, etc. **Baked** and **toasted** are used in the USA in similar senses.

frig *vb*
1. to masturbate (oneself or another person). The ultimate origin of the word is the Latin *fricare*, meaning to rub (from which friction is derived), via the Middle English *friggen*.

'Friggin' in the rigging 'cause there's fuck-all else to do.'
(Chorus from the rugby song "The Good Ship Venus")

2. to have sex (with). Since the 19th century the word has been used as a slightly less offensive alternative to **fuck**, although this was not its original sense. The verb is nowadays rarely used in either sense except in the noun or adjectival form **frigging**.

frigging *adj*
an intensifier used with adjectives and nouns for emphasis in the same way as **bloody** or **fucking**. It is considered substantially more offensive than the former and slightly less offensive than the latter.

'I was talking to my Canadian niece this very weekend; she (a devout Mormon, 22-ish, not given to profanity) used the word frigging and said, "I'm sorry. I keep forgetting it's a bad word over here" or words to that effect.'
(Recorded, editor, London, 1989)

frighteners, the *n pl See* **put the frighteners on (someone)**

frill *n American*
a girl or woman. A condescending male term which may be related to the archaic 'frail' rather than to a more obvious origin.

frog, froggie *n, adj*
1. (a person who is) French. The only slang term for this particular nationality

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dates from the end of the 18th century when the French were known as ‘frog-eaters’.
2. *Australian* a condom.
See also **frenchie**
frog (and toad) *n British*
a *road*. A piece of London rhyming slang which is occasionally still heard.

> *‘I’m off down the frog for a pint of pig’s.’*
> (Recorded, financial journalist, York, 1980)

froggle *n British*
a younger child, especially a hyperactive or otherwise irritating one.
Compare **klingon**

> One of the worst things about being young is having to coexist with even younger creatures, and the **Youth** have a rich vocabulary to distinguish between the different categories of fellow-nuisance. Babies and toddlers are **babbers**, **yukkers** or **howlers**. Younger siblings, especially babysittees who stop you enjoying yourself, are **anchors**. In middle-class youth-speak an obnoxious sister is a **blister**, and really annoying children of either gender are **festers**, but all of the above are covered by today’s word of choice, froggle (not to be confused with ‘froglet’, the real name for a young frog, or ‘Fraggle’, a 1980s muppet). Not surprisingly the same term is used to **neg** a teenager considered weak or weedy: ‘Evan’s well soft, he’s just a froggle.’ It’s not clear who coined this one, but there’s a friendly green monster called Froggle who plays with the toddlers at the Lakeside Centre, Thurrock, Essex; Froggle is also the name of a kids’ party entertainment service and a junior videogame, and Fernando Froggle T-shirts were a celebrity fad in 2010. *I can’t concentrate with the froggles running around me all the time.*

froggy *adj American*
aggressive, willing to fight. This item of black street-talk of the 1990s was probably derived from the phrase **feel froggy** rather than vice versa.
from ends *adj British*
streetwise. Defined by one London teenager in 2012 as ‘one who is “from the

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streets" and so knows what's going on'. *See also* **road**[2]

front, the front *n British*

courage, cheek, effrontery, **chutzpah**. This use of the word, as opposed to the colloquial senses of bearing or façade, occurs in phrases such as 'loads of front' or 'he's got more front than Harrods' (a reference to the large, impressive frontage of the London store).

See also **front out/off/it**

front (someone) *vb Australian*

to confront. This abbreviated form from the speech of adolescents was featured in Australian soap operas from 1990.

> *'Why don't you just front her about it.'*
> (*Neighbours*, Australian TV soap opera, December 1991)

front bottom, front bum *n*

the female genitals. A term used by young children of both sexes and, often jocularly, by some adults in Britain and Australia.

front out/off/it *vb*

a. to face up to someone or something, either with courage or bluff

> *She decided to front him out.*

b. to behave aggressively or over-assertively. An activity of young working-class males, often containing an implicit invitation to violence.

> *'He was fronting out down our boozer, so me and a couple of mates gave him a good kicking.'*
> (Recorded, youth, London, 1988)

The phrase in both its senses was popular in the 1980s in Britain, and became a vogue term in US black slang of the 1990s.

front-wheel skid, front-wheeler, fronter *n British*

a Jew. A racist London rhyming-slang term of the 1970s and 1980s. The rhyme is on **yid**.

frosh *n American*

a first-year student, freshman. The usage was recorded on campus in 2011.

> *The frosh are wandering around looking lost.*

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frost[1] *vb*

a. to snub or ignore

b. to anger or irritate

Both senses have been in use (based on social coolness, 'chilling' or 'freezing') since the 19th century. The word is currently fashionable in teenage use in the USA.

frost[2] *n*

1. a failure, a woeful example of inadequacy. This fairly rare usage of the word occurs in educated speech, particularly in reference to a disappointing performance (e.g. in the theatre; it may originate in a literary or Shakespearean 'killing frost').

2. a snub or silent rebuff. This sense of the word derives from the verb form, currently in vogue among adolescents, particularly in the USA.

frost-top *n American*

an elderly person. This item of adult and family slang often refers to a relative. Synonyms are **cotton-top** and **moss-back**.

frothing *adj*

1. talking incoherently and/or excessively, emoting. Typically a middle-class usage.

2. (of a female) in a state of sexual arousal

frothing at the gash *adj British*

(of a female) in a state of sexual arousal. The vulgarism featured in the TV series *The Inbetweeners*.

frowdy *n, adj British*

(someone) dull, unattractive. The term, probably a blend of 'frump(ish)' and 'dowdy', was in use among teenage girls in 2001.

frowsy *adj*

unpleasant, nasty. The word, used by UK adolescents since around 2000, may be an alteration or mis-hearing of the archaic 'frowsty' which, since the 19th century, has meant smelly, stuffy, oppressive.

fruit *n American*

1. a male homosexual. From the idea of exotic, 'ripe', etc. A common term of abuse in the USA since the early 20th century.

2. an eccentric person. A shortening of **fruitcake**.

fruitcake *n*

1. an eccentric or crazy person. This is a term from the late 1960s, originating in the 1950s catchphrase, 'as nutty as a fruit-cake'.

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2. *American* a male homosexual. An elaboration of **fruit**.

fruity *adj*

1. *British* sexually suggestive or provocative. In the former sense the word has become a common colloquialism, as in fruity jokes/stories, etc.

2. *American* strange or eccentric. The word is often used adverbially as in 'acting fruity'. It presumably derives from the noun **fruitcake**.

fry *vb American*

a. to execute someone by electrocution in the electric chair

b. to punish or chastise someone. A college students' and armed-forces recruits' term, used in such expressions as 'he got fried' or 'they fried her ass'.

FTR *phrase*

'for the record'. This abbreviation is usually written, e.g. in text messages or online, rather than spoken.

fubar *n*

a spectacular instance of incompetence, a hopeless mess. The term originated as an acronym standing for 'fucked up' or 'fouled up beyond all recognition'. It probably originated in armed-forces usage like the similar **snafu** and is now heard particularly in US campus and office speech.

fuck[1] *vb*

1. to have sex with. The most commonly used 'four-letter' word, used intransitively ('let's fuck') and transitively ('he fucked her/him'); now also used of women ('she fucked him/her'). Surprisingly, the age and origins of this word are obscure. It may not be Anglo-Saxon as is often supposed (it was not recorded in writing until the 16th century) and does not occur in Chaucer and Shakespeare, but may have been borrowed from Norse (*fukkar* in Norwegian, *fockar* in Swedish). Wherever and whenever the word entered English, it is undoubtedly related to a pattern of words in Indo-European languages which give, among many others, the Latin *pungere* (meaning to prick), the German *ficken* (meaning to fuck or strike) and the French *foutre* (meaning to fuck). The common semantic feature of these words is that they all contain the meanings strike, push or prick.

Fuck has always been a taboo word in all English-speaking countries and is still omitted from broadcasts and generally asterisked if written in the press. In the late 20th century the verb often had the more specialised sense of 'habitually copulate' or 'be sexually willing' as in 'does she fuck?'.

2. to make a mess of, destroy. A 1980s shortening of **fuck up** with slightly more emphatic or drastic connotations.

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They fucked the experiment totally.

3. to damn or disregard

'Fuck art, let's dance!'
(T-shirt slogan of the 1970s)

fuck[2] *n*
a. an act of sexual intercourse. The noun postdates the verb by at least three hundred years.
b. a person when evaluated as a sexual partner *a good fuck/an easy fuck*
c. a person, especially when viewed as a fool, victim, villain, etc.

The poor dumb fuck didn't have a chance.

fuck-a-duck! *exclamation*
a virtually meaningless expression of surprise or disbelief
fuck-all *n British*
nothing or almost nothing. An emphatic vulgarism.

'He walked away with two hundred thousand and I got fuck-all.'
(Recorded, businessman, London, 1987)

fuck around/about *vb*
to play the fool, behave irresponsibly or irresolutely

OK, let's stop fucking around and get down to work.

fucked *adj*
a. (of things) ruined, destroyed, rendered useless
This typewriter is completely fucked.
b. (of people) completely exhausted, beaten or at a loss

I'm feeling fucked.

fucked-up *adj*
a. (of things or situations) in a mess, destroyed, spoilt or ruined. Originally the expression meant seduced and abandoned.
b. (of people) psychologically disturbed, traumatised

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'Sadowitz will soon revert to being the fucked-up nonentity he must have been before people like you started dressing him up in the Emperor's New Clothes.'
(Letter to *Time Out*, December 1987)

c. (of people) temporarily deranged by drugs or drink (not necessarily a negative term)

I got really fucked-up on that dope.

fucker *n*
a person. The word does not invariably imply dislike or contempt, although it may.

The poor fucker never stood a chance.

See also **motherfucker**
fuckhead *n*
a stupid or unpleasant person. A term of abuse popular since the 1980s and usually applied to males.
fucking *adj*
an intensifier used with other adjectives for emphasis. Like **bloody** it is also one of the very few examples of an 'infix' (a word component inserted before the stressed syllable in the middle of a polysyllabic word) in English.

Jesus, it's fucking cold in here.
Abso-fucking-lutely!

fuck-me shoes *n pl*
provocative female footwear. This obscure term received extensive publicity at the end of 1995 when the former feminist writer Germaine Greer accused the *Guardian* columnist Suzanne Moore of betraying feminist principles by wearing 'fuck-me shoes' among other items. The phrase probably originated in American usage but may be a confusion with 'fuckyou shoes', implying a disregard for convention or propriety, or 'fuck-off shoes', where fuck-off means both outsize and aggressive.
fucknuckle *n*
a term of abuse, used of males. The second component is included merely for the purpose of reduplication of sound and signifies nothing.

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fuck off *vb*
to leave, go away. A vulgarism that is used in regular verb forms and as an interjection.

Why don't you just fuck off!

fuckoff *n American*
a useless, hopeless or idle person
fuck-off money *n*
funds with which to escape, retire, etc.
fuck (someone) over *vb*
to humiliate, discomfit, distress or destroy someone or something

'Once the income tax guys get their hands on you they can really fuck you over.'
(Recorded, self-employed male, London, 1988)

fuckpig *n*
a very unpleasant, worthless or contemptible person. It has been part of the London working-class slang repertoire since the 19th century.
fucktard *n*
a despicable person. The word, originally an Americanism but used recently in the UK, too, blends **fucking** and **retard** (or, perhaps, as understood in the UK, **bastard**). A Dr S. C. Martin posted it online as an example of British medical slang in December 2007, defining it as 'Any manager in the NHS'.
fuck-ton *n American*
a huge amount.
Compare **ass-load(s)**; **shitload**
fuck truck *n*
another term for **passion wagon**
fuck up *vb*
1. to make a mess of things, commit a serious error or blunder

Don't tell me, you've fucked up yet again.

2. *See* **snafu**
3. *also* **fuck (someone) up** to create an emotional disturbance (in someone), traumatise

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'They fuck you up, your mum and dad.'
(Philip Larkin, *This be the Verse*)

fuck-up *n*
a. a disaster, blunder, error or failure
b. a bungler or blunderer
c. someone who is emotionally or psychologically disturbed

fuckwit *n*
an idiot, a halfwit. An Australianism which has caught on in British use since the late 1970s. It usually expresses exasperated contempt.

The guy's a complete fuckwit.

fudge *n British*
a very stupid person indeed. Teenage users commented that these letters are likely to represent the GCSE grades achieved by the pupil in question.

fudge-nudger *n British*
a male homosexual. The term was one of many synonyms based on the notion of excrement (others include **turd burglar, chutney-ferret** and **jobbie-jabber**), denoting 'active' or 'predatory' homosexuality, heard since the 1990s.

fudgepacker *n British*
a homosexual. A derisive late 1980s term employing fudge as an image for excrement and equating homosexuality with buggery, on the same pattern as **brownie-hound**, **chocolate bandit**, etc.

fudge-tunnel *n British*
the anus. The vulgar euphemism was adopted as the name of a British **grunge** band in the early 1990s.

fudi *n*
vagina. The jocular nickname or disguising form is a version of the Asian *phudi*, although users of the word in the UK and US may not realise this.

fufu *n*
the vagina. The term has been recorded in the USA and UK since 2000. It may originate as, or imitate, baby talk.

fuggin' *adj*
a euphemism for **fucking**

fugly *adj American*
ugly, repellent. Although the word, which is popular in campus speech, is

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blended from ‘fucking ugly’, it is generally milder than its components imply.

God, that’s some fugly dog she’s got.

full (as a boot/bull/bull’s bum) *adj Australian*
drunk. Full or ‘full as a tick’ were euphemisms for drunk in Britain in the 19th century, but are now obsolete. Earlier Australianisms on the same pattern were ‘full as an egg’ and ‘full as a goat’.

full as a state school *adj Australian*
drunk. A more recent variation of expressions based on the notion of full (of drink), heard during the late 1980s, but perhaps older.

full monty, the *n British*
all that is desired and/or required. The previously obscure phrase suddenly became extremely popular in 1990 and 1991 and many derivations were proposed, ranging from a nickname given to inhabitants of the Potteries region of England to a comment on the quality of the wartime briefings given by the British General Montgomery in North Africa. In fact, the most likely explanation of the phrase is that it is a piece of gamblers’ jargon meaning the entire kitty or necessary ‘pot’ to be bet, from the Spanish *monte* (mountain). In the US ‘monte’ was adopted as the name of a risky card game, while in Australian horseracing circles ‘monty’ used to mean an accurate tip or certain bet.

‘We had starters, main course, wine, you name it – the full monty…’
(Recorded, financial consultant, London, May 1993)

full-on *adj, adv British*
exciting, powerful, with maximum effort. The expression is used in the same way as the colloquial ‘all-out’.

funbag *n*
a. a woman, particularly an attractive woman or a potential sexual partner
b. *American* a prostitute, in 1980s police jargon

funbags *n pl Australian*
female breasts. A vulgar term from the 1960s inspired by children’s ‘lucky dip’ sweet packets on the same lines as **mystery bags**.

fundage *n*
money. One of many formations using **-age** for mock pomposity. This example was not confined to North America and was recorded among British

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students in the 1990s.

fundamental *adj American*

excellent. A fashionable usage, often in the form of an exclamation, among adolescents from the early 1990s.

funk *n*

1a. heavily rhythmic, 'earthy' music, particularly soul or disco music. A term applied to varieties of urban black music since the 1950s.

1b. an authentic feeling, earthiness, a quality of unsophisticated, raw vitality. The noun form is a back-formation from the adjective **funky**.

2. *British* cowardice, fearfulness, a fit of panic. A word which is quite unrelated to the musical sense. Funk here comes from the Flemish *fonck*, meaning worry or agitation. (A blue funk is a state of extreme fear.) It has been in use since the 18th century.

3. *British* **skunk** marihuana. The term has been in use since around 2000.

funky *adj*

1a. earthy, raw in the style of **funk** music (characteristically having heavy rhythm and bass and simple repeated melodies). This term, applied to urban soul-music which contained elements of African, jazz, blues and rock music, has been heard since the 1950s.

1b. vital, raw, energetic in an unsophisticated way. A term of approval applied to people, objects, ideas, etc. by extension from the musical sense.

2. smelly, fetid. This is the original sense of the word, dating from the early 17th-century British noun funk, meaning a stink or 'fug' of tobacco smoke. This in turn probably derives from the Latin verb *fumigare* (to smoke or fumigate), via French. Senses **1a** and **b** originate in this meaning. **funny farm** *n* a psychiatric hospital or home for mental patients

> *'They're coming to take me away, ha ha, to the funny farm, where life is beautiful all the time.'*
> ("They're coming to take me away, hahaaa!", song by Napoleon XIV, 1966)

funny money *n*

a. counterfeit money

b. worthless denominations

c. foreign currency

d. excess or unearned wealth. The words in this sense express disbelief or resigned acceptance in the face of 'unthinkably' large amounts of money.

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furburger, fur-doughnut, furry hoop, fur pie *n*
the vagina. Expressions which have been part of the male repertoire of vulgarisms since the 1960s. In the USA, furburger and fur pie are sometimes used to refer to a female or females in general.

furphy *n Australian*
a lie, malicious rumour, tall story. The term is said to originate in Irish usage, but has also been derived from a person of the same name, the contractor who supplied garbage disposal wagons for the army camps in Australia during World War I. An alternative eponymous source is the writer Joseph Furphy.

furry monkey *n British*
the vagina. A jocular euphemism as used by presenter Daisy Donovan on the late night review *The 11 O'clock Show* on UK TV in 2001.

furry muff! *exclamation British*
'fair enough'. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

fusion *n British*
a state of unhappiness, irritation or agitation. This term became popular among teenagers in the 1990s, who had probably picked it up from an older generation among whom this shortening of the word 'confusion' had become almost obsolete. The usage was recorded among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

She's in a fusion again.

futz[1] *n American*
1. the vagina
2. a disreputable and/or unpleasant male These noun forms are related to the verb form.

futz[2] *vb American*
to mess or fool around. The word is a deformation of a Yiddish verb *arumfartzen*, meaning literally and metaphorically to **fart around**.

fuzz, the fuzz *n*
the police. A 1960s buzzword nowadays only likely to be used by a hopelessly out-of-date adult attempting to communicate ingratiatingly with young people (who will either not understand at all, or regard the dated term with contempt). It derives either from the likening of a worthless person to mould, fluff or dust, or it is a black reference to white men's 'wispy' head and body hair.

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'You're more likely to be damaged permanently in a tangle with the American fuzz though, if you see what I mean.'
(Terry Reid, interviewed in *Oz* magazine, February 1969)

FWIW *phrase*
'for what it's worth'. The abbreviation is written rather than spoken.

f-word, the *n British*
a coy reference to the taboo word **fuck**. By 2013 'f-bomb' had become a more fashionable alternative.

'He was very coarse, always scratching himself and saying the f-word.'
(Recorded, middle-aged female bus passenger, London, 1989)

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G

G[1] *n American*
a friend, peer. This allpurpose greeting used among black speakers (usually, but not necessarily, male) is probably an abbreviation of **guy**, although **gangsta** has been suggested as an alternative.

G[2], g *n*
1. a gram (of some illicit substance). The abbreviation is typically used in referring to cocaine, which is sold in grams.
2. a thousand, a **grand**

It cost me two g's.

3. *British* boss, leader. The usage was recorded in East London schools in 2008.

gadger *n British*
a male friend, unnamed male. A term of address or affection between males, heard predominantly in the north of England.

He's a good gadger.

gadgie, gadgy *n, adj British*
(an) old, infirm or senile (person). A schoolchildren's word mainly heard in the north of England. The source is in dialect of the 19th century or earlier but the precise original meaning is lost.

gaff *n British*
a home or house. In 19th-century slang a gaff was a fair, fairground or any place of cheap entertainment. These notions were expanded in the argot of actors, tramps, market stallholders, criminals, etc. and the word came to be used to describe any place or location, hence the current meaning which was racy underworld jargon from the 1920s to the 1950s when **spivs**, **teddy boys**, etc. gave it wider currency. (It is still mainly used by working-class speakers.)

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Nice gaff you've got here.
'If I was you I'd go round his gaff and pour brake fluid all over his paintwork – see how that goes down.'
(*The Firm*, British TV play, February 1989)

See also **blow the gaff**

gaffer *n*

a. a boss. A rustic term of address or descriptive word for an old man or master current in Britain since the 16th century, gaffer is a contraction of 'grandfather'. It is still widely used, particularly by working-class speakers.

If I were you I'd go and fetch the gaffer; he's the only one who knows what's going on.

b. an old man. This is probably the most common sense of the word in the USA, where it is also used to refer to a father (but rarely specifically a grandfather), and to a foreman as in the first sense.

c. *British* a police officer. The term was recorded among London criminals in 1993.

gaffle *vb American*

1. to confound, defeat, cheat. A term heard in black street slang in the 1990s, perhaps derived from the use of 'gaff' in black slang to mean a swindler or crooked betting scheme.

2. to steal, take without permission. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

Hey, who gaffled my smokes?

gag *vb*

to vomit. A teenager's specialised use of the colloquial term for choking or retching. Its use is not entirely restricted to the speech of teenagers.

gaga *adj*

senile, crazy, besotted. The word has come into world English from French, via upper-class or educated British English of the 1920s. In French it was probably originally a nursery word, influenced by *grand-père* (grandfather) and *gâteux* (feeble-minded, infirm).

'She's gone completely gaga over this appalling creep.'
(Recorded, wine bar habituée, London, 1986)

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gage, gauge *n*
marihuana or hashish. Gauge is a now obsolete slang term for an alcoholic drink and later also for a pipe or a pipeful of tobacco, coming presumably from the idea of a 'measure' (of something intoxicating). The survival of these senses in American and Jamaican English led to the use of the same word for cannabis.

> *'You want to blow that gage this way? We'd love it.'*
> (Chrissie Hynde of the Pretenders rock group, shouting from the stage at Glastonbury music festival, 25 June 1994)

gagging *adj British*
desperate (for relief, typically in the form of sex or alcohol). Like its synonym **choking**, gagging (literally, retching) became a popular vulgarism in all social circles during the 1990s. The phrase 'gagging for it' refers specifically and invariably to sex.

gag me with a spoon! *exclamation American*
a favourite **Valley Girl** expression of exaggerated or thrilled disgust or astonishment

> *Wow, gag me with a spoon! How gross can you get?*

gak *n British*
cocaine. Probably the most widespread nickname for the drug in use from the mid-noughties. The word, which has occasionally been used for other illicit drugs in powder form, may be an imitation of a gagging reflex or sudden swallowing and/or snorting as a dramatic reaction to ingestion.

galah *n Australian*
a fool, a silly, empty-headed person. The galah is a species of Australian cockatoo which characteristically congregates with others and 'chatters'. A rural catchphrase in currency before World War II was 'as mad as a (gum)tree full of galahs'. The word is pronounced with the stress on the second syllable.

> *'Let's forget the whole thing, I feel like a right galah.'*
> (*The Flying Doctors*, Australian TV series, 1987)

galdem, galsdem *n British*
a. a girl or girls
b. a female clique, group or **crew**. The term, from black usage, has been heard

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in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2000.

Compare **mansdem**

gallis *n*

a group of females, girls. In black British speech since 2000 the term is the female counterpart of **mans**. It may derive from the Scottish **gallus**.

gallus *adj Scottish*

cheeky, assertive, **feisty**. A Scottish dialect term applied particularly to women, it was used specifically to refer to TV presenter Muriel Gray in 1995. It is said to derive from the observation that someone was 'fit for the gallows'.

gam *vb British*

to perform oral sex. A shortening of *gamahucher*, a 19th-century French term for this practice which was adopted into the specialist jargon of prostitutes, pornographers and their customers.

game[1] *adj British*

working as a prostitute, available for sex. The word in this sense is a back-formation from the earlier 'on the game'. It is used by **punters** and those involved professionally in prostitution.

She's game.

game[2] *n American*

a male's presence, charm, charisma, social or other competitive skill(s). The specialised use of the word, often referring to achieving rapport with females, comes from the colloquial sporting usages 'improving/perfecting one's game'.

He's sure got game.
Jerry's just got no game.

game on! *exclamation British*

a cry of enthusiasm or encouragement. Since the late 1990s the phrase has been used in association with competition and merrymaking, or as a euphemistic reference to sex. It was the title of a TV comedy series.

game over! *exclamation*

an assertion that an attempt has failed or that an activity has been definitively terminated. The expression, first featuring on pinball machines, has been a catchphrase since the mid-1990s.

gamer *n American*

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an irritating, foolish and/or inept person. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The word first described a devotee of video games, thus someone despised by would-be sophisticates.

gammon *n Irish See* **cant**

gams *n pl*

legs, especially a woman's legs when considered shapely. A jocular word which now sounds old-fashioned, unsurprisingly in that it originates in the medieval heraldic term for leg, *gamb*, which in turn comes from Old Northern French dialect *gambe* (modern French is *jambe*, Italian is *gamba*).

> *'Oo Nudge, check out those gams.'*
> (*Beach House*, US film, 1981)

gander *n*

a look. The word, which is usually part of phrases such as 'take/have a gander at this', comes from the bird's characteristic craning of the neck.

Gandhi *adj See* **Mahatma (Gandhi)**

ganef, gonef, gonof *n American*

a thief, petty criminal. A word from the Hebrew *gannath*; thief, via Yiddish. In the 19th century variant forms of this word were heard in Britain and South Africa, but are now archaic.

> *'I'm curious, what do you remember about the man who robbed you…I want to know what the ganef looked like.'*
> (*Hill Street Blues*, US TV series, 1986)

ganga, ganger *adv American*

extremely. A campus synonym for **hella** and **grippa** recorded in North Carolina in 2002.

gang bang[1] *vb, n*

(to take part in) sex involving several males sequentially with one woman; group sex. The word received publicity in the 1960s, largely as a result of articles describing the rituals of Hells Angels and others.

gang bang[2] *vb American*

to take part in the activities of a street gang. A term from the 1980s which is a play on the well-known sexual term, and bang in the sense of gunshot. The word has been brought to public attention by TV documentaries describing the activities of such gangs in the era of **crack**. (The phrase is now sometimes

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shortened to **bang**.)

gangbanger *n American*

a loyal and committed member of a street gang. This 1980s term is used by and about the members of street gangs in Los Angeles. The bang in question is a gunshot; shooting a victim is often part of the initiation process.

gangbusters *n pl, adj American*

(something) superlative, excellent, impressive. A schoolchildren's word which is a shortening of the jocular adult phrase 'like gangbusters', meaning very strongly, energetically or dynamically. The terms originate in the violently heroic actions of the anti-mob law enforcers (nicknamed gangbusters) of yellow journalism and crime fiction.

Hey you know, that set they played was gangbusters!

gangie *n Australian*

a **gang bang** or **group-grope**

gangsta *n, adj American*

(someone) belonging to black street-gang culture. The term, which denoted an admirable gang member, became generalised as an allpurpose categorisation in street-gang, **hip hop** and **rap** culture.

ganja *n*

marihuana. This is one of the many names for cannabis which has been heard in various milieus over the last fifty years or so.

gank *vb American*

1. to steal or borrow without permission. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. It may be a blend of grab and yank.

I can't believe she ganked your boyfriend.
Stop ganking my clothes.

2. to harm, murder

When I see that fool, I'm gonna gank his ass.

gannet *n British*

a person who eats greedily, someone who bolts their food. Gannet is a 1970s and 1980s term derived, possibly via comics' adaptation of navy argot, from the voracious habits of the fish-gorging seabird.

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'If you've got any sense you'll keep the best stuff away from those gannets.'
(Recorded, teacher, York, 1981)

gantin' *adj British*
disgusting, repellent. An item of youth slang recorded in 2010.

gar *adj*
a. macho, powerful. The term, said to have originated as a mistyping of **gay**, referring to an extremely masculine character in an online anime series and video game, was in conversational use among London teenagers in 2010.
b. inspired or attracted by another's machismo or powerful charisma. In this sense the term is often used facetiously or ironically, especially by online gamers.

garbo *n Australian*
a garbage man, dustman. The word's first use seems to have coincided with the height of the fame of the Swedish movie actress, Greta Garbo.

garbonzas *n pl American*
female breasts. One of many invented terms used lightheartedly by males (**gazungas** is another version). This may conceivably be influenced by the Spanish *garbanzos*: chickpeas.

gargle *n Irish and British*
(an) alcoholic drink. A joke on the lines of **lotion** and **tincture** which is at least 100 years old and is still commonly heard in Dublin, for instance.

'Fancy a gargle, John?'
(Posy Simmonds cartoon, *Guardian*, 1981)

'I'll have some gargle, if you don't mind, sir.'
(Recorded, Irish pub habitué, London, 1987)

garms *n pl*
clothes. The clipped form of 'garments' was an important part of the **hip hop** and **rap** subculture's lexicon from the 1980s, later crossing the Atlantic and eventually heard among UK adolescents. Older synonyms were **rags**, **threads** and **vines**.

'Grab your flash garms!'
(*Touch* magazine, September 1993)

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gary *adj Australian*
'unpleasant, annoying or importunate'. The definition was posted online in August 2012.

Gary Glitter *n British*
the anus. The vulgarism uses the name of the disgraced 1970s rock star as rhyming slang for **shitter**. (Previously the name of the cowboy star of the 1950s, Tex Ritter, had been employed.)

> *'What male priests can do – give choirboys one up the Gary Glitter.'*
> (Comedienne Jo Brand, Christmas 1994)

gas[1] *n*
1. something which is exhilarating, stimulating or highly enjoyable. In the phrases 'it's a gas' and 'what a gas!', this word became one of the clichés of the **hippy** vocabulary. It probably originated in American black street slang of the late 1950s, inspired by the exhilarating effects of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), although the same word, with the same meaning and origin, already existed in Irish speech.

> *'But it's all right now, in fact it's a gas… I'm jumping Jack Flash, it's a gas, gas, gas.'*
> (*Jumping Jack Flash*, Rolling Stones, 1968)

2. an idle conversation, a period of empty chatter

gas[2] *n, adj British*
(someone or something that is) extremely fast, quick thinking. In youth slang **raps** is an adjectival synonym.

gas guzzler *n*
an uneconomical car. A term originally applied to American non-compact cars of the 1970s.

gash[1] *adj British*
1. spare, available. This now almost obsolete use of the word was common in the armed services in the 1950s and probably has the same origins as the following senses.
2. attractive, impressive. The origin of this subsense of gash is obscure, but may be inspired by the attractiveness of 'spare' or available women. It was heard among working-class Londoners until the late 1960s.
3. useless, worn out, broken. In this sense gash is still heard, especially in

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London, among workmen, technicians, musicians, etc. and in the armed forces.

'There's nothing in there but a pile of gash tapes.'
(Recorded, video technician, London, 1988)

The various meanings of the term probably all derive from a 19th-century adoption of the French word *gâcher* (to waste or spoil) or *gâchis* (mess) for rubbish on board ship. The meaning was ironically extended to cover extra portions, then anything spare. The original French is preserved in the third sense above.

gash[2] *n*

a. a woman or girl. A male term of sexual origin but not necessarily used with sexual connotations. The term existed in the argot of the streets in the 1950s, both in the USA and in working-class Britain (where it usually occurred in the phrase 'a bit of gash'). It was revived in the 1980s by aficionados of **rap** music and **hip hop** as a fashionable synonym for girlfriend. The origin of the word lies in **b**, which is unknown to many users.

b. a woman's genitals, or women as sex objects. The fearful or dismissive male image of a woman's external sex organs as a wound is an ancient one. Gash in this sense was a widespread vulgar euphemism in the 19th century.

gasper *n*

1. a cigarette. An ironic witticism from the days before the anti-smoking lobby, when shortness of breath was still a possible subject for levity. (It is probably unconnected with the more recent British cliché 'gasping for a fag'.) The word was at its most popular in the 1950s in the language of **spivs**, **cads**, etc., but is not yet obsolete.

2. *British* a devotee of self-asphyxiation as a sexual stimulus. The term, from the lexicon of prostitution, received publicity at the time of the death in 1994 of the Tory MP Stephen Milligan while indulging in this practice (known in slang as **scarfing**).

gat *n*

a pistol, revolver. A piece of obsolete underworld slang from the early 1900s derived from 'Gatling' gun (an early revolving-barrel machine-gun). The word is occasionally resurrected by writers invoking the atmosphere of the gangster era, and was the trademark name of a cheap British air pistol of the 1950s.

gata *n South African*

a police officer. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday*

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Times, 29 January 1995.

gate fever *n British*

terror at the prospect of release from prison. An item from inmates' jargon describing a familiar condition.

gatted, gattered *adj*

drunk, possibly from the notion of 'gunned down' from **gat**, a gun. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

'Last night I was well gattered!'
(Recorded, student, Eastbourne, East Sussex, May 2010)

gavvers *n pl British*

the police. The nickname, coming from Romany, was featured in the Channel 4 TV documentary series *Coppers* in 2010.

gay *adj*

1. homosexual. In late-medieval English gay often had the sense of showy or affected as well as happy and lighthearted. In British slang of the 18th and 19th centuries it was a euphemism for sexually available or living an immoral life, and was invariably applied to women, usually prostitutes. In the early 20th century it was adopted as a code word by the British and American homosexual community, an innocent-sounding term which they could use of themselves and each other. The word had the secondary purpose of reinforcing homosexuals' positive perception of their sexual identity as opposed to the derisive or disapproving terminology of the heterosexual world. Gay was widely used in the theatrical milieu by the mid-1960s and, when homosexuals began to assert themselves openly in the later 1960s, it supplanted all alternatives to become the standard nondiscriminatory designation.

2. bad, in poor taste, socially inept or unsophisticated. This nonhomophobic use of the term has been in vogue among teenagers in the USA since the 1980s and in the UK since 2000. It was given prominence by its use in 2006 by British radio DJ Chris Moyles.

That show was, like, so gay.
Don't be gay!

gaydar *n*

the (supposed) ability to detect homosexuality in others. The blend of **gay** and 'radar' suggests an instinctive appreciation of invisible qualities.

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gaylord *n British*
an effete or homosexual male. A school-children's term of the late 1980s. The word, which is an embellishment of **gay**, may derive from Jamaican argot.

gazillion *n American*
a very large number or quantity. An alternative form for **zillion**, **squillion** and **bazil-lion**.

gazing *n British*
relaxing. A fashionable term among adolescents from the later 1990s, the word may be related to 'shoe-gazing', a phrase earlier used to describe the posturing of **indie** musicians who would slouch almost motionless while performing staring down at the stage.

gazump *vb British*
to cheat (in a house purchase) by raising the price at the last moment, after agreement has been reached but before contracts have been formalised. An old expression from the language of swindlers, revived to denote a practice which became widespread during and after the dramatic rise in property prices in 1972. The word formerly existed in several forms (gazumph, gazoomph, gazumf, etc.) and is from Yiddish.

gazumped *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

gazunda, gazunder, gazunta, gozunder *n*
a chamber pot. A perennial humorous euphemism heard in Britain and Australia, based on the fact that the un-nameable article in question 'goes under' the bed. By extension these words are sometimes used to refer to other un-named gadgets, containers, implements or contraptions.

gazungas *n pl*
female breasts. A male term.

gazzin', gazzlin' *n British*
staring. The teenage usage may be an alteration of the standard word gazing.

gear[1] *adj British*
excellent, absolutely right, first rate. An ephemeral vogue word that spread with the popularity of the Beatles and the 'Mersey sound' from Liverpool in 1963 to be picked up by the media (a fact which incidentally marked its demise as a fashionable term). It is related to 'the gear', meaning the 'real thing' or top quality merchandise.

gear[2] *n*

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1. clothes, accessories. Now a widely used colloquialism, gear was slang, in the sense of being a vogue word in restricted usage, in the early 1960s, when its use paralleled the new interest in fashion among **mods**.
2. illicit drug(s). Since the early 1960s gear has been used by drug abusers, prisoners, etc. to denote, in particular, cannabis or heroin. In this sense the word is a typical part of the drug user's quasi-military or workmanlike vocabulary (**works, equipment** and **artillery** are other examples).

Got any gear, man?

3a. top quality merchandise, the 'real thing'
3b. stolen goods. A specific usage of the standard colloquial sense of the word.

Stash the gear in the garage.

gee *n American*
a version of **G**
geeb *n American*
an unfortunate, inept and/or unattractive individual. It is probably a blend of **geek** and **dweeb**.
gee-gee *n British*
a horse. A nursery term adopted by adults to refer ruefully or facetiously to race-horses. In British films of the 1950s the word was characteristic of **spivs** and **cads**.

I lost thirty quid on the gee-gees.

geek[1] *n*
1a. *American* a freak, an insane or disgusting person. This old word originated with fairground folk to describe someone willing to abase themselves or perform disgusting acts, such as biting the heads off live chickens, or a grotesque person exhibited for money. The word is now firmly established in teenage and schoolchildren's slang, helped by the preponderance of geeks in the horror films of the late 1970s and 1980s. It may be derived from German, Dutch or Yiddish words for 'to peep', or from Dutch and English dialect words for a fool.

'I'm gonna marry the geek tycoon.'
(*Cheers*, US TV series, 1988)

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1b. *American* a tedious, overly earnest, unattractive individual. The term is typically applied to an unfashionable young male, often a devotee of electronic media.

2. a menstrual period. This use of the word, indicating distaste and/or fascination and used by both sexes, originated in the USA. 'On the geek' (having one's period), 'geek pains' (period pains).

geek[2], geek out *vb American*

a. to indulge oneself in unglamorous, earnest, tedious activities

> *'I geek out over calculus.'*
> (UK Poet Hollie McNish, June 2013)

b. to search desperately for drug remnants, particularly **crack**. This sense is a specialisation of the first, used by drug users since the late 1980s to describe the actions of a crack addict *in extremis*.

> *'You just want more and more. That's when you go geeking – looking for specks on the floor, just to get some more.'*
> (Drug-user, *Guardian*, 5 September 1989)

geet *n British*

a contemptible and/or tedious person

> *'Those geets at the ACF [Army Cadet Force] deserved what happened. If they want to join the army, why don't they go and do it.'*
> (Delinquent youth quoted in the *Daily Telegraph* magazine, 15th June 1996)

geeze bag *n American* an old **fart**, old **geezer**. A term of mild abuse or derision, mainly in adolescent use in the 1990s.

geezer[1] *n*

a man. A common word in Britain, where slang users often assume that it derives from a bathroom geyser (water heater), by analogy with **boiler**. In fact it probably originates in 'guiser' or 'gizer', a word for a masquerader or mummer who wears a (dis)guise. In the 19th century geezer could be applied to women. The word is also used in the USA, where it is regarded as rather colourful.

geezer[2] *adj American*

excellent, in **hip hop** and **rap** parlance

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geezerbird *n British*
a girl with a masculine appearance and/or supposedly male attitudes or behaviour. The term has been common among all age groups since the later 1990s.

> *'Some people call me a geezerbird and I suppose I like it, I'm proud of it.'*
> (Recorded, female DJ, London, 1999)

geezing *n American*
injecting heroin, **shooting up**. An item of addicts' and underworld slang, also used by the police, which appeared in the 1960s.

gelt *n*
money. The word is taken directly from Yiddish or German and has been used in all English-speaking areas since at least the 17th century, at first probably in allusion to Jewish moneylenders.

Generation X *n American*
a journalese coinage describing the supposedly listless, apathetic post-**yuppie** generation of young people who were entering adulthood in the early 1990s. The phrase was borrowed, in 1992, by the Canadian author Douglas Coupland, from earlier use as the title of a British 1960s sociological analysis of youth rebellion and in the 1970s as the name of a would-be **punk** band.

Geoff (Hurst) *n British*
a *first* (class degree). The rhyming slang uses the name of the England football star of the later 1960s.

geordie *n British*
a native or inhabitant of Newcastle or Tyneside in the northeast of England. The word is a Scottish dialect version of George and probably first arose as a nickname for one of the Hanoverian kings, used by, and later applied to, soldiers billeted upon Newcastle. The name refers also to the distinctive speech patterns of the area.

george[1] *adj American*
excellent, first-rate, fine. A word from teenage slang of the late 1950s which is periodically revived by modern schoolchildren and college students. It probably derives from gorgeous or is an expansion of the letter 'g' (for good).

george[2] *vb American*
to have sex, the term is used particularly by adolescents and refers to heterosexual activity by either sex

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George Raft *n British*
a *draught* (of air). A fairly widespread piece of jocular rhyming slang inspired by the American actor of the same name (famous for his tough-guy and underworld roles on and off screen).

Blimey, there's a bit of a George Raft in here, ain't there?

Geraghty, Gerrity *See* **do a Geraghty/Gerrity germ** *n British*
an irritating, unpleasant or contemptible person. A schoolchildren's term of criticism or abuse, typically applied to fellow pupils or younger children.
gerry, geri *n British*
an old person. A short form of 'geriatric', typically said without affection by teenagers or schoolchildren.
gertcha!, gercher! *exclamation British*
a cockney cry, roughly equivalent to 'get away!', 'give over!', or 'get out of it!' and expressing disbelief or gentle mockery. The dated expression was revived for use in the musical accompaniment (by Chas and Dave) to a television advertisement for Courage Best Bitter screened in 1983.

'"Gercher," wheezes Dad convulsively over the debris of the saloon bar.'
(*Town* magazine, May 1964)

get *n British*
a bastard, literally or figuratively; an unpleasant or stupid person. This word is more widespread in the Midlands and north of England, generally in working-class usage. In the south of England **git** is more common. Get was originally a derivation of 'beget' and meant a (begotten) child.
get a click *vb British*
to succeed in picking up a partner. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

I hear Jillie managed to get a click last night.

get a job *vb, exclamation American* (to) fulfil oneself. A joke variation on admonitions such as **get a life** or **get real**, which enjoyed a vogue in the 1990s.
get a life *vb, exclamation*
(to) fulfil oneself. An admonition, originally American, that became a vogue term from the early 1990s. **Get a job** is a jocular alternative.

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get a rift/rush/hustle on *vb British*
to hurry up, make haste. These are more colourful working-class London variants of the colloquial ‘get a move on’.

get a room *vb American*
to behave more discreetly, remove oneself from sight. The phrase is applied, usually but not always lightheartedly, when a couple are publicly and/or embarrassingly engaged in love-play.

> *Come on you two, get a room!*
> *Sheena and Damian are always at it in the corner of the bar. They should get a room.*

get a twitch on *vb British*
to become agitated and/or furious. An item of London working-class slang heard among, e.g., football supporters from the 1990s.

get beats *vb*
to be beaten up (by someone). A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

get behind *vb*
to approve of, support, empathise with. A phrasal verb (originating in the USA) of the sort popular with the ‘alternative lifestyle’ proponents of the early 1970s.

> *I can’t really get behind the idea of God as some bearded dude sitting on a cloud.*

Compare **get off (on)**; **get down**

get boots *vb American*
to have sex. A vogue term in black street slang in the 1990s. **Knock boots** is an alternative, and probably original, version of the phrase.

get busy *vb*
1. to have sex. The euphemism occurs in conversation and features in **hip hop** lyrics by artists such as Sean Paul.
2. to eat, gorge oneself

get cogging *vb British See* **cog**[2]

get corrugated ankles *vb British*
to get drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

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get down *vb American*
to let oneself go, begin something in earnest. This phrase was originally a piece of black slang, inspired by 'get down to business' (probably first used as a euphemism for beginning sexual activity, then transferred to musical activity). The expression is still heard in a musical context, referring for instance to musicians improvising successfully or to disco dancers 'letting go'.

get dribbly *vb British*
to become intoxicated by drink or drugs. The phrase usually, but not necessarily, implies being visibly uncontrolled. It was in use among middle-class students in 2001.

get/have a cob on *vb British*
to become angry, display irritation. The term has been used in the Channel 4 TV soap opera *Brookside*. Eric Partridge dated the phrase to the 1930s: the 'cob' in question is probably originally a dialect term for a lump or a protrusion, and can be dated back to English slang of the later 18th century.

get in! *exclamation British*
the phrase was defined by a user in 2001 as: 'Fantastic! Result! That was tremendous! Said after something quite brilliant has happened or if you hear good news'.

Hop on! is a synonymous expression.

> *'"I've managed to get front-row tickets for Steps." "Get in!"'*
> (Recorded, London teenager, 2001)

get in (someone's) eye/face *vb American* to behave intrusively and annoyingly (towards)

get into bed (with) *vb*
to merge or agree to liaise closely with. A piece of jargon from the business world which has become widely known since the late 1970s.

get it on *vb*
a. to succeed in having sex, to achieve (mutual) sexual gratification. An American euphemism dating from the 1960s.

> *'I'm gonna ask you something right up front. Are you getting it on with that dude with the dog parlor or not?'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

b. to succeed in something pleasurable or desirable. A generalisation of the

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first sense which was used, sometimes as an exhortation, in the **hippy** era. Both senses became known, and to some extent used, in Britain after 1970, but had largely fallen out of use by the end of the decade.

get it together *vb*

to organise oneself, one's life and/or environment. A vogue term and cliché from around 1969. The 'it' refers to one's 'act', one's life, one's head, or to things in general.

get it up *vb*

to achieve an erection. A common vulgarism.

get laid *vb*

to have sex. A derivation from **lay**, which spread from the USA to Britain around 1968.

> *'Young guys in their twenties, of course they're going to try and get laid, and even if they don't succeed it's hardly big news.'*
> (Lenny Henry, *Time Out* magazine, 26 July 1989)

get licks *vb British*

to be beaten up (by someone). A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

get messy *vb British*

to become intoxicated by drink or drugs. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

get off (on) *vb*

a. to achieve satisfaction, exhilaration or inspiration (from). This American expression of the early 1970s is an extension of an earlier purely sexual sense of the phrase in which get off means to achieve orgasm. This concept was modified by the drug users' image of leaving terra firma, of flying or floating in a state of euphoria. Since the late 1970s the term has been generalised (in Britain and Australia) to include finding pleasure from more innocuous sources, such as music.

> *Did you manage to get off on those mushrooms?*
> *I really get off on that guitar solo.*

b. to **get someone off** retains the sexual sense of bringing someone to a climax: this use of the phrase is fairly rare

get off one's case *vb British*

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to become intoxicated by drugs, to **get high**. An item of prison slang.

get one's act/head/shit together *vb*

to organise oneself, arrange one's affairs, start to perform efficiently or effectively. A euphemism from the era of alternative therapy which likens one's behaviour to a performance (it may in fact have originated in theatrical or musical circles); unlike many such phrases it is still in widespread use.

get one's arse in(to) gear *vb*

to prepare oneself, get organised and get going. A phrase which appeared in Britain and America (with **ass**) seemingly simultaneously around 1974. It is usually employed as an exhortation to someone who is disorganised or wasting time.

get one's beans *vb British*

to have sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

get one's end away *vb British*

to have sex, succeed in seduction. A masculine vulgarism in widespread use since the 1960s, this is a variation on 'get one's end in', a euphemism dating from the early years of the 20th century.

get one's head together *vb*

to collect one's thoughts, achieve a state of equanimity. A cliché of the 'alternative society' of the early 1970s (members of rock groups, suffering from the excesses of social and professional life, typically spoke of going to the countryside to get their heads together). This phrase is still heard, albeit more rarely, usually in the sense of pull oneself together or **get one's act together**.

> *You know you really should try and get your head together if you intend to carry on in this business.*

get one's jollies *vb*

to derive enjoyment, obtain sensual satisfaction. The gratification referred to in this phrase is often less innocuous than the lighthearted nature of the words might imply.

> *It's not my idea of a good time, but if that's how you get your jollies, I won't stand in your way.*

get one's knickers in a twist *vb British*

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to become agitated, flustered or over-excited. This picturesque vulgarism originated in the late 1950s with a purely sexual sense. Now widely used, it is generally heard in the negative form, exhorting someone to calm down. The American equivalent is ‘get one’s panties in a bunch’.

get one’s knob polished *vb American*
to receive fellatio

get one’s leg over/across *vb British*
(of a male) to have sex, to succeed in seduction

> *‘You [Colin Moynihan, then minister for sport] can be honest with us. Did you get your leg over or not?’*
> (*Private Eye* magazine, April 1989)

get one’s oats *vb British*
to achieve sexual satisfaction. The phrase originates in the idea of ‘sowing one’s wild oats’, especially in the sense of sexual adventuring outside marriage. Since the 1960s the phrase has been applied to both men and women, and to sex in general rather than adultery in particular. It is heard in all social classes in Britain and Australia.

> *‘If he plays his cards right, he should end up getting his oats tonight.’*
> (Recorded, teenage drinker, London, 1986)

get one’s rocks off *vb*
to obtain sexual satisfaction, achieve orgasm, ejaculate. An American vulgarism which became part of the **hippy** linguistic repertoire; some British users of the expression are unaware that **rocks** is a direct euphemism for testicles. (In American usage **nuts** or other terms could be substituted for rocks.) In the later 1970s the phrase was extended to mean to indulge oneself or enjoy oneself generally rather than in a specifically sexual sense. It now sounds dated.

> *‘But I only get my rocks off while I’m dreaming.’*
> (Lyric from “Rocks Off”, The Rolling Stones, 1972)

get on one’s wick/tits *vb British*
to irritate, annoy or vex. The ‘wick’ in question, unknown to many speakers, is a now rather archaic shortening of **Hampton Wick**, rhyming slang for **prick** (which is nowadays more usually shortened to **hampton**). In spite of the

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implied gender difference, both versions of the expression are used indiscriminately by both men and women.

'It really gets on my tits when someone calls me a career woman.'
(Recorded, female journalist, London, 1986)

get on someone's case *vb American*
to harass, badger or interfere. A phrase used with indignation or resentment, typically by an 'underdog' to or of an authority figure. The notion on which the expression is based is that of a judge or law-enforcer examining one's case. 'Get off my case' is a widespread negative form.

get over *vb American*
to become a success in white society. An item of black street slang.

get real *vb, exclamation*
to face up to reality, to behave rationally. A vogue term originating in the USA and widespread elsewhere since the 1980s. Near synonyms are **get a life** and **get a job**.

get some poot *vb British*
to have sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

get tapped up *vb British*
to succeed in meeting/seducing a partner. The phrase is used in working-class speech, particularly in the northeast of England.

'Couldn't even get tapped up last night.'
(*Away The Lads*, BBC 2 TV documentary, February 1993)

get the ass *vb American*
to become angry, irritated or furious. An item of black street-talk included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

get the horn *vb*
to achieve an erection. A vulgarism employing the horn as a penis metaphor, heard more commonly in the adjective **horny**. 'Get the horn' is now mainly heard in uneducated adult speech and the language of schoolchildren. To be 'on the (h)orn' is an alternative form.

get the hump *vb British*
to become bad-tempered, morose or offended. This common expression is at

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least 100 years old. The origin of this sense of hump is not clear, although it may refer straightforwardly to a hunchback's deformity, to a back bent with care, a head dropped in gloom, or a traveller's burden. In modern cockney usage the phrase is often abbreviated to the adjective **humpty**.

get the needle, get the dead needle *vb British*

to become irritated, bitter or vindictive. This expression is one of a number referring to needle in the sense of provoke or annoy. This particular form of words has survived as a working-class Londoners' phrase since the late 19th century.

get up one's nose *vb British*

to irritate, annoy. A colourful vulgarism used by both sexes since its popularisation in TV comedies of the late 1960s, notably *Steptoe and Son* and *Till Death us do Part*.

It really gets up my nose the way he harps on about his work.

get wood *vb British*

to have an erection. A phrase popularised by *Viz* comic from the 1990s.

ghetto *adj American*

cheap, of poor quality, in poor taste, old, broken down. The term is not racist, but is primarily in use among white adolescents.

ghetto-fabulous *adj*

appearing glamorous. The term, which has been adopted from the street by the fashion trade and journalists, refers to ostentatious display achieved without the wealth to sustain a rich lifestyle.

Did you see that Honda tricked out like an E-class Mercedes? Now that's ghetto-fabulous!

ghora, gora *n*

a white person. A Hindi word used by South Asians of several ethnic backgrounds in the UK.

ghost[1] *vb American*

to depart, leave. This item of black street slang, adopted also by white adolescents in the 1990s, is probably related to the phrase **git ghost**.

ghost[2] *adj American*

absent, missing, unseen. A key term from the lexicon of street gangs and aficionados of **rap** and **hip hop** since the 1990s. Used in this way the word has

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evoked disappearance and invisibility in black speech for two decades or more.

They came for us but we was ghost.
Get ghost!

ghosted *adj British*
to be 'stood up' by one's visitor. The item of prisoners' slang was recorded by the English Project at Winchester Prison in October 2010.

ghost turds *n pl American*
another expression for **dust bunnies**

gib *vb British*
to talk gibberish. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

G.I.B. *adj American*
sexually accomplished and/or sexually active. The euphemistic abbreviation of 'good in bed' is spoken as its constituent letters, not as an acronym.

gibbing *n British*
gatecrashing. This term was in use among bouncers and security men during the 1990s. Its origin is obscure.

gig[1] *n*
a. a musical engagement or performance. One of many terms, originating among pre-World War II jazz musicians in the USA, which were adopted by the rock-music milieu in the 1960s. The exact origin of the word is obscure, but may be related to 'jig' in the sense of a dance.

'These lads are professional musicians and gigs are their bread and butter.'
(*News of the World*, 29 May 1988)

b. an appointment, session, stint or activity. Particularly in the 1970s, the musicians' term was extended to refer to any one-off engagement or event (thus sometimes performing as a synonym of **trip** or **scene**).

I've got the feeling this party isn't really my gig.

gig[2] *vb*
to perform at a **gig** or (more often) a series of gigs. An item of musicians' jargon.

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'These guys [The Grateful Dead] will be gigging beyond the grave.'
(*Independent*, 26 February 1988)

gigantic *adj British*
excellent. A vogue term among British adolescents in the 1990s as an adjective or exclamation.

giggle-stick *n*
a **joint**, cannabis cigarette. A jocular expression, typically used by middle-class students or otherwise respectable adults since the early 1970s. It is not part of the lexicon of hardened drug users.

giggle water *n*
alcoholic drink, particularly champagne or exotic spirits. An ingenue's jocular expression for the potential cause of unaccustomed hilarity.

gilbert *n British See* **green gilbert**

gimbo *n British*
an otherwise unspecified thing, more or less whatever you want it to mean

Not all youth slang is urban and **cool**. The latest generation of less-than-articulate language users have come up with their own modern equivalents of the veteran colloquialisms 'thingummybob' and 'whatchamacallit', and 'oojamaflip', a case in point being the silly-sounding, essentially meaningless **gimbo**. It also comes in the noun forms **gimbot**, **gimboid**, **gimble**, **gim** and – a favourite with the video-gaming fraternity – the verbs **gimulate** or **gimbulate**. All these can be used to denote what one of my **nerdy** informants called 'a total and absolute idiot'. Sometimes, though, they substitute for anything or anyone whose name is temporarily forgotten, are dropped randomly into conversations or uttered as chants and war cries ('Gimbo! Gimbo!'). Occasionally they function as internet pseudonyms: there seem to be several Gimbos, at least one Gimbot and a couple of Gimbles gimbulating online – unless of course they are all one and the same irritating gim.
Can you pass me that gimbo, the one over there.

gimme five! *exclamation*
an invitation to slap palms as a ritualised greeting or sign of solidarity

gimmer, gim *n British*

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a foolish, clumsy or unfortunate person. The words originated as Scottish and northern English dialect terms for a helpless young ewe or old sheep. They are still used primarily as contemptuous descriptions of females.

gimp *n*

1a. a crippled or lame person, especially an old one. The term is thought to derive from a blend of grandfather and limp. The adjective 'gimpy' is applied, often derisively, to anything or anyone clumsy or crippled.

1b. an awkward, ineffectual or clumsy person. By extension from the first sense above. The word is popular among school-children.

2. a sexually promiscuous male

gimpiny *n British*

a version of **gimp 1b** in use among students in 2005

ginger[1] *n, adj British*

(a person who is) homosexual. Rhyming slang from 'ginger beer': **queer**. A piece of pre-World War II London working-class argot which is very much alive in spite of the decline in ginger-beer drinking.

ginger[2], ginge, ginger-minger *n British*

a red-haired person. These and other nicknames are rarely used affectionately, given the current prevalence of victimisation of red-haired coevals by younger people. **Duracell**, **Jaffa Cake** and **ranga** are synonyms.

gink *n*

1. an awkward, ugly, foolish or clumsy person. The word is at least 100 years old in Britain and America, but its origin is obscure; it may be an invention, or derive from either Scottish dialect or Turkish or Arabic via Romany. Before the 1950s the word also meant simply a person, without the pejorative overtones.

Who's the shortsighted gink in the corner?

2. *British* a bad smell, stink. The word, which is probably lowland Scottish in origin, also occurs in the form of the verb 'to gink'.

ginuls, ginulz *See* **jinelz**

Giorgio Armani *n British*

a sandwich. A rhyming-slang phrase heard since the late 1990s. The rhyme is with **sarnie** and the name of the Italian fashion designer.

gippo *n See* **gyppo**

girlfriend *n American*

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a female companion, member of one's circle or gang. This use of the word arose among black adolescents in the late 1970s and by the 1990s had become a common term of address among younger females across the USA. The word is sometimes abbreviated to 'girlf'.

girlie *n British*

a weak or effeminate person, a sissy. A schoolboy expression of derision adopted facetiously by some adult males.

girl's blouse *n British See* **big girl's blouse**

gism *n*

an alternative spelling of **jissom**

gismo, gizmo *n*

a gadget, unnamed object. An American armed-forces' term adopted in Britain since the 1960s.

git *n British*

an unpleasant or worthless person. Many saloon-bar lexicologists have claimed that this word is an Arabic term of abuse, meaning 'pregnant camel', which was imported by servicemen who had been stationed in Egypt. The Arabic word does exist, but was probably noticed by British soldiers because the word git, a southern pronunciation of **get** (bastard or fool), was already part of their stock of vulgarisms.

> *'A frightfully clever chap called Stephen Fry, sending up all those smug gits who present kids' TV. (Hmmm… comes across as a bit of a smug git himself.)'* (*News of the World*, 15 May 1988)

gitch[1], gotch, ginch, gonch *n Canadian* underwear

gitch[2] *n*

1. the perineum

2. *also* **the gitch** discomfort in the genital and/or anal region

3. an unpleasant person. Said to derive from 'gay bitch', but the person referred to may be male or female and not necessarily homosexual.

4. something excellent, impressive

gitch(y) *adj American*

1. excellent, **cool**

2. flirtatious

3. cute, appealing

4. awful

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5. ‘bitchy’

gitchies *n American*

underwear. The expression, of uncertain origin, is related to Canadian **gitch** and **gotchies**.

gite *n British*

an unpleasant and/or stupid person. A synonym for **git**, **geet** or **goit**.

git ghost *vb American*

to behave discreetly, ‘keep a low profile’. An item of black street-talk that was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

git-go *n American*

the outset, beginning. The term is usually heard in the phrase ‘from the git-go’.

give (someone) a portion *vb British*

to have sex. The vulgarism describes the sex act from the male point of view and has been popularised in the broadcast media, e.g., by the TV comedy series *Hale and Pace* in 1996.

give a toss/fuck/flying fuck *vb British*

to concern oneself, care. Almost invariably used negatively, these phrases, recorded since the early 1970s, but perhaps slightly older, are successors to the old dismissive or insouciant expressions ‘(don’t) give a damn/fig’.

See also **Kate Moss**

give (someone) face *vb American*

to affront, provoke, deride. An item of black street slang heard in the 1990s.

> *‘Are you giving me face?*
> *What the hell does that mean?’*
> (*Made in America*, US film, 1993)

give head *vb American*

(to be willing) to perform fellatio. A male term from the 1950s and 1960s, used typically by college students or servicemen during the **hippy** period of sexual experimentation. The phrase, and indeed the practice, seemed to assume a real and symbolic importance in male sexuality in the USA, far greater than in Britain and Australia. The term has occasionally been applied to cunnilingus. (Since the 1980s the words **skull** or ‘some skull’ have occasionally been substituted for head.)

> *‘But she never lost her head, even when she was giving head.’*

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(*Walk on the Wild Side*, written and recorded by Lou Reed, 1972)

give it a burl *vb See* **burl**

give it beans *vb British*

to perform energetically, as in dancing or sex. The term was recorded on the Student World website in 2001.

give it large *vb British*

an alternative form of **large it**

give it one, give her one *vb British*

to have sex (with a woman). A male vulgarism which has been commonly heard from the 1980s, both in boastful or assertive male conversation and in parodies thereof. A common elaboration is 'give her one for the boys'.

give it some cog *vb British*

to accelerate, increase power and speed. A motorcyclist's term since the 1980s. **Cog** is jargon for gear.

give it some wellie *vb See* **wellie[1] 1a**

give it the berries *vb British*

to act energetically, increase power and/or speed. The phrase was used by presenters on the TV car programme *Top Gear* in 2005.

give it toes *vb British*

to run away, escape. Recorded from the mid-1980s and heard particularly in the Merseyside area, this is a synonym for the London criminal slang **have it away on one's toes**.

give it up *vb*

to accede to a request for sex

That slapper gives it up easily.

give it up! *exclamation*

a. a demand by a mugger to give up one's money, possessions, etc.

b. an exclamation of joy or solidarity In the second sense the phrase became a fashionable cry uttered by aficionados of dancefloor culture since the mid-1990s.

give someone evil(s) *vb British*

to look menacingly or angrily at. An item of playground slang. **Eviling** is an alternative form.

give (someone) the arse/boot/heave-ho/elbow *vb Australian*

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to get rid of, jilt or dismiss someone; variations of **give someone the wellie**
give (someone/something) the wellie *vb British*
a. to dismiss (someone) from work
b. to reject (a partner)
c. to discard (an object).
Compare **wellie**
In all senses the expression is a variant form of the colloquial **give someone the boot**.
give (someone) togg outs *vb British*
to attack, beat up. An item of teenage playground slang of the 1990s, recorded among schoolboys in North London. The origin of the phrase is obscure: tog(g)s might logically mean 'blows/punches' but the word has not been recorded in that sense previously; it may have arisen in black British street slang.
giving air *n British*
(an act of) ignoring or snubbing someone. A vogue term among teenagers from around 2005.
glar, glah *n British*
paint. A term used by house painters and artists in London which has not apparently been previously recorded in writing.

> *'Go on, slop on some more of the old glar.'*
> (Recorded, mural artist, Vauxhall, London, 1974)

glare *vb British*
to intimidate. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

> *He was glaring her.*

Glasgow kiss *n British*
a head-butt. The term, sometimes also expressed as 'Glasgow handshake', dates from the 1960s. **Gorbals kiss** is a synonym.
glass *n*
diamonds or other gems in underworld argot
glasshouse *n British*
an army prison. The military detention centre at Aldershot barracks had a glass roof in the early years of the 20th century and was notorious for the severity of

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its regime. Known as the 'Glass House' to inmates, it gave its name to other similar establishments.

glicther *n British*

someone who cheats

This weird-looking, odd-sounding word started out as a deliberate rewriting – what sociolinguists call a 'creative re-spelling' – of 'glitcher'. Many video games have inbuilt glitches – errors in the programme – that can be discovered and then exploited by skilled players – glitchers – to win unfairly or outsmart other players.

The tradition of messing with spellings began with US street culture's reclaiming terms like **phat** and substituting its own plural z (as in **doodz**, **hackerz** and **crackerz**), then the **Youth** began to parody online misspellings and the predictive text errors by which **cool** comes out as **book**. Mercifully most youngsters, despite the howls of conservative education-alists, are adept at code-switching and don't carry the practice over into school writing assignments. In the case of glicther what was formerly a written gimmick is now said out loud, to the confusion of any adult within earshot and probably quite a few fellow-pupils, too.

Miss, Perry's a glicther!

I'm organising a glicther clan. You wanna join?

glitch *n*

a snag, an unforeseen fault or malfunction. This piece of aerospace technicians' jargon from the late 1960s has entered the common vocabulary in the era of high technology, referring particularly to computer problems. It is either a blend of **gremlin** and hitch, or from a Yiddish version of the German *glitschen*, meaning to slip.

glitz *n*

glamour, (pseudo)sophisticated showiness. The word is a blend of glamour, ritzy and glitter and is probably a back-formation from **glitzy**. The term is usually used with a degree of implied criticism; it evokes superficiality and 'brittleness'. The word seems to have been an invention of journalists and writers in about 1984. In 1985 it was used as the title of a crime thriller by the American author Elmore Leonard.

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'Here [Liberia] there is little glitz to the evangelical churches.'
(*Sunday Correspondent*, 17 September 1989)

glitzy *adj*
glamorous, showy. A vogue word from 1985 to 1987, used particularly by journalists, evoking materialistic but superficial glamour. It is generally more negative than positive in its connotations.
See also **glitz**

glomp *vb American*
to jump and hug someone from behind. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

glop *vb British*
to drink alcohol, particularly to swill beer. A student term of the 1980s.

'Glop, don't stop.'
(Slogan in urinal, University of Essex, 1987)

glory-hole *n American*
a hole in a partition between two toilet cubicles, enabling voyeurism or communication by (usually male) **gays**

glug *vb, n*
(to take) a drink or drinks of alcohol. A word which imitates the gurgle of pouring or swallowing.

gnarly *adj American*
1. excellent
2. awful, inadequate Both senses of the word have been beloved by **Valley Girls** and their teenage imitators in the USA since the mid-1970s. The word is thought to have originated in surfing jargon in the 1960s, referring to the texture of waves. By 1989 *Tatler* magazine reported the word as being in use among schoolboys at Eton. It is sometimes spelt **narly**.

go *vb*
to be sexually active and/or enthusiastic. The word is used in this sense, particularly in Britain, of women by men; its vulgarity was highlighted in the 'Nudge nudge, wink, wink' sketch by Eric Idle in the British TV series, *Monty Python's Flying Circus* (1970), in which he badgers a fellow drinker with importunate questions such as: *Your wife… does she go? I bet she does.*
See also **goer**

go ape *vb See* **ape(shit)**

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goat heaven *n*
a state of unfettered freedom, enjoyment, indulgence. The phrase, in use since 2000 and of uncertain geographical origin (it is popular in the Caribbean), evokes both bliss and excess.

gob[1] *n British*
the mouth. The word was originally Irish and Scottish Gaelic for beak or mouth, becoming a British dialect term in about the 16th century. It is still more widespread (and considered less vulgar) in Ireland, in Liverpool, where the influence of Irish speech is strong, and in the north of England, where the influence of post-Gaelic dialect lingers. In southern England it is mainly a schoolchildren's word.

gob[2] *vb*
to spit. The ritualistic spitting at groups performing on stage indulged in by **punks** from 1976 onwards was known as 'gobbing'.

gobble, gobble off *vb, n*
(to perform) oral sex, particularly fellatio. A vulgarism which is most widespread in Britain.

gobby *adj British*
excessively loquacious, boastful. Based on
gob, the term is a slang version of the colloquial 'gabby'.

go belly-up *vb*
a. to die

> *'Just another fat junkie who went belly-up.'*
> (*Tatler*, October 1989)

b. to fail or collapse. Said typically of a business or other venture.

> *'He lost all his equity when the firm went belly-up in the recession of '81.'*
> (*Wall Street*, US film, 1987)

These senses are based on the image of a dying fish or a supine dead animal.
c. to give in, yield, submit. This refers to the animal behaviour whereby the soft underparts are exposed to an adversary as a sign of submission.

gob job *n British*
an act of oral sex, usually referring to fellatio. A vulgarism from the late 1960s.

go blow! *exclamation*

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used for telling someone to go away

> *'So take a piece of u own medicine and GO BLOW (oops did dat offend u?).'*
> (Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

gobshite *n British*
a contemptible person. A Liverpudlian and northern term of abuse which, since the 1960s, has spread to other areas of Britain including London. It usually indicates great distaste or contempt (**gob** refers to the mouth and **shite** to excrement; both are regional vulgarisms).

gobslutch *n British*
a slovenly, messy person; someone with dirty personal habits, especially eating habits. A term from the north of England, heard in the long-running TV soap opera *Coronation Street*. (**Gob** refers to the mouth, 'slutch' is a variant form of slush.)

gobsmacked, gob-struck *adj British*
astonished, struck dumb, left open-mouthed in amazement. From **gob**. These are originally Liverpudlian terms and are now widespread, used even by **Sloane Rangers** and **yuppies**, thanks initially to usage on TV comedies set in Liverpool. The expressions enjoyed a vogue in popular speech and journalistic use from 1988. The phrases originally referred to a victim gaping after literally being punched in the mouth.

> *'He had expected to pay one tenth of the price and was said to be "gobsmacked" at the final cost.'*
> (*Independent*, 21 September 1989)

gobsmacking *adj British*
astonishing. A more recent derivation of
gobsmacked.

> *'…but when Casaubon observes, "Life isn't simple, the way it is in detective stories", the gobsmacking banality can only be the author's.'*
> (Hugo Barnacle reviewing Umberto Eco, *Independent*, 14 October 1989)

go bush *vb Australian*
to go native, become countrified.
See also **bush**[1]; **bushie**

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go commando *vb British*
to dispense with underwear when otherwise clothed. The expression probably did originate in military usage but by 2005 was in use among fashion designers, journalists etc.

God-botherer *n British*
an excessively pious person or a clergyman. A mainly middle-class expression applied particularly to institutional holy men such as prison and army chaplains, or to members of evangelical movements. The phrase has inspired the more frivolous nonspecific insult, **dog-botherer**.

God forbids *n pl*
children, *kids*. The rhyming-slang phrase is synonymous with **saucepan lids** and **dustbin lids**, and was still in use in 2004.

Try not to wake up the God forbids.

go down *vb American*
to take place, happen. A phrase from black street slang which became widespread in the later 1960s.

go down (on) *vb*
to perform oral sex. The term is used by, and applied to, both sexes; until the late 1960s it was a predominantly American expression. Elaborations used by high-school and college students included ‘go down like water/like a submarine’ (usually indicating shock at a person’s readiness to indulge in this behaviour).

goer *n*
a sexually active and enthusiastic person; in the past, almost always said of women by men. The word can express admiration and approval or astonishment, though rarely moral disdain.

gofer *n*
a minion or assistant who runs errands or delivers messages, etc. The word, originally an Americanism from the film industry (where it is now a job title), is a pun on ‘go for (something)’ and gopher, the North American burrowing rodent

gogglebox *n*
a television set. This term has been in use since the late 1950s. At first used pejoratively by those disapproving of TV, then ironically by viewing enthusiasts, the word is now semantically neutral.

goggles *n pl*

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spectacles, or someone wearing them. A schoolchildren's word.

goggy *n British*

a misfit, a pupil rejected by schoolfellows. This invented term was reported by *Tatler* in September 1989 to be in current use at Eton College. (Synonyms are **gunk**, **spod**, **Wendy** and **zoid**.)

go home *vb*

to shut up, cease, desist

going for gold *vb British*

expending maximum energy, displaying maximum effort. This 1990s usage borrows the cliché phrase from the language of sports and competitions.

> *'Everyone's up by the speakers, going for gold.'*
> (New Age tribal dancer, *Exodus: The Diary*, Channel 4 TV documentary, 12 November 1995)

goit *n British*

a foolish and/or grotesque person. The term, possibly based on 'goitre', was used in and possibly coined for the cult BBC TV comedy series, *Red Dwarf*.

G.O.K. *adj*

undiagnosable or undiagnosed, it is an abbreviation of 'God only knows'. Jocular medical shorthand, e.g. as written on a patient's notes.

GOKW *phrase*

medical slang for 'God only knows what', allegedly written in case notes where a diagnosis is difficult. The abbreviation was posted online by 'Old Work Horse' on 21 December 2007.

goldbrick *vb American*

1. to shirk, idle or loaf. In this sense the word is often used in an armed-service context.

2. to swindle. The reference is to painted 'gold' bricks sold by fraudsters.

golden showers *n*

urine or urination. A joky euphemism derived from the jargon of prostitution, in which urination is part of the sexual repertoire. An alternative term is **water sports**.

gome, gomer *n American*

a tediously studious fellow pupil or student, a **swot**. A **preppie** and teenage term based on the name ('Gomer' Pyle) of a fictional comic television character who personifies cloddishness. Perhaps coincidentally, *gomeril* or

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gomerel are archaic British dialect words for a simpleton.

gomey *n Irish*

a stupid person. The word is related to the Scottish **gommie** and the American **gomer**, all deriving from older dialect words for a simpleton which in turn come from the Old English *guma*, meaning man, which is a cognate of the Latin *humanus* and the word from which (bride)groom derives.

gommie *n British*

a foolish, stupid or gormless person. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England. It is related to the Irish **gomey** and the American **gomer**.

gone *adj*

a. in a euphoric state; ecstatic from the effects of drugs or music. The term is from the slang of jazz musicians of the 1950s, adopted by **beatniks** and **hipsters**. It now seems comically dated.

I tried talking him out of it, but he was totally gone on booze and reefer.

b. inspiring ecstasy or euphoria; said especially of music and usually preceded by 'real'

some real gone jazz
a real gone chick

gonef *n American*

an alternative spelling of **ganef**

gong *n*

1. *British* a medal. The use of the word derives predictably from its resemblance to the metal gong which was ceremoniously sounded in colonial days, itself named from an echoic Malayan word.

'Tony Hart, Tory leader of Kent County Council, may not be in line for the usual gong dished out to holders of his office.'
(*Private Eye*, April 1989)

2. *South African* a Chinese person. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

gongol *n British*

an idiot, an unfortunate simpleton or buffoon. The word is a blend of **goon** and

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'mongol' and was briefly a vogue term among London schoolchildren from 1979.

gonk *n British*

a dull-witted, buffoonish or grotesque person. Gonk was services' slang in the 1950s for sleep (probably from 'conk out'), but the word was used as a trademark name for troll-like dolls in the late 1960s. It is from this source that the word as a term of abuse or contempt arose, just as **muppet** did in the late 1970s. Gonk was applied by schoolchildren to unfortunate fellow-pupils and by hospital staff and police to the mentally retarded.

gonof *n American*

an alternative spelling of

ganef gonzagas *n pl American*

female breasts. Gonzaga is a Spanish proper name, but is used in this sense by analogy with earlier humorous synonyms **garbonzas** and **gazungas**.

gonzo *adj*

unrestrained, hedonistic, extremist as a style, particularly a journalistic style popularised by the late Hunter S. Thompson in his articles for *Rolling Stone* magazine in the early 1970s. Gonzo is said to be an earlier **hipster** term made up of **gone** and the '-o' ending (with a median s or z to aid pronunciation), but is more likely to be a straightforward borrowing of the Italian *gonzo*, meaning foolish.

> *'He was responsible for pioneering the style of modern journalism known as "Gonzo": the freewheeling and often self-indulgent method which has been copied by countless writers.'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

goobatron *n*

a foolish person, a **nerd**. An adolescent elaboration of **goober** heard in the late 1980s.

goober *n American*

a. a spot or pimple

b. a foolish person, especially one small in stature

c. a gob of spit

All senses of the word are derived from a southern American term for a peanut which is an Americanisation of the Kongo word *nguba*.

gooch, guch *n American*

1. the perineum

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2. an unpleasant and/or stupid person

good afternoons *n pl South African*

prominent buttocks. The term is used appreciatively and jocularly, invariably by males, of a female's posterior. It was recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

good oil, the *n Australian*

the truth, an utterly accurate and/or admirable statement

goods, the *n*

1. the real thing, first rate merchandise

2. incriminating information, evidence

goody-goody, goody-two-shoes *n*

an offensively virtuous or diligent person. The second phrase is more often heard in the USA; it derives from the heroine of a children's story and implies a dislikable prissiness.

'Superman's naïve, a goody-two-shoes. Batman busts heads.'
(Joe Lihach of Village Comics, *Observer*, July 1989)

gooey *n American*

a girlfriend. A fashionable, but probably ephemeral term among teenagers in late 1987 and 1988. It was probably influenced by 'gooey-eyes' (romantic looks).

How's your gooey?

gooey nectar *n American*

an attractive girl, a particularly good-looking girlfriend. A teenagers' vogue word from late 1987 combining **gooey** (a girlfriend) with 'nectar' (a pretty girl).

goof[1] *n*

a gormless, awkward or foolish person. Originally a rural British dialect word, goof became widely used between the two world wars all over the English-speaking world, particularly in the USA.

goof[2] *vb American*

1. to blunder, make a mistake, fail. The verb postdates the noun form of the word.

2. to stare or look vacuous. A teenage term from **goofy**.

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3. to indulge in wordplay, improvise poetry. A word and an activity popular with the more literary **beats** in the 1950s.

goofball *n American*

1. a slow-witted and/or clumsy person. A mildly derogatory term derived from **goof** and **goofy**.

2. an illicit drug, typically a tranquilliser or barbiturate which renders the user slow or inert

go off *vb*

1. *American* to express enthusiasm and/or excitement, give vent to strong feelings. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

2a. to be lively, exciting. Usually referring to a party or dance, the phrase can also denote, e.g., exciting surfing conditions.

It was going off down the boathouse bar last night.

2b. *British* to erupt into violence

'Then Jimmy spilled Bob's beer and it all went off.'
(Recorded, Southampton, 2000)

go off on (someone) *vb American*

to criticise, denigrate, **diss**. An item of black slang of the 1990s, also adopted by younger white speakers.

goof off *vb American*

to avoid responsibility, refuse to take things seriously. An Americanism since the 1940s, the word was briefly adopted by British **beatniks** in the early 1960s but did not establish itself.

goof up *vb American*

to make a mistake, blunder. An elaboration of **goof**.

goo-gobs *n American*

a large quantity of money, used in the phrase 'to make goo-gobs'. An item of black street slang that was reported by US linguists to be obsolete by the end of the 1960s, but which was revived in 1990s usage.

googy-egg, googie, goog *n Australian*

an egg. A piece of 'baby talk' transferred from the nursery to facetious adult usage.

gook *n*

1. *American* a North Vietnamese or any Oriental person. A derogatory term

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widely used by American soldiers in the Vietnam War, but originating much earlier, probably in the Filipino uprising of 1899 in which US troops referred to Filipinos as ‘gugus’, from a native word meaning tutelary spirit.

‘…dinks, gooks, slopes – all sorts of slang to dehumanize them.’
(Veteran of My Lai massacre, Channel 4 TV, 22 June 1988)

2. an alternative spelling of **guck goolies, ghoulies** *n pl British*
the testicles. In northern Indian languages *gooli* means pellet or pill. The word was picked up by British colonial troops at the turn of the 20th century as a euphemism for testicle. This sense was reinforced by a more circuitous route; the gypsies’ language, Romany, also adopted the Indian word *gooli*, from which the English and Australian schoolchildren’s word ‘gully’, for a marble, derived. **Marbles** itself was a common euphemism for the testicles.

‘The temperature further increased each time we dipped a deep fried fish ball into the special Oh’ Boy sauce. “It’s enough to take your goolies off”, gasped my sister-in-law.’
(Craig Brown, *Sunday Times* magazine, 8 October 1989)

goomba, gumba *n American*
a friend or associate. The word has been widely used, mainly by males, in many social contexts. It is often assumed to have an Afro-Caribbean origin, but one authority, Robert L. Chapman, derives it from a dialect pronunciation of the Italian *compare* (a ‘comrade’ or ‘relation’).

goon[1] *n*
a. a foolish, clumsy or clownish person. This sense of the word was popularised in Britain by the zany radio series *The Goon Show* in the 1950s, and was earlier used in the *Popeye* cartoons for ‘Alice the Goon’, a huge dull-witted character. This in turn was probably influenced by a pre-existing word in British dialect meaning vacuous or simple (and distantly related to ‘yawn’). Since 2000 the expression ‘you goon!’ has been used by British adolescents to indicate strong dislike or disdain.
b. a thug. The word was already being used in this sense in the USA in the late 1930s, typically of hired strike-breakers. It was later applied particularly to strong-arm men of low intelligence used by gangsters to intimidate or punish.

‘Tell Simpson to get his goons to lay off – then we’ll talk.’
(*Rockford Files*, US TV series, 1978)

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goon[2], goonie *n*
a. *American* a friend, fellow gang member or someone from the same neighbourhood

Jason's like my goon.

b. *British* a gang or group of friends. The usage was recorded in East London schools in 2009.
go (out) on the cotton wool *vb See* **on the cotton wool**
goony *n American*
a foolish person. A variant form of **goon**, mainly heard among children and teenagers.
gooper *n American*
a gob of spit. This is probably a variant form of **goober**.
goopy *adj*
foolish, clumsy or unfortunate. An uncommon adjective influenced by **goop** and **goofy**.

'To keep goopy stills from love scenes out of circulation, his contracts stipulate that the studio can't release his photograph without his approval.'
(*Elle* magazine, May 1989)

gooseberry *n British See* **play gooseberry**
goosegog *n British*
a gooseberry, in the literal sense. A nursery term also used by adults and teenagers.
go pear-shaped *vb British See* **pear-shaped**
go postal *vb See* **postal**
gopping *adj British*
1. dirty, disgusting
2. drunk
A term popular (in both senses) among younger speakers since 2000. Its derivation is obscure.
gora *n See* **ghora**
go rago, go raggo *vb See* **rago**
Gorbals kiss *n British*
a head-butt. The phrase, a synonym of **Glasgow kiss**, refers to the formerly

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notoriously violent working-class district in that city.

gorge *adj*

very attractive. A shortened form of 'gorgeous' used especially by middle-class speakers in both the UK and the USA since 2000.

gorked out, gawked out *adj American* incapable, intoxicated, disoriented. The word was featured in the 1990 US film, *Donor*.

goss *n British*

gossip (in the sense of rumour, scandal and chatter, not of a person). A vogue term which appeared around 1988 and established itself in the language of teenagers and writers in teenage magazines.

> *'A triff new weekly mag with all the goss on your fave TV stars.'*
> (BBC TV advertisement for *Fast Forward* magazine, 1989)

go through the slips *vb British*

to renege on (a deal). An item of underworld slang from the 1990s. The term refers either to a cricket ball passing near the wicket or to an escape near the 'slips' (wings) of a theatre.

go tits-up *vb American*

a. to die

b. to be ruined, bankrupted, defeated, etc. In both senses the expression is a vulgar version of the more common **go belly-up**.

go troppo *vb Australian See* **troppo**

go twos *vb*

to share, 'go halves/half-and-half'

> *'Lets go twos on the shopping.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2003)

gouge *vb American*

to intimidate, damage, do down. A business term of the 1980s.

gouged *adj British*

intoxicated by drugs, the term especially denotes someone **stoned** on **ecstasy**

gouger *n Irish*

a **yob**, lout or thug. The word is Dublin slang, heard since the 1980s.

gouing *n British*

lying. A term of uncertain origin in use among West London students in 2000.

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gourd *n American*
the head. The word is almost always heard in the phrase ‘out of one’s gourd’.
gout *adj British*
awful. The term was in use among London students in 2010.
slang governor *n British See* **guvnor**
go wibble *vb British*
to display a lack of sang-froid, show emotion inappropriately. The expression has been used by police officers of fellow officers deemed too sensitive in stressful situations.
See also **wibble**[1]
gozunder *n See* **gazunda**
grab *vb*
to kiss. In this sense the word has been used by British adolescents since the late 1990s.
graft[1] *n*
1a. work, particularly hard, unrelenting or persistent work
1b. a job, one’s occupation
2. *American* dishonesty, bribery, or peddling influence in public or political life Both the British and American senses of the word ultimately derive from a British dialect word descended from the Anglo-Saxon verb *grafan*, related to grave and meaning to dig.
graft[2] *vb British*
a. to work, in particular to work hard and constantly
b. to engage in clever, devious or dishonest money-making schemes, especially those involving selling in street markets, fairs, etc.
c. to pursue criminal activities All the senses of graft originate in a dialect word meaning to dig, from the Anglo-Saxon verb *grafan*.
grand[1] *n*
a thousand pounds or a thousand dollars. The word originated in the jargon of American sportsmen, gamblers and, later, criminals. It was adopted in the same milieus in Britain by 1950.

> *‘Zackerman rings and – this’ll make you smile – he goes, he goes, I’ll give you a hundred grand plus the car and that, and fifty in your hand.’*
> (*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

grand[2] *vb South African*

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to appreciate. In this sense the word was recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

Well, I don't grand your joke.

grandstand *vb American*
to put on a bravura display, show off to an audience. The expression comes from the world of sport and was originally an Americanism. It is often used as an adjective as in 'a grandstand play'.

granny slang, gran-slang
Also sometimes known as **retro-slang**, this loosely defined language category consists of the very colloquial, but not strictly speaking slang (because not controversial or highly restricted), words and phrases used by the oldest surviving generation, many of them as puzzling for much younger hearers as 'teen-talk' is for grandparents. The following selection also includes some standard terms which differ in meaning from their latest incarnations in youth usage.
Argy-bargy – a dispute, argument, fuss
Batty – slightly crazy
Bloomers – female underpants
Booty – loot, plunder
Bosh – nonsense
Capital – first-class, excellent
Carry-on – a fuss, confused situation
Clobber – clothes
Courting – hoping for or being in a romantic relationship (with someone)
Dowdy – dull, unfashionable, unattractive
Drawers – underpants
Flabbergasted – astonished
Flick – a cinema film
Flutter – a money bet, usually of a small amount
Frock – a dress worn by a female
Gad about – to move around frenetically, enjoy oneself frivolously
Gallivanting – changing location rapidly and/or enjoying oneself

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frivolously
Gassing – talking to excess, frivolous conversation, gossiping
Gay – cheerful, jolly
Gen (up) – (to obtain) information, inform oneself
Golly! – a mild exclamation expressing wonder or surprise
Half-cut – slightly drunk
Hanky-panky – sexual activity, sexually titillating or illicit behaviour
Higgledy-piggledy – confused, disordered, jumbled
How's yer father – sexual activity, sexually titillating or illicit behaviour
Hullaballoo – a great noise or excitement
Itsy-bitsy – tiny, teeny-weeny
Jiggery-pokery – trickery, confusing and/or dishonest behaviour
Knees-up – a party or lively gathering, usually including dancing
Lark – a merry, carefree adventure; frolic; escapade
Lav – toilet
Lickspittle – a sycophant, despicable person
Like billy-oh – to excess, extremely
Lollop – (of a person or animal) to move along in a careless uncoordinated way
Make a pass at – to make a romantic approach to (someone)
Malarkey – lighthearted and/or irresponsible behaviour
Mucker – friend, 'mate'
Mufti – sober, anonymous clothing
Natty – neatly and smartly dressed
Palaver – a fuss, noisy confusion
Pictures – movies
Poppycock – nonsense
Ragamuffin – a scruffy and/or disreputable young person
Rapscallion – a naughty or disreputable
person, especially a young one
Scallywag – a naughty person, rogue
Shenanigans – pranks, confusing behaviour
Shirty – obstreperous, truculent
Side – hypocrisy, deviousness
Skew-whiff – out of position, displaced, disordered
Snifter – a very small measure of alcohol, typically a drink of spirits

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Spend a penny – to urinate, go to the toilet.
Spiffing – smart in appearance, impressive Tomfoolery – silly behaviour, frivolity
Urchin – a mischievous boy
Wag – a witty and/or mischievous person
Whippersnapper – a presumptuous upstart, irritating young person
Wireless – radio
Yarn – a lengthy entertaining story, usually fictitious
Yoo-hoo! – an exclamation used to attract the attention of someone nearby

granny spam *n*
unwanted emails or internet postings. Typically these messages and/or images, which include jokes, philosophical, religious or political observations, spurious financial offers, etc. are forwarded by and circulated among older internet users for whom they may be interesting novelties, while for younger, cooler, recipients they may be intensely irritating.

granola *n American*
a keen environmentalist or a person dressing like one. This campus categorisation (often pejorative) appropriates the name of a health-food cereal. It is a synonym for **earth biscuit**, **duck-squeezer**, etc.

grass *n*
1. herbal cannabis, marihuana. British smokers traditionally preferred hashish, but began to import more marihuana in the mid-1960s. Grass was the predominant American term and had largely supplanted **bush**, **pot**, **herb**, etc. in British speech by 1970.

> *'They're saying cannabis drives you crazy, but I can't see that applying to just grass.'*
> (Teenage smoker, London, June 2005)

2. *British* an informer. Originally the expression was 'grasshopper' as rhyming slang for *copper*; the meaning was then transferred to the 'copper's nark' or informer and by the 1940s grass had become established in the underworld lexicon. By the 1970s the word was also widespread among schoolchildren and others. 'Supergrass' was a journalese elaboration denoting a highly significant informer.

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grass (someone up) *vb British*
to inform on or betray (someone) to the police or authorities. The usage was originally to 'grass on someone' or to 'grass to the authorities'. From the 1980s the London underworld expression to 'grass someone up' has been used, not least among schoolchildren, who had adopted it from TV police dramas and documentaries. For the etymology see the noun **grass**.

gratz *exclamation British*
an expression of thanks. The abbreviated term, used by university students and schoolchildren in 2010, seems to come from 'gratitude' rather than 'congratulations'.

graunch *vb South African*
to engage in 'heavy petting', fondling or sex play

graze *vb*
to eat while standing up and/or occupied in some other activity. A piece of **yuppie** jargon from the late 1980s.

grease[1] *n American*
money. An underworld term of the early 20th century, adopted by **beatniks** among others and, more recently, by teenagers. From the notion of greasing the wheels of commerce, or money as a social lubricant.

If we had some grease we could hit town this weekend.

grease[2] *vb American*
to kill. The word appears to have had the specific meaning of shoot (probably inspired by 'grease-gun') until the 1970s when it acquired its additional and more general sense.

One move and we grease your friend.

greaseball *n American*
a. a person of Hispanic or Mediterranean origin or appearance. An offensive term which has been in use since before World War II.
b. a person, such as a cook or mechanic, who works in literally greasy conditions

grease-monkey *n*
a mechanic. Partridge dates the term to around 1910. It was still in use in 2004.

greaser *n*
1. *British* a **rocker**, motorcycle enthusiast, a scruffy unfashionable person. A

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scathing term adopted by **mods** and students to refer to rockers in 1964. The word has gradually fallen out of use since that time.

2. *American* a person of Hispanic or Mediterranean origin or appearance. The term refers to a supposedly greasy complexion; it implies great contempt and causes offence.

> *'Crazy greasers – they've always got bees in their panty hose about something.'*
> (P. J. O'Rourke writing on Panama in *Holidays in Hell*, 1988)

3. a petty criminal, juvenile delinquent, etc., specifically one who wears hair oil, a leather jacket, etc.

4. a toady, sycophant or hypocrite, from the notion of greasiness equated with unctuous, devious behaviour

greasy spoon *n*

a transport cafe, diner or other cheap restaurant. A mildly derogatory but generally affectionate term for the kind of eating place where most, if not all, of the hot dishes are fried in animal fat. The expression seems to have originated in Canada or the USA in the 1930s.

> *'There's nothing for breakfast except toast. Let's go down the greasy spoon – I fancy a good grease-up.'*
> (Recorded, teacher, London, 1987)

grebo, greebo *n British*

a scruffy young rock-music enthusiast, typically long-haired, unkempt and leather-jacketed. The word was coined in 1985 in the Midlands to describe a youth subgroup of gauche but earnest heavy-rock devotees.

> *'Greboes drink stout and snakebite, smoke Players No.6 (packets of ten), wear y-fronts and dirty torn jeans, drive big bikes, and go out with girls who don't shave their armpits.'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

greek *vb, n American*

(to engage in) anal sex. The term, from the euphemism 'greek love', is invariably used for referring to homosexual behaviour between males.

green[1], green stuff *n*

money. Banknotes of all denominations are green in the USA. In Britain, pound

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notes were green until replaced by coins in the 1980s.
See also **long green**

green[2] *n*

1. a £5 note or the sum of five pounds. The UK banknote is dark turquoise in colour.

2. weed, from the usual colour of herbal cannabis. A fashionable synonym for the earlier **grass**, heard especially since 2000.

That was a tasty price for that green.

green (out) *vb British*

to vomit, especially after smoking cannabis. In use among students since 2000.
Compare **white-out**

greenback[1] *n American*

a banknote. US paper money is predominantly green in colour.

greenback[2] *vb American*

to subsidise, underwrite, finance. A recent derivation of the well-established noun form, greenback is employed as a novel synonym for bankroll.

green food *n Jamaican* herbal cannabis. The expression is sometimes shortened to **food**.

green gilbert *n British*

a thick piece of mucus from the nose. A schoolchildren's term which has been in use since the 1950s and is now considered respectable enough to be said on television. The choice of Gilbert is due to the supposed inherent comicality of the name and to its echoes of gobbet, glutinous, etc.

greenie *n*

1. *British* an old term for a one-pound note. From the predominant colour.

2. *American* a (Heineken) beer. A **preppie** term, often extended to refer to other brands, from the colour of the bottle and label of the popular import.

green welly, green-welly brigade *adj, n British*

(in the style of or characteristic of) upper-middle-class young people who indulge in country pursuits such as riding and hunting and who typically wear Barbour jackets and green wellington boots. The term 'green-welly brigade' is used pejoratively to refer to wealthy townspeople who visit the country at weekends (usually staying in second homes), and comments on their habit of 'dressing-down' in a pseudo-country style.

greezy *adj*

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excellent. The vogue term is used by UK adolescents and may be a blend of great and easy. ‘It means I’m doing well, everything is good.’ (Recorded, student, London, 2003)

greldge, grelge *n American*

an unpleasant substance, dirt. An item of middle-class slang used by adults as well as adolescents. It was recorded from the early 1990s and appears to be formed from such terms as grease, filth and **grunge**.

grem[1], gremmie *n Australian*

a. a novice or incompetent surfer

b. a novice or incompetent skateboarder A teenage term imported into Britain in the late 1970s. The variant forms are probably based on **gremlin**.

grem[2] *vb British*

to spit. A term of uncertain derivation used by schoolchildren.

gremlin *n*

an unexplained flaw, malfunction or error. A word used particularly by British soldiers in World War I and American airmen in World War II, evoking a malicious spirit. (The word is a form of the Irish *gruaimin*, meaning a bad-tempered little fellow.)

grenade *n*

an unattractive female, especially one who has to be placated in order for a more attractive female to be approached. The use of the term derives from the notion of a heroic act of sacrifice whereby an individual falls upon a live grenade, thereby saving his comrades.

OK, it’s your turn for the grenade.

greybeard *n*

1. an ‘old-timer’. The word probably originates (as ‘graybeard’) in the USA where it is a jargon term for a long-serving senior officer in various fields, such as civil aviation, from the literary term for an old man.

2. *See* **longbeard**

grid *n British*

the mouth. The term, which is heard in northern speech, is almost invariably heard in the phrase ‘shut your grid!’.

G-ride *n American*

a stolen car. An item of black street-talk that was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland,

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California, in late 1996.

griefy *adj British*

depressing, troublesome. A fairly rare middle-class teenage and student term from the early 1970s.

> *'I mean we've all tried to fly from upstairs windows… we know those griefy scenes, man!'*
> ("American ethno-botanist" in cartoon by Posy Simmonds, *Guardian*, 1980)

grievous *adj British*

a. annoying

b. unattractive or unappealing

The standard term was adopted as a vogue term of disapproval by adolescents in the later 1990s.

grifter *n American*

an untrustworthy, suspect or dishonest person, typically a gambler or minor fraud-ster. Grifter is a word from the early 20th century which is a blend of 'graft' and 'drifter'. It was used by Raymond Chandler in his detective fiction and was still occasionally heard in the late 1980s.

grill[1] *vb*

1. to interrogate. Police and armed-forces slang of the 1950s which has become a widely used colloquialism.

2. *American* to intrude upon someone's personal space, from the noun form. A fashionable usage among adolescents since around 2002.

grill[2] *n American*

a. the teeth, mouth. The reference is to the radiator grille of a car, often in the form '(all) up in someone's grill' (engaged in confrontation or harassment).

b. one's personal space, **face**. The word has been in vogue in **hip hop** and **rap** milieus since around 2000.

grim *adj British*

extremely unpleasant, disgusting. The standard term was adopted as a vogue term of disapproval by adolescents from the later 1990s.

grime *n*

(the behaviour, attitudes and accessories associated with) a UK genre of **hip hop** music and **rap** developed in London through the noughties decade and popularised by artists such as Dizzee Rascal and Wiley

grimy *adj American*

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thuggish in demeanour, from the language of **hip hop**. The term can be used appreciatively or, probably less often, pejoratively. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000 and since around 2004 by British teenagers, invariably as a term of admiration or approval.

grind *n*

1. an act of sexual intercourse. A widespread vulgarism since the 1960s, the word has been used with a sexual connotation since the 16th century.

2. *American* a **swot**, a tediously diligent student, in high-school and college terminology

3. the quotidian reality, an oppressive routine, as in the 'daily grind' **grindage** *n American* food. One of many items of adolescent slang using the **-age** suffix, fashionable in the 1990s.

grinding *n*

rubbing one's body against a partner for sexual stimulus. The term applies particularly to dancing and usually refers to males. **Crubbing** is a synonym.

grip[1] *vb*

to steal. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

grip[2] *n American*

1. a large crowd

a grip of people

2. money. In this sense the word was recorded in student usage in 2003.

grippa, gripa *adv American*

extremely. A vogue synonym of **hella** and **ganga** recorded on campus in 2002.

Hey that ride is grippa tight!

gripped *adj British*

arrested, apprehended. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

Del got gripped.

grizzer *n South African*

a mother, matriarch or elderly lady. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

gro, groe *n American*

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a black person. The racist epithet is a clipped form of 'negro'. In the UK **groid** has been used in the same way.

grobber *n British*

an obnoxious, repulsive individual. The term was first recorded in the 1960s and may be related to the verb 'to grub'.

groceries *n pl See* **blow one's cookies/doughnuts/groceries/lunch/grits**

grockle *n British*

an unwelcome outsider, tourist or visitor. A Devon dialect term applied contemptuously to summer visitors by local residents since the 1960s. The word has been adopted by the many non-native **hippies** and travellers living in the West Country to refer to anyone who is not approved of.

grody *adj American*

an American version of **grotty**, used typically by **Valley Girls**. A word dating from the mid-1970s which now seems established in the teen lexicon. It is often intensified in the phrase 'grody to the max'.

grog

1. *vb, n* (to indulge in) alcoholic drink. The noun form, from the rum and hot water served in the British navy since the 18th century, can now refer to any strong drink, or even beer. It is generally heard among middle-aged speakers. The verb 'to grog / grog up' (in Australian English to 'grog on') is rarer and restricted mainly to a younger age group. It implies heavy and constant imbibing. 'Old Grog' (from the grogram, or silk and wool cloak he wore) was the nickname of Admiral Vernon who aroused his sailors by ordering the dilution of their rum ration in 1740.

> *'Not realizing one's dependence on the grog is where the wheels touch the road, eh?'*
> ("Edmund Heep" in a cartoon by Posy Simmonds, *Guardian*, 1979)

2. *vb British* to spit. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

groid *n*

a black person. This racist term of abuse, a shortening of the adjective 'negroid', was particularly prevalent in police usage in London in the late 1980s. It also exists in American speech.

> *'Travelling around – being an International Knee-grow (or a "groid" as the Met would have it) – thanks chaps!'*

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(Lenny Henry, *Time Out* magazine, 26 July 1989)

grolly *n, adj British*
(someone (usually a male) who is) dull, unattractive, 'frumpish'. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

grommet, grom *n Australian*
a young and/or inexperienced person. The term is used by surfers to denote novices, especially those under 16.

gronk *n British*
an unattractive female. In armed-forces' usage since the 1990s.

groove[1] *n*
1. an enjoyable experience or situation. An Americanism derived from the verb to **groove** (on) and the adjective **groovy**. The word was **hip** jargon of jazz musicians since the 1930s, later becoming part of the **hippy** lexicon and as such was also heard outside the USA until the mid-1970s. It now sounds very dated.
2. *See* **in the groove**

groove[2] *vb*
to experience a sensation of well-being, fellow-feeling, to feel in tune with one's surroundings. This well-known and characteristic **hippy** term originates in the slang of jazz musicians and others for whom being in the groove meant being at one with the melody, with one's fellow players, etc. (like a needle in the groove of a record).

groover *n*
1. a fashionable, dynamic, **hip** person. A 1960s formation from **groovy** and the verb to **groove**.
2. a tedious person, a **swot**. A probably ephemeral usage of the late 1980s, based on the newly pejorative teenage sense of **groovy**.

> *'Charmless college swots are no longer known as "nerds" but are on the receiving end of a whole variety of new insults including "dweeb", "geek", "goober", "wonk", "corn-dog", "goob-a-tron" and "groover".'*
> (*Independent* magazine, 24 December 1988)

groovy *adj*
1. satisfactory, satisfying, fine. A term of approval, sometimes in the form of a mild exclamation, from the **hippy** era. The adjective is derived from the verb to **groove**; originally an American term, it was adopted by British rock

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musicians, **beatniks** and, later, hippies from about 1965. Sounding risibly dated in the 1970s and 1980, groovy was revived first for ironic, then appreciative use from around 2000.

> *'You see we have a lot of other groovy things going for us, and not just concerning music.'*
> (Mick Jagger, *Record Mirror*, 26 August 1967)

2. *American* tedious, dull. A vogue word among adolescents from 1988. It is probably inspired by the ironic use of the dated term of approbation.

> *'Another 1960s catchword, "groovy", has mysteriously turned into its opposite, now signifying stodgy or old-fashioned.'*
> (*Independent* magazine, 24 December 1988)

gross *adj*
disgusting, distasteful. An Americanism of the mid-1960s, particularly popular among teenage girls. It is a fashionable usage of the standard term (from Latin *grossus*, meaning thick, via French and Middle English) in its sense of excessive, vulgar or obscene.

> *'Like Joan's, Marlene's entire range of expression was pretty much limited to "far out", "super" and "gross".'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

gross (someone) out *vb American*
to disgust or repel (someone). The expression is normally used by a speaker to refer to their own distaste. It is a teenagers' term, popular since the late 1960s.

> *'Would you move your socks. Like out into the patio or something? I mean they're really grossing me out.'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

gross-out *n American*
a disgusting act or situation. A favourite term of teenagers since the mid-1960s, usually said with excited or exaggerated distaste.

> *'After totting up the score-sheet of exposed breasts ("garbonzas"), mutilations, rolling heads, gross-outs, auto-collisions, he awards a number of stars and puts his seal of approval on a film.'*

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(*Observer*, 9 April 1989)

grot *n British*
a. dirt, squalor, unpleasantness. Although this word was a back-formation from the adjective 'grotty', it no longer reflects that word's origin in 'grotesque'.

I can't go on living among all this grot.

b. a dirty, slovenly or disreputable person

He really is an awful grot.

grotty *adj British*
unpleasant, revolting or distasteful. The word became extremely popular in the early 1960s and quickly passed into the middle-class lexicon where it is still found. Grotty, a typically Liverpudlian shortening of 'grotesque', became popular among young people, via the influence of the 'Mersey boom' in the early 1960s. It was adopted by some Americans in imitation of British usage, although an American form, **grody**, arose in the 1970s.
grounded *adj American*
confined to one's home, deprived of one's car keys. A popular parental means of chastising American teenagers. The image is of course that of a plane and/or pilot prevented from flying.

'I can't go out tonight, I'm grounded too, you know.'
(*The Stepford Children*, US TV film, 1987)

group-grope *n*
a group 'heavy-petting' session. A teenagers' term from the early 1960s. The phrase was later applied to full-scale **gang bangs** or orgies and, scathingly, to group therapy sessions.
groupie *n*
a girl who associates with or follows a musical group or star. The term originally assumed, and still implies, the sexual availability of the girl. The word and the phenomenon were publicised in the late 1960s, particularly in the semi-autobiographical book *Groupie* by the British writer Jenny Fabian in 1968 and the US film *Groupie Girl*, 1969.
grouse *n, adj Australian*
(something) excellent, superlative. This use of the word probably derives from

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the notion of the bird as a delicacy; also used figuratively to denote an attractive woman since the pre-war period.

growler *n British*
the vagina. A male vulgarism.

> *'Last week The Sun's Gordon Smart …ran a piece on Leona Lewis's visit to a bear sanctuary. Beneath the headline "Leona's Growler". Not content with that masterstroke, a little gratuitous homophobia was stirred in with the sexism: "She's the right X Factor winner for the job. JOE McELDERRY has never been a big fan of growlers".'*
> (Popbitch online gossip website, 9 December 2010)

grub *n*
1. food. The word has existed with this meaning since at least the 17th century, inspired by the action of grubbing around.

> *'At the weigh-in, Reynolds, in the red corner, weighed eight stone, two pounds. "Give the poor sod some grub!"'*
> (*Adolf Hitler, My Part in his Downfall*, Spike Milligan, 1971)

2a. *Australian* a dirty, slovenly person. This sense of the word was in British use until the early 20th century, but is now obsolete there.
2b. *British* a younger child, especially a grubby or defiant one. From the terminology of prep and public schools.
Both these senses of grub derive from the lowly insect larva.
grud(s) *n Australian and British* underwear

> *'Not a****d if they're Beckham's or not. 9.99 pounds for a pair of gruds for [sic] H and M is an outrage.'*
> (Tweet by footballer Joey Barton, 2011)

grues *adj British See* **gruse**
gruff *vb, n British* (to) **fart**
grundies *n pl British and Australian*
underpants, perhaps related to the earlier **undie-grundie**
grunge *n*
1a. *American* anything dirty, distasteful, squalid or sordid
1b. *American* a boring or irritating person or task

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2. a genre of rock music and subsequently a youth subculture and fashion movement, originating in Seattle in 1992. The earlier senses of the word were applied to the heavy, fuzzy sound of the musical style and to the deliberately scruffy image cultivated by its adherents.

> *'Sure, even before Kurt Cobain took his own life last year, whispers of grunge's death had been patently acknowledged.'*
> (*Guardian*, 25 March 1995)

grunt *n American*
1. a soldier, an army private. A derogatory term sometimes used ironically by the soldiers themselves, deriving from the supposedly low intelligence and predilection for grumbling of the humble enlisted man or conscript.

> *'The grunts were conscious that they were involved in a drug-and-rock 'n' roll extension. Most of the combatants, black and white, came from the working class.'*
> (Michael Herr, *Observer*, 15 January 1989)

2. power. The term is used particularly by car enthusiasts to refer to engine power.

> *'The engine size has gone up from 3.4 to 3.6 so there's plenty of grunt.'*
> (*Top Gear*, BBC 2 TV motoring series, 13 February 1997)

gruntled *adj*
satisfied, gratified. A jocular back-formation from the standard 'disgruntled' (in which 'gruntle' in fact means grumble and is related to grunt). This rare word is typically used by educated speakers, saloonbar philosophers and amateur or professional comedians.

> *I was feeling extremely gruntled following my success.*

grunt-work *n American*
menial or demeaning job(s)

> *'You know, I used to do the grunt-work around here. Now I own the place.'*
> (*Double Cross*, US film, 1994)

gruse *adj British*

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unpleasant, repellent. The term is an abbreviation of ‘gruesome’.

‘I watched my mate get her tongue pierced and it was well gruse.’
(Recorded, London student, 2002)

G-thing, G-thang *n American*
1. a subject or activity characteristic of a **gangsta**

‘Nothin’ but a G-thang.’
(Title of a **rap** recording by Dr Dre, 1992)

2. a subject or activity characteristic of males, from the phrase ‘it’s a guy’s thing’

You wouldn’t understand: it’s a G-thing.

gub *vb British*
a. to hit (someone), especially in the mouth or face

The geezer kept at him and finally Mickey gubbed him.

b. to defeat

Our team got well and truly gubbed.

Both senses of the verb derive from a dialect form of **gob** meaning mouth. The terms are heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.
gubbing *n British*
a beating. The term, from the verb to **gub**, is almost always used literally, but can also be used figuratively to mean a verbal attack.
Gucci *adj*
flashy, materialistic. The name of the Italian design company, usually employed with (mildly) critical intent, was adopted for use in street and, later, campus slang in the USA in the 1980s. Gucci shoes and handbags were part of the accessories favoured by devotees of the **hip hop** and **rap** subcultures. In the slang of the British Officer Training Corps the phrase **Gucci kit** is used to mock those who bring expensive luggage and accessories to training camps.
guck *n*

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a sticky substance, muck. A mainly American nursery word blending ‘goo’ and ‘muck’. Also spelt **gook**.

guff *vb, n British*

(to) **fart**. An old childish vulgarism which has been revived since the late 1980s as part of a vogue for pseudo-nursery slang among students and others.

> *‘The force of the gigantic guff you used has wrecked the entire drainage system.’*
> (*Johnny Fartpants*, *Viz* comic, April/May 1988)

guffie *n British*

a **fart**. A variation of **guff**.

Guidette *n American*

the female equivalent of a **Guido**

Guido *n American*

a male who displays his Italian heritage and thinks highly of himself. The nickname, a common Italian forename, recorded in slang use among younger speakers in 2011, was popularised by the reality TV series *Jersey Shore*.

guinea *n American*

an Italian. An offensive term, the origin of which is obscure, but which might derive from a proper name such as Gianni or Giovanni, or else by a tortuous process from the name of the African country (whence slaves were exported).

gully *adj British*

excellent. A vogue term in youth slang recorded in West London in 2009 and in **grime** music circles in 2010, it probably originates in the USA where the word was recorded in 2003 with the senses tough, authentic, streetwise. Users have claimed Indian, African and Australian derivations, but these are unproven and the origin may be the standard English word for a ravine or ditch (itself originally a variant form of ‘gullet’).

gumby *n*

an aggressively gormless, clumsy and/or dull person. From the name of a character personifying these qualities in the TV comedy series *Monty Python’s Flying Circus* in the 1970s.

gump *n American*

1. a foolish, clumsy person, a simpleton. This widespread term pre-dated the 1994 film *Forrest Gump*. It originated in Yorkshire English dialect, in which it denoted a ‘dolt’ and was probably related to the colloquial ‘gumption’.

2. a male prostitute, particularly a transvestite male prostitute, from the slang

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of Chicago police, recorded in the nonfiction work *Pure Cop*, 1991. By 2000 it was also in use in the UK.

gumshoe *n*

a detective, private eye or plain-clothes police officer. The term was first used in the USA early in the 20th century and referred to the silent rubber-soled shoes that detectives supposedly wore, as opposed to uniformed police officers' heavy boots.

gunge *n British*

a sticky substance, muck. A slang term of the 1960s which has become a middle-class colloquialism.

gung-ho *adj*

excessively eager, enthusiastic and/or assertive, especially in the context of patriotism, jingoism and military aggression. This phrase was thought to be a Chinese rallying cry. (The words 'gung ho' were part of the Chinese title of an Industrial Cooperative and were assumed wrongly to mean 'work together'.) It was adopted by the Marine Corps and later for general American military use in World War II. It became known outside the USA to a limited extent during the Korean war and more particularly during the Vietnam war, now being so well known as to constitute a colloquialism rather than a slang term.

gunk *n*

1. muck, goo, sticky stuff. An American version of the British **gunge**, now heard in Britain, too. By extension it can also mean debris or rubbish.

2. *British* a school misfit. A schoolboy term reported to be in use in Eton College by *Tatler* magazine in September 1989.

gunny *adj British*

excellent. A key word, of uncertain etymology, in youth slang of the noughties decade. (Gunny, as in 'gunny-sack', is a coarse cloth made from jute and may have been used in the USA or Caribbean as a nickname for marihuana, possibly extended to refer to anything pleasing or of high quality, but this cannot be substantiated).

> *'The first thing they tell me is that cool is not a cool word any more, that they all say "nang", but even that is kind of old, and it is better to say "shabby", "gunny", "grimy".'*
> (*The Times*, 30 January 2006)

gunsel *n American*

a. a callow youth

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b. a gunman The latter meaning is now more widely encountered, but the former, with overtones of punkishness, comes from the Yiddish slang for young man (*gantsel* or *ganzl*: 'gosling') and was the sense in which it was used in crime novels and *film noir* in the 1930s. The second meaning is based on a misreading of the first.

guppy *n*

an environmental **yuppie**. A journalese coinage blending 'green' and 'yuppie', inspired by the popular tropical fish.

gurgle *n British*

(an) alcoholic drink. A fairly predictable euphemism, used typically by pub habitués and other hearty drinkers. It is probably influenced by **gargle**.

> *'Fancy popping down to the Swan for a bit of a gurgle?'*
> (Recorded, middle-aged drinker, Pangbourne, 1986)

gurgler *n Australian*

a toilet. The term is sometimes used figuratively in the phrase 'down the gurgler', meaning ruined, lost or failed.

gurk *vb, n*

a. *British* (to) belch, burp

b. *Australian* (to) **fart**

Imitative words used, mainly by children, since the 1950s.

gurner *n*

a tablet of **ecstasy**. The term was in use among UK students and others from the late 1990s.

gurning *adj British*

intoxicated by drugs or drink. The term was popular among adolescents and students from the later 1990s and refers particularly to someone feeling the ill effects of drugs. It is inspired by the verb to 'gurn' (from Middle English *girn*, a form of 'grin'), which means to pull grotesque faces.

> *'Look at Gemma, she is properly gurning man…'*
> (Recorded, art student, UK, 2002)

gussied-up *adj*

smartly dressed, neatly turned out. The term is common in American speech and is heard elsewhere. It may have originated in Australian usage and is possibly based on the names Augustus, Gus or Gussie as supposedly denoting

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an effeminate or fussy male.

'Well, you're all gussied-up.'
(*Curaçao*, US film, 1993)

gut-rot *n*
a cheap, low-quality alcoholic drink. This phrase is probably more widespread in Britain and Australia than the alternative
rot-gut. Unlike rot-gut, it is occasionally also used to refer to food.

gutsache *n*
a miserable, complaining person, a **misery-guts**. The expression is particularly popular in Australia, but is also heard in Britain. The image evoked is of someone perpetually suffering from dyspepsia or provoking indigestion in others.

gutser, gutzer *n Australian See* **come a gutser**

gutted *adj British*
a. devastated, deeply disappointed, saddened or shocked. A vogue word among working-class and lower-middle-class speakers since the late 1980s, perhaps encouraged by the over-use of the word by sportsmen and sports commentators. The concept has also been expressed subsequently by the alternatives **kippered** and **filleted**.

'24 hours before work on the commercial was due to start the answer came from Central. It was no. After all those years – just no. I was gutted.'
(Paul "Benny" Henry, *News of the World*, 8 January 1989)

b. used as an exclamation. By the end of 1990 the term had become a schoolchildren's catchphrase, used as a shout of victory or defiance, meaning 'I have humiliated you' or 'you have been shamed'. The form 'gutted out' is also heard.

gutter, gutta *adj American*
streetwise, tough, authentic. The term, recorded from 2004, is defined by one informant as 'displaying the characteristics of **gangsta**, **hood**, **ghetto** identity'.

Yo! That dude is gutter as hell.

gutters *n British*
an unattractive female. A synonym for **butters** and **dog**, in the jargon of clubland recorded from the early 1990s.

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'An out and out gutters.'
(*Touch* magazine, September 1993)

gutty, gutsy *adj British*
bold, brave or 'bolshie'. A late 1980s coinage, popular in unsophisticated speech, which is a back-formation from the well-established colloquial sense of guts denoting courage.

guv *n British*
a respectful term of address to a male, in working-class usage. Said invariably by, as well as to, men, guv is a shortening of the almost equally widespread **guvnor**, meaning boss.

guvnor, governor *n British*
a boss, chief or leader. A descriptive term or term of address used by, to and about males in working-class speech. This widespread colloquial form of governor arose in the early 19th century and shows no sign of dying out. Governor, then spelt correctly, was recorded as a slang term for one's employer as early as 1802; Charles Dickens later referred to it as a slang synonym for 'old man' or 'boss' when referring to one's father. In the 1980s it acquired a further nuance in the form 'the guvnor' as an acknowledged expert or leading exponent (for instance among rock musicians and fans).

'I'll be alright 'cos I believe in the life hereafter. I mean, Jesus was the governor wasn't he?'
(East Ender, *Sunday Times*, 2 June 1968)

gwap, gwop *n*
money. The terms are used in **hip hop** slang in the USA.

gweeb, gweebo *n American*
a stupid, dull person. A late 1980s variation on **dweeb**, coined by teenagers. It is probably unrelated to the British **grebo**.

gwot *n American*
a contemptible person. This high-school term of great distaste, heard since the late 1980s, is an invention, obviously influenced by other evocations of unpleasantness such as grotesque, **weed**, **twat**, etc.

'Oh God, not him, he's such a gwot.'
(*Some Kind of Wonderful*, US film, 1987)

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gyaldem *n British*
an alternative version of **galdem**

gyppo, gippo *n*
1. a gypsy
2. an Egyptian. A neutral rather than pejorative term in origin, gyppo was, and is, sometimes extended in uneducated speech to encompass other Arabs or Muslims.
3. *British* a vulgar, poor and/or unsophisticated person. One of a number of pejorative terms (such as **chav**, **pikey**, **skeg**) in vogue since 2003.

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H

H *n*
heroin. This was the most popular term among British drug users in the 1950s and 1960s before being supplanted by **smack**, **scag**, **brown** etc.

He's been on H for years.

hack *n*
1. a journalist, professional writer. The word, inspired by the image of a worn-out workhorse, has traditionally denoted a disreputable, unprincipled, mercenary reporter or writer. Since the late 1960s, if not earlier, journalists have appropriated it to refer to themselves proudly rather than self-deprecatingly. Hack is still used in publishing as a simple descriptive term for a journeyman writer prepared to tackle any subject, as distinct from a specialist.
2. *British* an excessively ambitious student. In the slang of Oxford and Cambridge universities this is the undergraduate equivalent of the many school-children's synonyms for **swot**.
3. a cough, particularly a dry, rasping cough. The word imitates the sound in question.
hacked-off, hacked *adj*
annoyed, irritated, resentful. From the late 1980s, this phrase has enjoyed something of a vogue as a replacement for the better-known 'brassed-off', 'cheesed-off' and as a euphemism for **pissed-off**. It has been recorded in both the USA and Britain since the early 1950s.
hacker *n*
1. someone who **hacks into** a computer system. The hacking in question is the evocation of a person chopping their way through dense undergrowth to their destination. Hacker in this sense appeared as part of data-processing jargon in the early 1980s. Spectacular instances of the penetration of computerised systems brought the word to public awareness.
2. a taxi driver. A 'hackney cab' (the archaic version of taxi cab) takes its name

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from ‘hackney’, meaning a horse used for transportation. The short version of the phrase survives in this sense.

3. a clumsy worker. Here hack evokes chopping clumsily, rather than handling or cutting finely.

hackette *n British*

a female journalist. A jocular term coined by journalists (on the basis of **hack**) and popularised in the 1980s by *Private Eye* magazine (who referred to society gossip columnist Lady Olga Maitland as ‘the fragrant hackette’) among others.

hack into *vb See* **hacker**

hack it *vb*

to succeed, to manage (in spite of adversity). A slang usage which remained relatively obscure until the early 1980s, since when it has become a common colloquialism. The original sense of hack is uncertain here; it may mean to drive, to strive or to chop (one’s way through).

The poor guy’s finished, he just can’t hack it anymore.

had up *adj British*

insulted, publicly humiliated. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

hag *n*

a disreputable, promiscuous and/or irritating female

hagsay *n, vb British*

(a) **shag** in **pig Latin**, in secondary school usage

ha-ha *n British*

marihuana or hashish (cannabis), or another ‘euphoric’ drug. A light-hearted reference by middle-class soft-drug users to the hilarity induced by smoking, ingesting or sniffing the chosen substance.

hairball *n American*

an unpleasant and/or despicable person, by analogy with something vomited by a cat. The phrase owes its usage from the 1980s partly to the fact that, while offensive, it is not obscene and can therefore be used in television dramas and by children in the presence of adults.

haircut *n*

a financial loss, usually one that is unplanned, unwelcome and/or imposed. A long-standing item of business slang.

‘Cypriot savers have it cushy. We’ve had worse haircuts in Britain.’

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(*Daily Telegraph*, 19 March 2013)

hairy, herry, herrie *n Scottish*
a female. The term is almost invariably pejorative and often refers to an unattractive or troublesome young woman. It is said to derive from the fact that the poorer female inhabitants of Glasgow in the 1930s and 1940s could not afford hats (then *de rigueur* for respectable women), thereby exposing their hair to onlookers.

Mick was off wi' a wee herrie, so I'm told.

hairy-arsed, hairy-assed *adj British*
wild, primitive, uncouth or rugged. A term in armed-forces and middle-class use which is often, but by no means always, appreciative in tone.

'I am not some hairy-arsed Viking from the North bent on a bit of rape and pillage.'
(John Ashworth, Director of the LSE, quoted in the *Independent*, 5 January 1995)

half a bar *n British*
before decimalisation in 1971 half a bar was ten shillings; since then it has meant fifty pence. The phrase is London working class or cockney. 'Bar' is an archaic term, still occasionally heard in London, coming from a Romany word (*bar* or *baur(o)*) meaning a sovereign and, later, one pound.

half-arsed, half-assed *adj*
ill-considered, incomplete, ineffectual. An expression which appeared in British and American usage around the turn of the 20th century. The term may originate in the notion of something which has less than a whole solid base or, according to a more fanciful theory, derive from a jocular deformation of 'haphazard'. In modern British speech it is sometimes used as a more vulgar version of half-hearted (its more probable inspiration).

'I'd rather write nothing than something half-arsed. There are far too many half-arsed books in the world.'
(Novelist Dan Rhodes, interviewed in the *Guardian*, 9 April 2003)

hamburger *n British*
the vagina. A vulgarism in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz*

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comic in 1994. **Furburger** is a (probably earlier) synonym.

hammer *n*

1. a male who behaves excessively, a heavy drinker. In this sense the word has been used by US college students and some British adolescents since 2000.

2. a gun. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

3. *See* **put the hammer on (someone)**

hammered *adj British*

drunk. A fashionable word among mainly middle class young people since the 1980s.

Hampsteads *n pl British*

a short form of the cockney rhyming slang 'Hampstead Heath': *teeth*

hampton, Hampton Wick *n British*

the penis. Hampton Wick is a southwestern suburb of London, providing a rhyme for **prick**. In modern usage the short form of the phrase is usually preferred. Since the mid-1970s the term has been considered well established and inoffensive enough to be used in television comedies.

> *'Then there were these telephone calls from…groupies. Somehow they'd learned a hell of a lot of cockney slang. They'd phone up and say "Hi Jeff Beck, how's your 'Ampton Wick?" Ridiculous!'*
> (Jimmy Page, *Oz* magazine, April 1969)

Compare **ted**

ham shank *n British*

an act of male masturbation, rhyming slang for **wank**. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

hamstered *adj British*

intoxicated by drugs or drink. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

The few linguists who have studied slang have identified something which they call either 'overlexicalisation' or 'hypersynonymy'. This is when a social subgroup invents far more terms for something than seems strictly necessary. Examples would be the many nicknames that US gang members give to their weapons of choice (**gatz**, **cronz**, **chrome**, **iron**, etc. for a handgun) or the dozens of words applied by teenagers to outsiders

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or misfits. The fairly obvious explanation is that these expressions don't just describe something, but have a greater symbolic importance for the group in question: they help define its members' common identity and reinforce their fellow-feeling. Among UK students in further and higher education, by far the biggest category of recorded slang terms concerns drunkenness or the effects of drugs. This might suggest that getting **high** is their favourite communal activity, and there is plenty of evidence that it is, but what the mass of adjectives really proves is that this is a number one topic of conversation, a key rite of passage for all genders and most if not all ethnicities. **Hammered** (probably one of the most widespread recent designation: it occurs in the USA and Australasia, too), **wreckaged** and **battered** all reflect the common metaphorical link between inebriation and damage, destruction or punishment, as do **larruped** and **lashed**; **lathered**, **swilled** and **sloshed** use the notion of dribbling and spilling. Long-established **pissed** may be updated to **wizzed** or, more often, **wazzed**, or infantilised into **widdled**. In many cases the literal meaning is irrelevant or nonexistent, if the word has the right number of syllables and a family resemblance, either in appearance or sound, thus **hamstered**, **hoovered**, **wombled** or **wankered**, **lagged**, **langed**, **langered**, **mulled**, **munted** and **willied**. A widespread favourite, **mullered**, looks as if it is related to 'mulled (wine)', but a plausible derivation is from the heavy Muller guns once used by the German army against the British. A number of these terms can refer both to immediate effects ('drunk') or after-effects ('exhausted', 'drained', 'hungover'). A female university student of my acquaintance – a young woman whom an older generation might have described as well brought-up – announced one morning that the previous night she had been 'totally **cunted**', blithely using an otherwise taboo term (**twatted** is a milder version), here stripped of all its sexual connotations. More traditional-sounding expressions still prevail among students outside the South East, among them **bevvying**, or **(out) on the heavy-bevvy**, for drinking: getting **newkied** may be inspired by nuclear attack, or more probably by ingestion of Newcastle Brown Ale. In the USA **racked**, **hootered**, **faced** (a 'disguised' version of **shit-faced**), and **polluted** are heard on campus. In Britain and Australia **off one's face** is well established, while **locked** is Irish.

handbag[1] *n British*

a male escort, a 'walker'. Handbag refers to a 'decorative appendage' to a

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fashionable lady, often a homosexual male. The term was popular in high society and journalistic circles in the mid-1980s.

handbag[2] *vb British*

to frustrate, obstruct or attack. A jocular version of **sandbag** seen in the 1980s, often in journalistic references to Margaret Thatcher. The term evoked shrewish intransigence.

handbag situation, handbags at ten paces *n British*

a scene of provocation, a confrontation and/or feigned violence. These sarcastic phrases are typically used by football supporters to describe a scene in which players make a show of menacing or jostling each other. The reference is to a supposed brawl between middle-aged women.

> *'A handbag situation – when players square up and scuffle (supermarket style) but the ball is too far away for them to kick each other…'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 26 May 1994)

hand-job *n*

an act of manual sexual stimulation, usually masturbation of a male by a female. A common vulgarism in use since the mid-1960s.

handle *n*

a name, nickname, alias or title. The first sense of the word was that of title (an appendage to one's name) in the early 19th century.

hand shandy *n British*

an act of (male) masturbation. The term became widespread in the 1990s.

handsome *adj British*

excellent, impressive. An allpurpose term of approval used by cockneys and other Londoners, sometimes standing alone as an exclamation. The 'h' is usually dropped.

handy *adj British*

1. a catch-all London working-class term, invariably pronounced without the 'h' and signifying adept, devious, virile, brutal, etc., usually in a context of immorality or illegality

2. a term from teenage sexual slang, invariably applied to boys and defined by *Just Seventeen* magazine in August 1996 as 'a bit too tactile under a girl's T-shirt for her liking'

hang *vb American*

1. to consort with, frequent. This black street usage is a shortening of the

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colloquialism ‘hang out’ and was adopted by white adolescents from the 1990s.

He’s been hangin’ with the homeboys.
Those betties hang down at the mall.

2. to relax. This usage is probably a shortening of the phrase **hang loose**. Originating in black street slang, it was adopted by white adolescents from the 1990s.

I’m inclined to tell them all to go to hell and just hang for a while.

hang a louie *vb American*
to take a left turn. A teenage expression from the early 1970s.
hang a ralph *vb American*
to take a right turn. A teenage expression from the early 1970s.
hang a yooie/u-ie *vb British*
to make a U-turn when driving a car. A mock-racy expression from the 1980s.
hanging *adj British*
1. ugly, usually applied to females, in the words of one speaker, ‘most likely with an unattractive body and bad dress sense to boot.’ In this sense the word was recorded in South Wales in 2000.
2. tired, exhausted. From army and Officer Training Corps usage.
Compare **hooped**
This may be a shortening of the synonymous expression *hanging out of my hoop*, where ‘hoop’ signifies ‘anus’.
3. drunk
hang loose *vb American*
to stay relaxed, keep **cool**, **chill out**. A vogue term from the late 1950s and early 1960s when it characterised the nonchalant state of detachment aspired to by **beatniks**, jazz musicians, etc. The phrase (still heard occasionally) is often an exhortation to a friend on parting. It probably originates in the use of ‘loose’ to describe a free, unstructured style or mood (although some have interpreted it as referring to the male genitals in an unencumbered position).
hang one on *vb*
an alternative form of **tie one on**
hang one on someone *vb*
to hit, punch someone. An expression, used particularly by brawlers, which

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may also be expressed with the verbs ‘land’, ‘stick’ or ‘put’.

hang out *vb See* **let it all hang out**

hang-up *n*

a neurosis, obsession. From the image of being hung on a hook. This **beatnik** term was seized upon by the **hippies** to describe the concerns of the **straight** world. Unlike many contemporary terms, hang-up has not dated significantly and is still in use today.

He’s got a hang-up about young chicks in uniform.

hank *adj British*

extremely hungry. Recorded in London in 1994, the word is a shortening of the rhyming-slang phrase ‘Hank B. Marvin’, meaning *starvin(g)*, borrowing the name of the lead guitarist of the *Shadows* pop group.

‘Can you hurry up, we’re all bloody hank in here.’
(Recorded, builder, South East London, July 1994)

‘I’m absolutely hank. Could eat the arse of a slow running rat.’
(Singer Tony Mortimer quoted on Popbitch gossip website, 11 October 2012)

hankie-head *n*

an Arab. The term, which probably post-dates the more widespread synonyms **rag-head** and **towel-head**, was popularised by the comic writer P. J. O’Rourke in the 1980s.

happening *adj American*

exciting, stimulating and/or up-to-date. A fashionable term from the vocabulary of teenagers since the mid-1970s. It is influenced by the earlier black catchphrase greeting ‘what’s happening?’ and the **hippy** cliché, ‘it’s all happening’.

a really happening band

happy slapping *n British*

a transgressive fad of 2005 whereby a random victim is attacked and the attack photographed or videoed on a mobile phone. The coinage is probably influenced by the phrase ‘slap-happy’.

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'Let's happy slap that bloke there.'
'Ha! Aye!'
(*Viz* magazine, June/July 2005)

haps *adj British*
an abbreviation of happy

'We're really haps to be in the Smash Hits Pop-o-Saurus.'
(Pop group Fierce, speaking in 2000)

hard-arse, hardass *n*
a tough, unyielding and/or severe person, a martinet. This noun form postdates the adjectival form hard-arsed.
hardass *n American See* **hard-arse**
hardball *n See* **play hardball**
hardcore *adj*
1. thoroughly criminal, deviant or sexually debauched. This is a specific sense of the colloquial meaning of hardcore (committed or uncompromising, as applied, e.g., to political beliefs or pornography). In the 1970s in the USA the word took on a narrower connotation in the jargon of the street and underworld, coming to mean irredeemably criminal. It was often used in this sense to indicate admiration or awe.

the hardcore life
That guy's real hardcore.

2. excessive, outrageous, relentless. This vogue term in adolescent speech in the later 1990s was often used to indicate appreciation or admiration. It is based on the earlier uses of the word to characterise pornography and rock music and, according to its users (one of whom defined the usage as referring to 'somebody who stays up all night, is violent, or drinks everyone under the table or takes loads of drugs'), its antonym is **lightweight**.

a hardcore guy/scene
acting/playing hardcore

hard-off *n American*
an unstimulating, disappointing person, experience or sensation. The term, coined by analogy with **hard-on**, is used by members of both sexes.

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hard-on *n*

a. an erection. To 'have a hard-on' has been the most common way of expressing male sexual tumescence since the early 20th century. It derives from a slightly earlier adjectival form (to be 'hard-on') which follows a pattern of Victorian euphemism which includes 'fetch off' (to have sex or an orgasm), etc.

> *'Don't go home with your hard-on/It will only drive you insane.'*
> (Lyrics from "Don't go home with your hard-on", Leonard Cohen and Phil Spector, 1977)

b. a sudden strong desire or affection. This specialised sense is a piece of **macho** business jargon from the late 1970s. It suggests an aggressive and uncompromising wish to acquire or cement relations with, e.g., a business partner.

> *I think Ingrams is nursing a hard-on for United Mills.*

hard word, the *n*

a. a rejection or condemnation

> *'It was the one thing that would bring Christina [Onassis] and her father together again. It was only a matter of time before Christina gave me the hard word.'*
> (Joseph Bolker quoted in *Heiress*, by Nigel Dempster, 1989)

b. a difficult request or ultimatum, particularly a demand for money or sex

The phrase is normally part of longer expressions such as 'put the hard word on' or 'give someone the hard word'. The origin of the expression is obscure, but it is most prevalent in Australian use.

harf, hark *vb American*

to vomit. Echoic terms in use among students in 2003. **Hork** is a variant form.

haricot (bean) *n Australian*

a male homosexual. Rhyming slang on **queen**.

Harold Ramp, Harold *n British*

a rhyming-slang term for *tramp* or homeless person, popular since 2000. The proper name seems to be an invention for the purposes of the rhyme.

harolds *n pl Australian*

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trousers or underpants. The etymology of this jocular usage is unclear: it is thought to originate in rhyming slang based on a real or imaginary proper name such as 'Harold Taggs/Wraggs': **bags**.

harpic *adj British*

crazy, deranged. A pun which was popular for instance among schoolchildren in the 1960s. The person so described was 'clean round the bend', from the slogan of the Harpic toilet cleaning preparation which claimed in a TV advertisement to 'clean round the hidden bend'. The word was used on *Whacko!*, a parody of public-school life starring the late Jimmy Edwards.

harry *n British*

heroin. An addicts' term from the 1960s, personifying the drug in the same way as **charlie** for cocaine.

harry- *prefix British*

a prefix used in public-school, university and armed-services' slang, almost always by males, to add jocular familiarity to a standard term. It is often used in conjunction with the **-er(s)** word ending. The **-er(s)** form is probably earlier; 'harry-' seems to have originated in armed-forces speech pre-World War II.

Fiona's harry-preggers again.

harry-starkers *adj British*

naked. An upper-class or armed-services jocularity.

harsh *adj*

1. *American* unpleasant, inferior. An allpurpose negative, a vogue term among Californian adolescents in the mid-1990s and fashionable in UK usage in the 2000s (satirised by the TV comedians Mitchell and Webb) principally in the sense of unfair or cruel.

2. good, impressive. In this reversed or ironic sense, recorded among British **mods** of the 1960s and US high-school and college students of the 1990s, the word is one of a large set of near-synonyms including **savage**, **brutal**, **tough**, etc., which have been adopted into adolescent codes.

Hasselhoff *n*

an otherwise inexplicable injury, or a bizarre explanation for such an injury, or a patient who gives doctors in accident and emergency such an explanation. The medical slang was coined after former *Baywatch* actor David Hasselhoff claimed in 2006 that he had hit his head on a chandelier while shaving. (The broken glass severed four tendons as well as an artery in his right arm).

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hassle *vb, n*
(to subject someone to) bother, harassment, intrusive complications. This term had existed in American English since the 19th century; in the 1960s it formed part of the **hip** and counterculture jargon which became established throughout the anglophone community. In origin it is either a blend of 'harass' or 'haggle' and 'tussle' or 'wrestle', an anglicisation of the synonymous French verb *harceler* or, more convincingly, a version of **hustle**. In Britain hassle replaced hustle as a vogue term among **beatniks** and **mods** in about 1967.

hat *n American*
a condom. **Jim(my)-hat** is an alternative form.

hatch *vb British*
to drink, drain one's glass. A matter-of-fact beer-drinkers' term, derived from the exclamation 'down the hatch!'.

> *'I think we'd better hatch these [beers] and get going.'*
> (Recorded, wedding guest, Bristol, 1988)

hate on (someone) *vb American*
to be jealous of (someone). An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

hater *n American*
a jealous or envious person. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000, and especially online.

> *'F the haters: why the pop frenzy of Baz's Great Gatsby makes it the most modern film around.'*
> (*Dazed Digital* Newsletter, 16 May 2013)

hatstand *adj British* crazy, eccentric, deranged. The nonsense term was invented by the comic *Viz* for the character Roger Irrelevant and was adopted into student slang in the late 1990s.

> *He's completely hatstand and always has been.*

haul ass *vb*
to get moving, go into action. An Americanism, usually in the form of a command or exhortation, which has been heard in British and Australian speech since the 1980s.

haul off *vb American*

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to get ready to strike someone or to launch an attack. The term may be used literally (of leaning back before aiming a blow) or figuratively.

have a cow *vb American*

to throw a tantrum, become extremely agitated. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The analogy is probably with the colloquial 'having kittens'.

have a lend (of someone) *vb Australian*

to deceive, bamboozle, lie about. The phrase is related to older locutions such as 'get a lend of/have a loan of' which refer to a dishonest individual taking advantage of another by borrowing from them.

> *'You better be sure he's having a lend of you.'*
> (Recorded, Melbourne bus driver to adolescent passenger, 1995)

have a mare *vb British*

to become angry, infuriated. The mare in question may be a shortening of nightmare, or the phrase is possibly a version of the American **have a cow**, evoking the pain of giving birth to something enormous. The expression was in use among London teenagers in 2000.

have it away, have it off *vb*

to have sex. These phrases, which have been commonly used in Britain and Australia since the 1940s, seem to derive from an earlier sense of the same terms meaning to succeed in stealing or succeed in accomplishing (something illicit). There is also significant similarity with 19th-century sexual euphemisms such as 'fetch off'. Both expressions are used by all social classes.

> *'He later told me he'd had it off with a photographer the previous night and so wasn't much concerned with having it away himself.'*
> (Joe Orton's Diary, 14 May 1967)

have it (away) on one's toes *vb British* to escape, run away. A phrase from the repertoire of criminals, prisoners and the police since the early 1950s. It was still current among these and working-class Londoners in the late 1980s.

have (someone) over *vb British*

a. to trick, dupe, deceive. A working-class euphemism related to the colloquialism 'get one over on (someone)'.

> *'Similar themes run through stories about social workers who are reckoned to be easily "had over" by "villains" and even by juvenile offenders.'*

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(*Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

'I was a young geezer and I was trying to have the police over.'
(Vincent Hickey, released prisoner speaking on *Panorama*, 24 February 1997)

b. to seduce. A specialised sense of the preceding usage, invariably referring to a male 'taking advantage of' a female.

have the bomb *vb Australian*
to be exhausted. The phrase may be related to the use of **bombed**, meaning incapacitated by drink or drugs.

have the decorators in, have the painters in *vb*
to menstruate. A women's euphemism; both phrases are heard in Britain and Australia, the second version in the USA.

have the hots (for someone) *vb*
to nurse a sexual desire for someone, to lust after. The phrase is a variation of other, now obsolescent phrases (to 'be hot for', to 'have the hot ass', etc.) in which hot equates with sexually excited. First heard in the USA in the 1960s, the term quickly spread to other English-speaking countries.

having it large, having it *n See* **'avin' it large**

Hawaii *n British*
a £50 note or the sum of fifty pounds. A raffish expression inspired by *Hawaii-Five O*, the title of an American TV crime series of the 1970s.

I got him to do it, but it cost me a Hawaii.

hawk one's fork, hawk the fork *vb Australian*
to sell one's body, engage in prostitution. A colourful vulgarism playing on the medieval sense of fork as the join of the legs. In archaic British slang 'hawk one's mutton' and 'hawk one's meat' were terms with the same meaning.

hay *n*
a. a homosexual person
b. a heterosexual with **gay** mannerisms or appearance.
Compare **metrosexual**

hazing *n American*
teasing or humiliation, especially as part of a student initiation rite. An American version of the British 'ragging', but often with less light-hearted overtones. The word originated in naval use where it meant to oppress or

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harass. It probably has no etymological connection with other senses of haze, deriving instead from the archaic French *haser*, meaning to irritate.

head *n*

1. an aficionado of the drug-using counter-culture, a drug-user. A word used by **hippies** to refer to themselves. The term originally simply meant a person or individual in the slang of black jazz musicians and, later, white **hipsters**.

> *'Those were the days of heads and freaks. And if getting high was where it was at, then Vietnam was the ultimate trip.'*
> (Michael Herr, *Observer*, 15 January 1989)

2. a toilet. This is the singular form of **the heads**, the earlier designation for shipboard latrines.

3. oral sex, particularly fellatio. The word in this sense is usually encountered in the phrase **give head**.

headbanger *n*

a. a devotee of heavy metal rock music who expresses excitement by frenzied shaking and even literal banging of the head in time to the music. The practice and term originated in the early 1970s.

b. a person who behaves in a relentlessly frenzied or dangerous way. This usage, deriving from the first sense of the term, usually expresses a certain shocked admiration.

c. a madman, psychotic, **headcase**

headbanging *adj*

a. shaking or banging one's head in response to rock music

b. behaving in a wild, unrestrained, relentless or excessive manner. The second, generalised sense is an extension of the first and was coined to describe the behaviour of (mainly male) rock-music fans in the early 1970s.

headcase *n*

an unhinged or deranged person. The word, originally an Americanism of the early 1970s, is typically used by teenagers to indicate awe or dismissive contempt; it rarely refers to the genuinely insane.

headdesk *n*, *exclamation*

an expression of despair or frustration in which the banging of one's head on a work surface is carried out, mimed or referred to online.

Compare **facepalm**

header *n Irish*

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an unhinged, deranged or unstable person. A version of the earlier **headcase**, recorded in 2004.

head honcho *n*

1. the top person in a hierarchy, the most important boss

2. *See* **honcho**

> *I can't be bothered dealing with assistants. Who's the head honcho around here?*

headlamps, headlights *n pl*

female breasts. These are jocular male terms from the earlier 20th century when large, raised car headlamps were the norm. The first version is British, the second American and Australian. **Bumpers** and **hooters** are other slang terms for the breasts using automotive analogies.

heads[1], **the heads** *n pl*

a toilet, latrine. This plural form is now rather dated, except in armed-services' usage. It originated in naval terminology where it referred to the for'ard location of the privies on a ship. **(The) head** is more common.

heads[2] *n pl British*

people. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

> *bare heads in da street*

headshrinker, headshrink *n*

a psychiatrist, psychoanalyst. A jocular term of the 1950s originating in the USA and reflecting the mild contempt, tinged with fear, felt towards the practitioners of these professions. Since the late 1960s both terms have normally been shortened to **shrink.**

heat, the heat *n*

1. *American* the police. A black street form of the early 1960s (using the image of heat as pressure, oppression, something stifling) which was adopted by **hippies**. 'The heat's on the street!' was a warning among black communities and white activists alike.

> *'Her man got took away by the heat/we're lost and incomplete.'*
> (*Endgame*, song by Doll by Doll, 1979)

2. *British* a firearm or firearms. The term has been used by gang members and

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chavs.

I got heat in my place.

heater *n American*
a handgun. A pre-World War II term which was appropriated by writers of crime fiction.
heavage *n British*
a. defined by one male journalist in the *Sun* in 2007 as 'breasts so big they need a special bra for support'
b. 'male cleavage'. The sight of an open-necked or low-cut shirt, typically revealing chest-hair.
heave *vb*
to retch or vomit. A literal, rather than metaphorical usage.
heave-ho, the old heave-ho, heave-o *n*
a rejection or dismissal. A worldwide English expression, typically referring to being jilted by a lover or being fired from one's job. It originates in the shouts of exhortation made by men engaging in physical exertion. It was a sailors' call in the 17th century.

'It was evens…four men had broken her heart and she had given another four the old heave-ho.'
(*A Touch of Spice*, British TV comedy, 1989)

heaves, the heaves *n*
an attack of retching or vomiting. A literal description of these spasms, although the expression is, by its context, considered slang.
heaving *adj*
1. *British* stinking. The term, in use in working-class speech in the north of England and Scotland, possibly evokes the notion of something so rotten as to be infested with maggots and literally pulsating, or else evokes the heaving (i.e. retching) of the person sensing the odour. Slightly less overwhelming experiences are evoked by **minging** and **howling**.

I couldn't stay in the flat more than five minutes – it was fuckin' heavin' in there…

2. *British, Irish* very crowded with people *It was heaving in there last night.*

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heavy[1] *n*

a thug, **minder**, someone employed for their intimidating physical presence rather than their intellectual qualities. Originally an Americanism, the term has spread to world English via crime fiction and films. In current British colloquial speech it is sometimes used in the phrase ‘come the heavy’, meaning to act in a threatening manner.

heavy[2] *vb*

to intimidate, threaten or pressurise (someone). The verb forms (expressed as ‘to heavy someone’, ‘to heavy someone into (doing) something’ or to ‘come the heavy’) postdate the adjective and noun forms.

heavy[3] *adj*

1. violent, oppressive, intimidating, powerful

2a. (of a situation) emotionally charged

2b. (of a person) difficult to cope with, having a powerful personality

These senses of the word, which were slang terms of the 1960s, have become common colloquialisms.

3. *British* **cool**, interesting

hebe, heeb, heebie *n*

a Jew. Based on the word Hebrew, these words originated in the USA. They have been heard in Britain and Australia since the early 1970s, sometimes jocularly lengthened to ‘heebie-jeebies’. Hebe is less offensive than **yid**, **kike**, etc., but discriminatory nonetheless.

hectic *adj British*

excellent, impressive. The usage, probably originating in American speech, has been popular in youth slang across the anglo-sphere since around 2003. When used in texting or online it can be spelled **hektik** or **hktic** or **hktk**.

hedger *n British*

a rural vagrant. The term, from the lexicon of the homeless, travellers, etc., denotes a **crustie** who prefers to live rough in the countryside. It was first recorded in the early 1990s, although phrases containing ‘hedge’ – like ‘ditch’ for a scene of sordid or dishonest behaviour – were common from the 16th century.

heel *n American*

someone who behaves in an unworthy or base way. This use of the word appeared at the turn of the 20th century.

heesh *n American*

an altered pronunciation and spelling of **hash** (hashish). The term was used on

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the street in the 1960s and 1970s, since when it has been adopted by schoolchildren and **preppies** in imitation of more louche speakers.

heifer *n*

a. a young woman. A usage which is mainly restricted to the slang of the USA and Australia. In Britain the word was common in the 19th century, but has been archaic since before World War I.

b. an unattractive, clumsy or unsophisticated young woman. By 2013 the term was often being spelt 'heffer', now derived by users from the childish 'hefferlump', meaning elephant or heavy, clumsy individual.

I feel like such a heifer.

height *adj American*

excellent, first-rate. A term of approbation from the **hip hop** youth culture of the 1980s, coined by black teenagers (as a shortening of 'height of fashion') in the USA and spread with the music and dance trend to Britain where it enjoyed a brief vogue.

'Don't reach for a tape measure the next time someone refers to your bullet-proof safari jacket as "height". They just mean it's cool.'
(Charles Maclean on New York terminology, *Evening Standard*, 22 January 1987)

heimie *n*

an alternative spelling of **hymie**

heinie *n American*

the backside, buttocks. A coy diminutive of hind(quarters) or behind, although spelt as if it were Yiddish. The term is innocuous enough to be used by mothers and children.

'He hit me daddy – and then he kicked me in the heinie.'
(*Date with an Angel*, US film, 1987)

heist *vb, n*

(to commit) a robbery or hold-up. The word, redolent of American gangsterdom, dates from the first two decades of the 20th century. It is probably a variant form of **hoist** which, like 'lift', is a 200-year-old euphemism for steal, influenced by German and Yiddish speakers who would know the verb as *heisst*. Heist in its current usage usually suggests a carefully

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staged major robbery or criminal operation.

helicopter *n American*

a temporary visitor. In middle-class adult slang of the 1990s the word would be applied to a neighbour who drops in just to eat and then disappears or, as in the phrase 'helicopter-parents', by school staff referring to parents who stay only long enough for a brief consultation or complaint. In 2006 'helicopter parent' was in vogue with the slightly different sense of one who hovers constantly, prompting offspring and scrutinising teachers.

helicopters, the *n British*

a bout of dizziness.

See also **whirling pits, the**

helioproctosis *n British*

arrogance, overweening self-assurance. In medical slang the supposed condition in which 'the sun shines out of someone's **arse**'. Also known as **proctoheliosis**, from the Greek *helios* – Sun and *procto* – rectal.

hella, hellov *prefix American*

very. A variant form of 'helluva' and 'hellish', influenced by the fashionable prefix **mega**. The first popular use of the device was in the combination 'hellacool', heard among American teenagers in 1987 and 1988. By 2000 the variant form hellov was also in use.

hellacious *adj American*

a. appalling, awful, horrifying. A hyperbolic term mainly used and presumably coined by educated speakers, this is an invented elaboration of 'hellish'.

> *'Well, we made it but we had a truly hellacious flight.'*
> (US visitor to the UK, June 2005)

b. impressive, excellent. The term, like **bad, wicked,** etc. has since the early 1980s been used by the young to indicate approval.

> *Hey, they're a hellacious band.*

hench *adj British*

muscular, well-built. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers. It may derive from henchman (itself from the Old English *hengestman*, a groom, where *hengest* meant 'stallion').

See also **blench**

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heng *vb British*
to stink. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

hep *adj*
aware, in touch with the latest (cultural) trends. An Americanism from the jargon of jazz musicians in the early part of the 20th century, hep was adopted by the white intellectuals of the **beat** generation in the mid-1950s and slightly later by teenagers. The word metamorphosed into **hip** (although the two terms co-existed in the early 1960s), which itself prompted the coinage of **hippy**. The precise dates and derivation of hep are somewhat obscure, although it almost certainly originates in a shout of exhortation or encouragement: either the noise used by riders, ploughmen, etc. to horses, or (perhaps more likely, given the importance of marching bands in the early history of jazz) that used by parade leaders, drill sergeants, etc. to keep time. To 'get hep' or 'be hep' signifies to be working in harmony or in step.

hepcat *n*
an aficionado of **jive**, jazz and other aspects of progressive popular culture of the 1940s and 1950s. Originally a black term combining **hep** (fashionably aware) and **cat** (a man), it was adopted by white bohemians, intellectuals and proto-**beatniks** and used until replaced by such terms as **hipster** in the 1960s. British jazz fans also picked up the expression and used it self-consciously or humorously until the mid-1960s.

herb *n*
1. marihuana, herbal cannabis. This is probably the most common name for the drug in Caribbean use (usually pronounced **'erb**). The word has been given especial prominence since the early 1970s by reference to it (in popular songs and elsewhere) by Jamaican Rastafarians, for whom it is sacramental.
2. *British* a street urchin. A rare shortening of **Herbert**, typically pronounced **'erb**.
3. *American* a dupe. This term, heard in the 1990s in street argot, is probably taken from the proper name supposedly denoting a quintessential 'sucker'.
(H)erbert is the British equivalent.

herbal, herbals *n*
marihuana. The term is a predictable borrowing of one component of the official designation 'herbal cannabis' for the leaves and flowers of the plant sold and consumed loose, as opposed to compacted into hashish. It had partly supplanted the form **(h)erb** by the later 1990s.

'Didn't any of them enjoy a lug on the herbals?'

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(*Q* magazine, March 1997)

Herbert *n British See* **'erbert**

her indoors *n British*

one's wife, female partner or boss. A London working-class circumlocution which was popularised by its use in the TV series *Minder* (broadcast between 1979 and 1988). The expression has established itself as a facetious or ironic reference to an unseen (and by implication oppressive) female presence.

'All right I'll stop off for a quick drink, but for God's sake don't tell her indoors.'
(Recorded, teacher, London, 1988)

Hershey highway *n American*

the anus. The expression, usually heard in connection with homosexual behaviour, uses the brand name of chocolate bars like its British equivalent, **Bourneville boulevard**.

het *n, adj British*

(a person who is) heterosexual

They wouldn't understand, they're all hets.
It's a strictly het affair.

hey diddle diddle *n*

an act of urination, a **piddle**. A piece of rhyming slang in use in London and Australia. (**Jimmy Riddle** is a more common alternative.) The words are from the first line of a well-known nursery rhyme.

hickey *n American*

a. a love bite

'I like your date, Sam. Be careful she doesn't lose a baby tooth when she's giving you a hickey.'
(*Cheers*, US TV comedy series, 1986)

b. a spot or other skin blemish

Hicksville *n American*

a backward provincial place. A racier version of 'hick town', based on 'hick' meaning rustic or unsophisticated. (Hick was originally a diminutive of Richard, influenced by 'hickory'.)

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H.I.D. *n British*
an abbreviated form of **her indoors** used by City financial traders during the 1990s

hide the sausage/salami/weenie *vb*
to have sexual intercourse. Usually preceded by 'play', these phrases are adult imitations of baby talk, used facetiously since the late 1960s. The first version is British and Australian, the second and third American.

hidren *n Caribbean*
a good friend. The term is an alteration of, or synonym for, **bredren**. **Idren** is an alternative form.

high *adj*
intoxicated by alcohol or drugs, euphoric. The expression 'high as a kite' preceded the shorter usage which became widespread in the late 1960s.

high on life
I feel like getting high.

high five (someone) *vb American*
to slap raised palms and fingers together as a ritual greeting. The custom and the expression appeared in the black community in the 1970s and was subsequently adopted by sportspeople and adolescents in general.

high-hat *vb American*
to behave condescendingly or 'high-hand-edly' (towards someone). A fairly rare but long-established expression. The silent-film star Clara Bow claimed that more sedate members of the Hollywood community high-hatted her.

high muckamuck *n American See* **muckamuck**

hike *vb, n*
(to make) a departure or journey

Take a hike.
It's time to hike.

hill-billy *adj British*
chilly. An item of rhyming slang that probably originated in Glasgow rather than London.

It's a bit hill-billy in here.

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hilljack *n American*
a redneck, hillbilly, person from the 'deep south' of the USA. The term was in use on campuses in 2002.

himbo *n*
a male **bimbo**. An item of journalese that was adopted into general speech in the 1990s. **Bimboy** is a synonym.

Hinglish

The most visible – or rather, audible – example of something trumpeted as a new dialect and dubbed Hinglish (from Hindi or Indian English), the jocular phrases 'Kiss my chuddies!' or 'Eat my chuddies!', where **chuddies** denotes underpants, have been celebrated by journalists and lexicographers. As Anushka Asthana announced in the *Observer* in 2004, under the headline 'Welcome to the Queen's Hinglish', 'Asian "yoof-speak" is spicing up English, with Hindi words such as *gora* and slang such as **innit** entering the dictionary and experts predicting an explosive impact of the language used by second-generation immigrants.' Limited hybrid forms of English have grown up wherever it 'interfaces' with speakers of other languages: Franglais is still the best known, but Spanglish, spoken on the Costa Brava in particular, and Chinglish, heard in China and among students in the UK, are other examples. And let's not overlook the claims of Honklish and Singlish too. 'Lah! All those dynamic Chuppies (Chinese-speaking upwardly-mobile people) can't be wrong!' (the reference is to Hong Kong and Singapore varieties, from a posting on the BBC website in 2009). 'Ponglish', essentially a smattering of English words mingled with Polish, is fashionable both for Polish workers in the UK and returnees in some circles in Poland. So-called Hinglish is nothing new, as South Asians, familiar with if not completely fluent in English for historical reasons, and often operating with several 'native' dialects, have been 'code-switching' – the linguists' term for mixing languages – for centuries. As Kiran Chauhan from Leicester wrote in the same online discussion, 'We have always used a mix of English, Gujarati and Swahili in our everyday language: it is so embedded that we do not realise it… It's great listening to people in Kenya and those here as well those from India. We just mix more as we expand use of the internet as well.'

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Hinglish is a blanket term for a vocabulary that actually incorporates Panjabi, Urdu and Bengali elements. As a recent linguistic phenomenon it is closely associated with so-called **MLE**, the youth 'dialect' observed by some researchers, which is transforming the accent and intonation of youth in London and elsewhere. The vast majority of youth slang, however, still originates in Afro-Caribbean speech, as speakers of those varieties enjoy maximum street credibility – in inverse proportion to their mainstream social standing. As young Asians become **cooler** in the eyes of peers, so their slang is likely to have greater impact, a trend highlighted by Gautam Malkani's 2007 novel *Londonstani*. The TV comedy series *Goodness Gracious Me* and *The Kumars at No. 42* have simultaneously brought Asian speech patterns to a cross-section audience. Borrowing from Hindi, etc. into English has been taking place since first contact with the subcontinent: examples are thug, verandah, bungalow, bangle and shampoo, and, of course the recycled term of approval beloved of Mockney Jamie Oliver, and used by teenagers since the late 1990s, **pukka**. *Chuddi* itself is Hindi slang and probably comes from *churidar*, denoting traditional tight-fitting trousers.

As well as chuddies, which persists, sometimes in the admonition, 'Don't get your chuddies in a twist', and can also now mean buttocks, current youth slang has the unrelated noun **chuddy**, which in the UK denotes chewing gum (as do **chuttie** and **chuffie**), and in the USA a close friend (blending chum and **buddy**). As an adjective the same word means unattractive, ugly or badly designed; **the chuddy**, on the other hand, is a term of appreciation meaning superb, first class.

hinky, hincky *adj American*

1. inspiring doubt or suspicion; of uncertain loyalty, origin, etc. This term of unknown derivation is roughly equivalent to the British **dodgy**

2. cute and/or neat

hip *adj*

a. in touch with current trends, up-to-date, culturally aware. This word co-existed with, and then supplanted, **hep** in the 1960s in the argot of musicians, **beatniks** and other bohemians. It implied identification with an ideal of **cool** behaviour characterised by a nonchalant, enlightened detachment and a rejection of 'bourgeois' values.

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'Now, the truly hip stay at home with the baby and open a bottle of wine with a couple of friends; if they do go out, they dress down in T-shirts, jeans and sneakers.'
(*Sunday Times*, 9 July 1989)

b. aware, 'in the know'. Hip, now divested of its counterculture overtones, is used in popular speech to denote an unspoken understanding of a certain state of affairs.

There's no need to give me all this bullshit, man. I'm hip to what's going down.

hip hop *n American*
an influential musical style originating in US black and Hispanic inner city street and club culture along with its associated fashions and attitudes

The movement began in the South Bronx in the 1970s and incorporated graffiti, breakdancing, scratching and Dj-ing, the wearing of emblematic clothing and accessories, and **rapping**. US lexicographer Tom Dalzell has noted that the exact origin of the term is unclear; 'Disco Fever club DJ Lovebug Starski, Afrika Bambaataa of the Universal Zulu Nation, Club 371's DJ Hollywood, and Keith "Cowboy" Wiggins of Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five are all said to have coined the term… but proof is scant. The earliest recorded usage found to date is from the 1979 song *Rapper's Delight*…' Hip hop has generated (or rather perhaps 'appropriated' or embraced, as terms are taken from the street and, without much embellishment, disseminated to a wider audience) an enormous slang lexicon, ranging from restricted technical terms such as **throw-up** (a graffiti artwork), to key items in youth culture parlance such as re-spellings like **phat** and **shizzle** and words such as **bling**, **hoodie**, **nigga**, **ho**, and **rap** itself. In rap music especially and in hip hop culture the word has more prominence than is usual in rock, dance or pop styles and ownership of slang is an essential component in the symbolic repertoire of self-expression that also incorporates hairstyles, clothing, flaunting of accessories and consumer luxuries, and even stance and gait.

hippie *n American*

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a term of address or endearment, usually for a male

hippy, hippie *n*

a proponent and member of the 'alternative society' or counterculture movement which opposed orthodox bourgeois values during the late 1960s. The hippy movement was a much more widely based successor to the **hipster** and **beatnik** tendency, reaching public notice in California in 1966. By the summer of 1967 (known as the 'Summer of Love') manifestations of hippiedom had spread to Britain. True hippies never referred to themselves as such, but rather as **freaks** or **heads**; the term was originally a slightly condescending nickname (based on **hip** or hipster) bestowed by older musicians and other bohemians.

> *'In punk's style degradation, there is still no worse insult than "hippie".'*
> (*Observer*, 24 May 1977)

hipster *n*

a. a culturally aware person, a **cool** bohemian. Predecessors to the **hippies** of the late 1960s, hipsters were the aficionados of jazz, Eastern philosophy, modernist art-forms, etc., who themselves succeeded the **hepcats** of the 1940s and 1950s. Hipster and **beatnik** are, in a historical perspective, almost identical, although the word hipster, unlike beatnik, was used by those in question to describe themselves. For the etymology of the word, see **hep**.

b. *American* a member of a loosely defined, highly self-conscious subculture who favours, e.g., retro fashions and obscure musical styles. This new incarnation of the hipster, typically a young adult male and portrayed wearing heavy-framed glasses, is often derided as pretentious, tiresomely ironic and/or **neeky**.

> *'Hipster-hate blogs are multiplying online. But who are these much-maligned trendies – and why do people find them so irritating? Perhaps we should learn to love our skinny-jeaned friends instead.'*
> (Alex Rayner writing in the *Guardian*, 14 October 2010)

hissie-fit, hissie *n*

a bout of hysterical anger, agitation, despair, etc. The term is used particularly by women and **gay** males and is obviously derived from the standard term hysterical. **Fanny-fit** is a similar phrase recorded in British speech from the 1990s.

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'Julian's having a hissie-fit.'
(*Concierge*, US film, 1993)

hit[1] *n*
1a. a puff on a cigarette or pipe containing marihuana or another illicit drug

Give me a hit on that joint.

'*It opens my head, opens my membranes. If you get a good hit, maybe you go comatose for ten minutes.'*
(Crack user, *Guardian*, 5 September 1989)

1b. a single dose of a drug, particularly LSD
Both uses date from the late 1960s and are still current.
2. a killing, assassination. An underworld euphemism from the USA since the early 1970s, used or understood all over the English-speaking world. The term invariably refers to a professional murder.
hit[2] *vb*
1. to assassinate or murder. The verb probably postdates the noun form.
2. *American* to serve a drink to. Usually in a form such as 'hit me again with one of those'.
3. to solicit money from, borrow from. A more robust version of the colloquial 'touch'. A racier and more recent American version is 'hit someone up (for)'.

He hit me for $20.

hit it *vb*
to have sex. In this sense, the term was used among aficionados of London dance-floor culture in the 1990s. It is probably based on the notion of 'scoring a hit' or of 'hitting it off'.

'When they all got together afterwards, I'm sure Max thought he was going to hit it with Lisa.'
(Recorded, club habitué, London, April 1996)

hit-man *n*
a professional killer, a paid assassin. This euphemistic term from the jargon of the American underworld and law enforcers had spread to other English-

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speaking areas by about 1972.

hit on *vb American*

a. to 'chat up', attempt to seduce, accost sexually or romantically

b. to aggress, bully or criticise

c. to importune or beg for money

All senses of the term became popular in the 1980s, especially among teenagers. The unorthodox verb form probably originates from an immigrants' error, or a deliberate elaboration by black speakers.

hit the bricks *vb American*

a more fashionable version of the colloquial 'hit the road' and later 'hit the street' (to get going or appear in public). Originally the phrase specifically referred to released prisoners.

hit the hay/sack *vb*

to go to bed, lie down to sleep. Both expressions have been widespread in English since the turn of the 20th century and probably originated in tramps' jargon.

hit the toe *vb Australian*

to depart, leave. Although the coinage seems transparent, Partridge records it as rhyming slang for *go* and attributes it to the **surfie** subculture.

hit up *vb*

1. to inject oneself with an illicit drug, particularly heroin. An American addicts' expression of the 1960s, since adopted elsewhere. It may be used intransitively as in 'she's hitting up', or transitively as in 'hit up some smack'.

2. hit (someone) up a racier version of **hit** in the sense of borrow (money) from

hizzle *n American*

a home, residence. A vogue term in **rap** and **hip hop** parlance since 2000, using the **-izzle** suffix.

HML *phrase*

an expression of despair, often used self-pityingly when overwhelmed, harassed. The initials, usually written but occasionally verbalised, stand for '(I) hate my life'.

ho *n*

a. a female prostitute, promiscuous and/or immoral woman

b. a female

The southern US and Afro-Caribbean pronunciation of **whore** became one of the best-known items of hip hop and **rappers'** slang, moving, like many

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pejorative terms in transgressive subcultures, to take on first ironic, then straightforwardly neutral or appreciative connotations before crossing over into the generalised slang of adolescents in all English-speaking areas.

hobo *n American*

a tramp or vagrant. The word is now a common colloquialism and no longer considered to be slang by most speakers. Authorities disagree on the origin of the term; it may be from a greeting ('Ho! Boy' or 'Ho Bro!') or refer to 'hoe-boys' (agricultural migrant workers).

hock *vb*

to pawn. The word comes from the Dutch *hok*, the literal meaning of which is 'hook'. In 19th-century Dutch slang, *hok* meant both debt and the clutches of creditors or the law, whence the English term.

hockey, hockie *n*

a. an act of (hawking and spitting)

b. a gob of spit

c. a piece of any disgusting substance, such as excrement. The term is imitative either of clearing the throat and spitting or of a choking reaction to a disgusting sight.

d. *American* nonsense, rubbish. A generalisation of the previous senses.

hockshop *n*

a pawnshop, pawnbroker's. An expression (from **hock**) used all over the English-speaking world.

hog *n*

1. a motorcycle. A word popular with American Hell's Angels of the late 1950s and 1960s and their British and Australian imitators. The word originally referred specifically and affectionately to Harley Davidsons, the Hell's Angels' preferred machines. (Hog is the standard American term for pig.)

2. *American* an angry or unpleasant woman. An Americanism which, unlike the similar **pig** or **dog**, has not been adopted in other English-speaking areas.

3. PCP, **angel dust**. This disorienting narcotic, phencyclidine, is an animal tranquilliser used on pigs, among other species.

hogans *n pl American*

female breasts. The word is probably an ignorant or facetious alteration of **ogens**.

'Look at them hogans!'

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(*Herman's Head*, US TV comedy, 1993)

hog-tied *adj American*
incapacitated, rendered helpless. Hogs (the standard American term for pigs) were hobbled by having all four legs bound.

hog-whimpering *adj British*
a. abject, bestial, helpless
b. abjectly or bestially drunk

Old Ollie was absolutely hog-whimpering last night.

A colourful term popular among **Sloane Rangers** in Britain from the mid-1970s. The word is probably an original public-school or army coinage, but may echo the many now obsolete slang terms containing the word 'hog' that invoke wallowing, snorting and other excessive behaviour: expressions such as **hog-wild**, 'hog-rubber' (a peasant), 'hog-fat' (a slovenly person), etc.

hog-wild *adj*, *adv*
uncontrolled, unrestrained in behaviour. A folksy Americanism from the turn of the 20th century which is normally heard in the form of 'go hog-wild' or 'run hog-wild'. (Hog is the standard American term for pig.) The term was immortalised as the title of a Laurel and Hardy short film in 1930.

ho-hum *n*, *adj*, *vb*
(something) dull, tedious, of mediocre quality or little interest. When used by Americans this expression usually denotes boredom, by British speakers it may rather suggest uncertainty. In American English the adjective occasionally doubles as a noun or, more rarely, a verb (meaning to be bored by or to declare something boring).

a big ho-hum
They ho-hummed the lecture course.

hoick *vb British*
to spit or to clear the throat and spit. The word is a more echoic version of the standard English 'hawk'.

He hoicked over the fence into the garden.

hoist *vb*
1. to steal, particularly by shoplifting or picking a pocket. The term is around

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200 years old in underworld jargon, and was still in use in 2004.

He managed to hoist a couple of watches.

2. *American* to raise and down a drink, usually beer. A masculine term with overtones of heroic or hearty drinking sessions. (The word may occasionally refer to eating, as in 'hoist some oysters'.)

What say we go hoist a few?

hoisty *adj British*
stolen, illicit, **bent** or **hot**. The term may have originated in TV scripts (based on the authentic slang senses of hoist and by analogy with **hooky**), rather than in underworld usage. It was featured in the Simpson and Galton comedy *Over the Rainbow*, 1993.

hoity-toity *adj*
affectedly arrogant, condescendingly superior. A 19th-century term which derives from the earlier 'highty-tighty' (meaning 'high and mighty') and is influenced by haughty.

hokey *adj American* phoney, counterfeit, of dubious quality, third-rate. A back-formation from 'hokum'.

holding *adj American*
in possession of illicit drugs. A legalistic, officialese term, also adopted by drug-abusers.

When they found him he was holding but they had to let him go on a technicality.

hold it down *vb*
1. *British* to act in a commendably restrained manner, to 'stay **cool**'. The phrase occurs in the language of teenage gangs and was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.
2. to shut up, keep silent. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

hole *n*
1a. the anus or vagina. The word is barely a euphemism but a simple description of an orifice, in common use at least since Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (begun sometime in the later 1380s).

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'Dark was the night as pitch or as coal and at the window out she [Alison] put her hole.'
("The Miller's Tale", *Canterbury Tales*, Geoffrey Chaucer)

1b. the mouth. In this sense the word is often used by schoolchildren, especially in the phrase 'shut your hole!'.

2a. an unpleasant place. **Rat-hole** is a more vivid modern embellishment.

2b. a one-person cell, a place of solitary confinement

3. an abbreviation of **asshole** (in the figurative sense of a foolish/obnoxious individual). This term, originating in North American usage, was adopted by British adolescents in the later 1990s.

hollage *n, adj British*
(something) hilarious

Posher teens have their own version of 'yoof-speak', their own mix of would-be street slang, babytalk and invented expressions, typically in the form of girly yells of approval (by both sexes) and squeals of delight (ditto). When the denizens of the middle-class playground are trading witticisms a favourite trick is to insert touches of French – the odd real word ('quelle disaster', 'beaucoup trouble') and Franglais pronunciations. **Rummage** (sex), and **bummage** (enthusiasm) have been frenchified, but current favourite is **hollage**, meaning huge amusement or hugely amusing, pronounced to rhyme with English college or like French *collage*, or, some young purists insist, as three-syllable 'holl-a-age'. It looks as if the little sophisticates have adapted **holla** (the **hip hop** version of colloquial 'holler', meaning to yell), one of cool **Youth**'s iconic expressions from the noughties decade, and slightly misunderstood it in the process, since it originally described phoning, praising or seducing rather than braying with laughter.
Have you seen Charlotte's latest outfit? Très hollage!

holler[1] *n* a response, telephone call. Probably originating in US speech, the term has been fashionable since 2000 in all English-speaking areas.

holler[2], **holler back (at)** *vb American*
to respond to, return a greeting or telephone call. One of the most common slang expressions in adolescent usage as recorded in a number of surveys

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since 2000.

holler!, holla! *exclamation American*

a. goodbye. A very fashionable usage among younger speakers since 2000.

b. an expression of joy, triumph

home, homes *n*

shortenings of **homeboy**

homeboy *n American*

a street-gang member ready and old enough to defend his area or **turf**. The word, now part of the code of Los Angeles street gangs, was originally an innocuous American term for a good neighbour or good citizen.

> *'And some homeboys looking for trouble down here from the Bronx.'*
> (Lou Reed, "Halloween Parade", from the album *New York*, 1989)

homegirl *n American*

the female equivalent of the more common **homeboy**, recorded in black American speech as long ago as the 1930s. By the 1990s the term was often abbreviated to **homey**.

home run, homer *n American*

an instance of sexual satisfaction or conquest; full sexual intercourse. This adolescents' expression, inspired by baseball and typically used by males, denotes the successful culmination of a heavy petting session or attempted seduction. Partial success is referred to as reaching **first base**.

> *Danny managed to score a home run. He made a homer.*

homey, homie *n*

a shortening of **homeboy** or **homegirl**, which became popular in the 1990s and was also adopted by white adolescents to refer to their peers, first in North America and subsequently to a limited extent in the UK When it first appeared approximately fifty years earlier the word was used by black American migrants as an affectionate term of address for anyone originating from the same home town or city

> *'I'm square with my homeys…'*
> (17-year-old black female suspected of the murder of another girl, quoted in the *Evening Standard*, 2 March 1997)

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honcho *n*

a boss, an important person. This word from American English of the late 1950s is not, as is often supposed, Hispanic in origin, but from the Japanese *hancho* meaning squad-leader; the term was adopted by Americans during the Korean War. It is now used typically in a business context, often in the phrase **head honcho**.

> *'He [Reagan] was surrounded in his own White House by the portly honchos of the Democratic Party. The message was unwitting but clear: these are the people who count in Washington today.'*
> (*Observer*, 22 November 1987)

honk[1] *vb*

1. to vomit. The term is echoic and has existed in British slang since the 1950s.

2. to stink. Related to the Liverpudlian **ronk**, this sense of the word is widespread in Australia and not unknown in Britain.

3. to drink (to excess). A middle-class and high-society term of the 1950s in Britain, now rarely heard.

See also **honkers**; **honking**

honk[2] ***n***

1a. a stink, bad smell. A variation of **ronk**, perhaps influenced by **hum** and stink. A usage popular in Australia and, to a lesser extent, in Britain.

1b. an evil-smelling person or animal

2. an act of vomiting, from the verb to **honk**

3. a wild, noisy, drunken party. A British term of the 1950s, probably from **honk**, meaning to drink and **honked**, meaning drunk.

honked *adj British*

drunk. The 'honk' in question may echo the hooting and vomiting of drunkards, or else the gulping or quaffing. **Honking** and **honkers** are synonyms.

honkers *adj British*

drunk. A middle-class term perhaps originating in armed-services slang, where it has been heard since the 1950s. The **-ers** ending is typical of public-school and army expressions.

honkies *n pl American*

the backside or buttocks. An Americanism of the 1970s, derived from the colloquial verb to 'hunker down' (i.e. to squat), which in turn is related to the

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word haunches (in mock-rustic English, ‘hunkers’).

honking *adj British*

drunk. A middle-class usage, heard less often nowadays than in the 1960s, which may have originated in armed-services slang. The ‘honk’ denotes either drinking in gulps, the braying made by drunken revellers or, more probably, vomiting.

honky, honkey, honkie *n American*

a white person. A pejorative black term which became widely known in the early 1970s. The word’s origin is unclear; it is said to be a deformation of ‘hunk’, meaning an immigrant (ultimately from ‘Hungarian’), but may equally be inspired by the honking of pigs.

hooch *n*

alcohol, particularly illicitly produced alcoholic drink. The word originally referred to strong liquor made by the Hoochino Indians of Alaska.

hood[1] *n American*

a neighbourhood. This abbreviation, heard in the argot of black street gangs, was popularised by the title of the 1991 US film *Boyz ’N the Hood*.

hood[2], **hoodlum** *n American*

a criminal, (small-time) gangster. The longer form of the word was in use in the USA by the end of the 19th century; hood became widespread from the 1940s. Many suggestions have been offered as to the origin of the terms. The least unlikely are: a deformation of an Irish surname such as Hoolahan; an altered **backslang** version of Muldoon; a corruption of ‘huddle-’em’, supposedly the cry of a gang of muggers; and *hodalem* or *hudilump*, respectively Bavarian and Swiss dialect terms for a wretch or naughty boy.

> *‘Go tell your hoodlum friends outside/you ain’t got time to take a ride.’*
> (Lyrics to *Yakety-Yak*, by The Coasters, 1958)

hoodie *n British*

a young, usually male, hooligan. The term, in vogue in 2005, is the nickname for the hooded tracksuit top worn as a disguise and uniform.

hoof *n See* **iron**

hoofer *n*

a dancer, particularly a chorus girl, tap-dancer or other hard-working professional dancer

hoof it *vb*

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a. to go on foot, walk. In this sense the term has been used since the 17th century.
b. to leave, walk away. This sense of the verb dates from the 19th century and enjoyed a vogue in Britain in the late 1980s as a fashionable synonym for **leg it** or **hook it**.
c. to dance. A usage popularised in the context of pre-World War II Hollywood musicals. The predictable use of hoof (an animal's foot) is probably reinforced by the word's echoing of the panting of hardworking chorus dancers.

hoo-hoos *n pl American*
female breasts. The term, popular from 2003, may be an alteration of **hooters** or an arbitrary coinage.

hook[1] *vb*
1. *British* to steal. This euphemism, which is still in use in London working-class speech, is at least 200 years old. The 'h' is almost invariably dropped.

> *She managed to hook a few videotapes. 'Barry's been out hookin' again.'*
> (Recorded, street trader, Islington, London, 1986)

2. *Australian* to 'pick up' (a romantic partner). Unsurprisingly, the word has been used in this sense before, e.g. in 19th century England, where it referred to obtaining a potential marriage partner.

> *'When you hooked Darcy last night, did you sleep with her?'*
> (*A Country Practice*, Australian TV series, August 1994)

hook[2], **hook up** *vb*
to have sex. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

hooker *n*
a prostitute (invariably female). This American term has been imported into British and Australian usage since the mid-1970s. The origin of the word is stated authoritatively by many works of reference. However, they disagree. The most popular version cites the Civil War commander, General Hooker, who supposedly encouraged his men to frequent brothels. Another source gives Corlear's Hook, the name of a New York red-light district, as the inspiration for the term. In fact hooker seems to have been in use with its current meaning as early as 1845 (which invalidates the Civil War explanation) and may simply be a figurative use of the literal meaning as 'enticer', 'ensnarer', a sense which

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it has in Dutch slang (*hoeker* would be known to the large Dutch-American population of New York as meaning 'huck-ster', for instance). Hooker was obsolescent by the 1920s, but was revived in the late 1960s.

a high-class hooker
down on the strip where the hookers hang out

hook it *vb British*
to leave, run away. The phrase, a variant of 'hook off', an earlier and now obsolescent cockney expression, is over 100 years old and is also heard occasionally in the USA. The origin of the hook reference is obscure but may be related to its use to mean anchor (whence the expression to **sling one's hook**: to weigh anchor, although this etymology is disputed).

hook (someone) one *vb*
to hit, punch

hooks *n pl*
hands. For obvious reasons this metaphorical usage, associated with the images of 'getting one's hooks into' someone or something and to **hook** meaning to steal, has existed for several hundred years.

hook up *vb American*
to kiss, embrace and/or engage in sexual play, especially used of recent acquaintances. The phrase is used particularly by high school and college students.

hooky *adj British*
stolen, of dubious provenance, **hot**. A London working-class and underworld term from **hook**, meaning to steal. Hooky is often pronounced with a dropped aspirate.

'Last time I saw John 'e was sellin' 'ooky watches out of a suitcase down Brick Lane.'
(Recorded, young male, London, 1988)

hoolie *n*
a wild, noisy party or celebration. The word is Irish in origin and is probably an anglicisation of the Irish Gaelic term *ceilidh*, meaning an informal gathering for folk music and dance.

hoon *n*
a. *Australian* a lout, hooligan or disrepu-table youth. Originally this word (of

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unknown etymology) signified a man ‘living on immoral earnings’; its meaning has now been generalised to denote, for instance, a member of a gang of ne’er-do-wells.

b. *British* an obnoxious individual

hoop *n British*

the anus. The term has been used in this sense in the armed forces since 2000.

hooped *adj*

tired, exhausted. The reference is to **breathing out of one’s hoop**, an expression, evoking a desperate need for extra oxygen, in army and Officer Training Corps usage since around 2000.

hoop out *vb American*

to play basketball. A high-school and campus term. To ‘hoop down’ is to play particularly earnestly or dynamically.

hooptie *n American*

an old and/or dilapidated car. The term is used in black speech and **rap** lyrics.

hooptie ride *n American*

a drive-by murder, in the jargon of street gangs and **rappers**

Hooray, Hooray Henry *n British*

a young upper-class male, particularly one who indulges in offensive, rowdy, hearty and/or vacuous behaviour. This pejorative term arose in the late 1960s to describe the more exhibitionist members of a social subgroup which was later anatomised under the name **Sloane Rangers**.

hootch *n*

an alternative spelling of **hooch**

hootchie, hoochie *n American*

a female, particularly a promiscuous or sexually active female. This term, derived from **hootchie cootchie**, was part of black street slang of the 1990s.

She sure is one hot hootchie.

Compare **coochie**

hootchie cootchie *n American*

sexual caresses or erotic dancing. A phrase familiar to blues music enthusiasts, from black slang of the early 20th century. A ‘hootchie cootchie man’ is a lover or **stud**. The phrase hootchie cootchie first appeared in the USA in the 1880s, when it denoted a sort of belly-dance. The words may be a pseudo-exotic invention or a distortion of a now-forgotten foreign term.

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hooted *adj American*
drunk. Although the term, recorded among adolescents, usually describes intoxication by alcohol, it may be influenced by the noun form 'hooter', denoting a **joint**. Alternatively, it may be inspired by the hooting of inebriated celebrants.

hooter *n*
1. *British* the nose. A common term of the 1950s and 1960s which is still heard. A synonym less widespread on the same lines is **bugle**.

> *'The doc says the 30-year-old vain singer [Michael Jackson]'s hooter is collapsing after being broken so often in four operations to change his looks.'*
> (*News of the World*, 7 May 1989)

2. *American* a **joint** (marihuana cigarette). A college and high-school term.

hooters *n pl American*
female breasts. A favourite term of college boys, reminiscent of **bumpers**, **headlamps** and other automotive similes. The usage also plays on the supposed similarity in action between pressing a rubber bulb and manipulating and fondling a breast.

hoover (up) *vb*
to devour, eat or drink rapidly or greedily. A popular use of the vacuum cleaner's household name since the late 1960s. The expression is most common in Britain but is known in the USA. During World War II hoovering was the name given to an airborne mopping-up operation by the RAF.

> *'We laid out a spread and they hoovered it up in minutes.'*
> (Recorded, hostess, Weybridge, England, May 1986)

> *'He hoovered up five pints and got poleaxed.'*
> (*The Crack: a Belfast Year*, Sally Belfrage, 1987)

hoovered *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

hophead *n American*
a narcotics user. Hop was a late-19th-century term for opium, later extended to any 'stupefying' drug including marihuana. Hophead, dating from the 1940s,

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was one of the first words for a category of drug-users to use the '-head' suffix. By the 1960s the word was used mainly by law enforcers and other disapproving adults. It is now rare.

hop on! *exclamation British*

a cry of delight or triumph, in use since around 2000. It is synonymous with **get in!** and **result!**

hopped-up *adj*

under the influence of narcotics. 'Hop' was a late-19th-century term for opium in the USA, later generalised to refer to any intoxicating drug.

hopper *n American*

a toilet (bowl). A term favoured by 'hardhats' and **jocks** among others. (A hopper is a large metal feeder container in grain silos.) Coincidentally or not, 'the hopper' is also in American usage to refer to the place where schemes are hatched and ideas nurtured. In business jargon or office slang to 'put something in the hopper' is to feed it into the system or to 'put it on file'.

It's all in danger of going down the hopper.

Horatio *n British*

fellatio. A usage recorded by *Viz* comic's *Profanisaurus* (glossary of profanities) in 2002.

hork *vb American*

1. to vomit. An echoic term in use among students in 2003.

2. to steal. In this sense it is probably an alteration of **hook**.

horlicks *n British*

a mess, an unpalatable or confused mixture. The trade name of a bedtime drink has here been appropriated as a euphemism for **bollocks**. The word is used by all social classes and began to appear in print in the late 1980s.

how to make a total horlicks of it in five easy stages

hormone *n*

a promiscuous, sexually active or successful person. This term, usually applied to males, was popular among adolescents and younger schoolchildren in Britain and Australia in the 1990s.

'He's what we call a raging hormone.'

(Australian surfer in Biarritz, *Passengers*, Channel 4 TV programme,

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September 1995)

horn, the *n*

1a. the penis, particularly when erect. This obvious metaphor has been commonly employed in English for at least 200 years. Prior to that horn more often referred to the cuckold's emblem.

1b. an erection. Usually found in phrases such as to 'have the horn', to **get the horn** or to be **on the horn**.

2. a telephone. In this sense the word usually occurs in the form '(get) on the horn'. This usage is encountered more often in the USA than in Britain.

horny *adj*

sexually aroused, lustful. Although the **horn** in question is the penis (in an image which dates from the 18th century, if not earlier), the expression is now used by and about both sexes, sometimes in colourful phrases such as 'horny as a hoot-owl'. It is a 1960s successor of longer phrases such as to **get the horn**, to be **on the horn**, etc.

> *'The total absurdity of it all; seven or eight able bodied policemen keeping 24 hour watch on this horny endomorphic Jewish intellectual.'*
> (Bill Levy, *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

horrors, the *n*

1. a bout of terror or fit of existential despair. The term applies especially to the sudden uncontrollable feelings of dread and horror experienced as a result of drug or alcohol abuse (as, e.g., in cases of delirium tremens, heroin withdrawal, amphetamine **comedown**, **acid flashes** or the fits of paranoia associated with over-indulgence in strong cannabis). The expression was used in the 19th century to refer to the effects of alcoholism.

2. menstruation, monthly periods. A rare schoolgirl alternative to **the curse**.

horrorshow *adj*, *n*

a. (something) shocking or horrifying

b. (something) sensational, impressive or excellent

Like **bad**, **creepshow**, **hellacious** and other similar teenage terms of the 1980s, horror-show has undergone the process (technically known as 'amelioration') whereby a pejorative or negative term acquires a positive meaning. This word, inspired by horror films and comics, has the dual implication of awful and thrilling, the intended meaning apparent only in the tone of voice or context.

horse *n*

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1. *British* an unattractive female. In playground usage since 2000, the term is sometimes elaborated to **horse-monkey**.
2. *Trinidad and Tobago* a friend

He my horse.
C'mon horse.

3. heroin. A word used by drug addicts and **beatniks** in the 1950s, it was already dated by the late 1960s and was generally supplanted, first by **H**, and subsequently by **smack**, **scag**, etc.

horse's ass *n American*
a fool, especially an annoying or contemptible one. A common folksy phrase among adults. Like other expressions based on 'horse', the term has not spread to British usage.

horseshit *n American*
nonsense, foolish or empty talk. A popular term in the USA where it is similar in meaning to **bullshit**, with perhaps the suggestion that horseshit is more transparently ludicrous or frivolous. The British apparently still view the horse with more respect or affection; neither horseshit, **horse's ass** or 'horse feathers' have caught on in British English.

'You see, there's got to be some respite from the horseshit. And cars give you that. They're primitive.'
(Paul Newman, *Elle* magazine, May 1989)

hose *vb American*
to have sex with. A mainly male vulgarism.

'There must be someone here that I could hose…Better get some more sherry to smooth out my brain.'

(S. Clay Wilson cartoon, *Head Comix*, 1968)

hose-hound *n American*
a promiscuous or sexually active person, usually female. A later coinage based on the verb to **hose** and the noun **hoser 2**.

'Look at the fun-bags on that hose-hound!'
(*Dumb and Dumber*, US film, 1994)

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hose monster *n American*
an extremely promiscuous and/or sexually active person. The term, which may be used pejoratively or appreciatively, is particularly applied to heterosexual females.
Compare **shag-monster**
hoser *n American*
1. a fraud, deceitful person, cheat
2. a promiscuous person, usually female Both senses of the term are found in the vocabulary of high-school and college students. The etymology of the word is not certain, but probably derives from **hose** as a noun meaning penis and a verb meaning to copulate or **screw** in the figurative sense of defraud.
hot *adj*
1. stolen, from the image of something 'too hot to handle'. The word was used in this sense in *The Eustace Diamonds* by Trollope in 1875.

D'you reckon that video is hot?

2. exciting, fashionable. A slang usage (from the language of jazz musicians in which 'hot', frenzied and fast, is contrasted with 'cool', relaxed and slow) which by the mid-1970s had become a common colloquialism.
3. sexually excited or aroused. The adjective has always been used in this sense, both literally and figuratively.

She's hot for him.
Talk dirty to me. You know it gets me hot.

4. provocative, obstreperous. In this sense the word was defined by one of its users as 'acting too obvious' and denotes a transgression of the unwritten codes of behaviour of adolescent gangs. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

acting hot

hot-dog[1] *vb American*
to perform spectacularly and brilliantly and/or to show off. The term is applied especially in sports' contexts (the sport of stunt skiing, e.g., is known as 'hot-dogging'), or to high-achieving students.
hot-dog[2], **hot-dogger** *n, adj American*

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(someone or something) outstanding, spectacular and/or successful. The term is used as an exclamation, showing amazement and approval, but when applied to people may often indicate envy or disapproval.

Hot dog! We're havin' a great time here!

hot mess *n*
a flustered, dishevelled and/or hurried person, nonetheless – or therefore – attractive. An important item of youth slang.

'Well, you're a hot mess and I'm falling for you/And I'm like hot damn, let me make you my boo'
(Cobra Starship, lyrics to *Hot Mess,* 2009)

hot pants
1. *n* a sexually aroused state; lustfulness, particularly in a woman
2. *n pl* brief shorts as worn by women during a fashion of 1970 and 1971
hot poop *n*
the very latest news, most up-to-date information. An American term of the early 1960s which had spread to Britain, especially in the armed services and in journalistic speech, by the early 1970s. **Poop** is a nursery term and adult euphemism for **shit**.
hots, the *n pl See* **have the hots (for someone)**
hot shit *n, adj*
(something) impressive, exciting, superlative. The common colloquial terms 'hot stuff' and 'hotshot' are in fact euphemisms for hot shit, a term both of contempt and approbation common since the beginning of the 20th century in the USA (still heard more often there than in Britain or Australia).

some hot shit record producer

hotshot *vb, n American*
(to administer) a lethal injection of a narcotic, usually heroin. This term, from the vocabulary of addicts and the underworld, refers particularly to a deliberate lethal dose, either self-administered or as a gangland method of punishment and murder. Sometimes the hotshot is a high-strength overdose, sometimes a normal dose of the drug mixed with a toxic substance.

The guys put him away with a Drano hotshot.

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hot tamale *n American*
a sexually arousing or provocative woman. A male expression of admiration or approval first coined by adults but now probably more popular among enthusiastic, if unsophisticated, high-school and college students. A *tamale* is a spicy rolled pancake, a Mexican speciality.

hotted *adj British*
insulted, publicly humiliated. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

hotting *n British*
the stealing of cars for displays of fast driving and subsequent destruction. An organised criminal adolescent hobby which became a vogue in 1991. Here **Hot** combines the slang senses of 'powerful' and 'stolen'.

hot to trot *adj*
eager and enthusiastic for sex and, by extension, for any activity. A jocular rhyming phrase probably deriving from black American usage in the late 1950s, it was adopted by **hippies** and subsequently enjoyed a vogue in the language of disco dancers, devotees of nightclubs, etc. in the late 1970s, when it usually had the innocuous sense of ready to dance.

Honey, get ready – I'm hot to trot.

hotty, hottie *n American*
an attractive female. This appreciative term, which probably originated in black street slang, became widespread in campus and high-school speech from the 1990s. The word has recently also been used occasionally to refer to males in the UK.

hot-wire *vb*
to start (a car) by tampering with the ignition electrics rather than using the key. A thieves' and law enforcers' term.

house *n*
a type of disco music typically played in amateur or impromptu club sessions in the late 1980s. House music is electronically enhanced versions of black and European dance records, growing out of the **rap** and 'scratch' embellishments of 1970s disco. The word house itself refers to the Warehouse club in Chicago where this form of music was pioneered.

housed *adj*
a. *American* drunk. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

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b. defeated, trounced. The term is used among sports enthusiasts and on campus, for instance.

house moss *n American*

another term for **dust bunny**

house nigger *n American*

a subservient or deferential black person, a black menial or an 'Uncle Tom'. This old designation, applied originally to slaves and servants, contrasts with the now obsolete expression 'field nigger' for a black estate worker or poor farmer.

He's gonna have to realise that he can't treat me like some house nigger.

howler *n British*

1. a child or baby. An item of middle-class and family slang of the later 1980s and 1990s. **Wowler** is an alternative version. Apart from the obvious reference to a baby's crying, the word might also recall the howler monkey.

'We're going to have to get a sitter for the howler.'
(Recorded, middle-class working mother, London 1994)

2. an ugly person, usually female. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

howling *adj*

a. *Scottish* smelling offensively. This is one of many synonyms for stinking, such as **minging**, **bowfing**, **honking**.

b. *British* ugly. The term is usually applied to females by males.

hoy *vb British*

to throw, discard. An item of **Geordie** speech (it originated either as a dialect cognate of 'haul' or as an invention influenced by haul and/or hoist) which became more widely used in the 1990s. The same word occurs in Australian slang.

'Finish your fag and just hoy it.'
(*Away the Lads*, BBC 2 TV documentary, February 1993)

hubz *n*

boyfriend. A description or term of endearment used in US street and campus slang and by some younger speakers in the UK.

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huff *vb*

1. to sniff, **snort** (an illicit drug). A late 1970s alternative to the more common **snort** in connection with cocaine. The term has a more specific relation to solvent and glue abuse. It is American in origin.

2. *British* to **fart**. A schoolchildren's term. **Guff** is a synonym.

huge *adj American*

excellent, very impressive

The generalised sense of the word is influenced by its use in journalese and showbiz terminology to mean very successful and popular.

hum *vb, n*

(to) **fart**. Especially popular in Australia, this jocular term probably relates to the surreptitious sound rather than the colloquial meaning of hum as 'stink'.

humassive *adj*

enormous. A blend of huge, **humungous** and massive, heard in 2004.

humgrumshious *adj Caribbean*

rough and crude

hum-hole *n*

the mouth. An American high-school word, usually employed as part of an insult or challenge. It appears to date from the early 1980s.

Tell him to shut his hum-hole.

hump[1] *vb*

1. to have sex (with). 'Once a fashionable word for copulation,' according to the *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* by Grose, 1785, hump is now scarcely fashionable but is still a widespread vulgarism, often in the form 'humping'.

See also **dry-hump**

2. to carry. This now common informal sense of the word was considered unorthodox in the 1950s.

hump[2] *n*

1. the hump a feeling of annoyance, resentment or depression. To 'have the hump' or 'get the hump' has meant to be bad-tempered or to take offence since the 18th century. It comes from the notion of a hunchback's burden.

'"I've got the 'ump today!" he told us cheerfully.'
(Security guard, *Evening Standard*, 12 June 1989)

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2. *American* a nickname for a Camel cigarette

3. a despicable or contemptible person. This insult may be based on the old term for a hunchback or may derive from the sexual meaning of the verb to **hump**.

humping *adj British*

exciting, dynamic. A synonym of **banging**, **slamming**, etc. heard in South Wales since 2000.

humpty *adj British*

1. having the **hump**, annoyed, resentful *He's a bit humpty this morning*.

2. wanting to **hump** someone, priapic, **horny** or sexually aroused

Both senses of the word were current in London working-class usage in the late 1980s. The 'h' is usually silent.

humpy *adj*

1. *British* having the **hump**, annoyed, resentful

2. *American* sexually aroused. The term, a more recent synonym for **horny**, is used particularly among American adolescents and can refer to either sex.

humungous, humongous *adj*

enormous, terrifying, tremendous. A popular word among schoolchildren and teenagers since the late 1970s, this is an invention combining elements of huge, tremendous and enormous, on the lines of 'ginormous', 'sponditious', etc. It seems to have originated in the USA.

> *Man, I got a humungous thirst on me. 'Darlene and I just killed a huge spider – we hadda use a whole can, it was humungous.'*
> (*Roseanne*, US TV comedy series, 1989)

hung *adj*

1a. sexually endowed (referring to men). A coarse euphemism which is probably Victorian, perhaps older. The word is often part of colourful comparisons such as 'hung like a horse/bull/jack donkey' or, alternatively, 'hung like a fieldmouse'.

> *'Her opener had a certain showgirl candor: "Is it true what all the girls say – that you're hung like a horse?"'*
> (Kenneth Anger, *Hollywood Babylon*, 1975)

1b. sexually well endowed, having large genitals. This shortening of **well-hung** has been part of male **gay** jargon since the early 1970s.

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Wow, he's really hung.

2. a variation of **hung-up**

'You got me to/Fall in love with you/Though I'm not free to/Fall in love with you/Oh, why/Did I/Have to get so hung on you?'
(The Righteous Brothers, *Hung on You*, written by Spector/King/Goffin, 1965) *'Nothing to get hung about.'*
(The Beatles, *Strawberry Fields Forever*, 1967)

hung-up *adj*
a. suffering from a complex; neurotic, inhibited. A popular **putdown** used by **hippies** to categorise socially or sexually repressed, **uptight** behaviour, especially on the part of **straights**.
b. hung up on (someone) obsessed with, in love with (someone). A **hippy** usage which persisted into the 1980s and is still heard occasionally.
hunk *n*
a well-built, sexually attractive male
hunky-dory *adj*
fine, in good order, perfect. A well-established colloquialism, adopted in Britain some time after World War I. The phrase arose in the USA in the mid-19th century. The 'hunk' component is from the Dutch *honk*, meaning a post used as a 'home' in a game of tag; 'dory' is probably a meaningless elaboration.
hurl *vb*
to vomit. A usage common in Australia and, to a lesser extent, in Britain.
hurt *adj British*
ugly, unattractive. An item of black street-talk used especially by males referring to females, recorded in 2003.

She's hurt.

hurting *adj*
1. *American* suffering from the lack of a necessity, usually a drug. By the 1990s the term, previously used in a romantic context, almost invariably referred to a narcotics withdrawal.

I was on the street and hurtin' with nothing to cop with and no-one to cop

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from.

2. unappealing, disappointing

hushous, hutious *adj British*

frightening, overwhelming. The term, originally Ghanaian, featured in the 2011 novel of South London youth gangs, *Pigeon English*, by Stephen Kelman.

hustle[1] *vb*

a. to work as a prostitute, solicit sexual clients

b. to importune, pressurise, take advantage of (someone)

c. to make great efforts (often selfishly)

All senses of the word (introduced from the USA into other areas in the mid-1960s) derive from its origin in the Dutch *husselen* or *hutseln*, meaning to shake up or jostle. This gave rise to an American version of the word meaning hurry or shove, later used in the specific senses above.

hustle[2] *n*

a. a high-pressure scheme, an attempt to obtain money, bully or browbeat someone

b. a rush, energetic action

The noun forms derive from the earlier verb form.

hustler *n*

a. a prostitute (of either sex). This specific and euphemistic sense of the word remains exclusively North American.

b. any intrusive, importunate or over-assertive person

A word which entered world English in the late 1960s, from American usage. Both senses of the word postdate the verb form **hustle**.

hymie, heimie *n*

a Jew. An unaffectionate, if not strongly offensive term inspired by the short form of the Jewish male forename Hyman. The word has been used in British English since the 1950s.

hype[1] *vb, n*

a. (to create) excessive, overblown or misleading publicity. A term applied first to the activities of the pop music industry in the early 1970s, hype is a shortening of ‘hyperbole’. The word was apparently in use in the USA for many years among swindlers and tricksters before becoming part of commercial jargon.

b. (to indulge in) excessive, embarrassing, importunate behaviour. The disapproving usage is common in UK youth slang.

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Hyping means acting in a way that's over the top.

hype[2] *adj*

1. *American* good, popular, exciting. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

2. excessive, exaggerated, **over the top**

hyped-up *adj*

1. exaggerated, inflated, overpublicised. From the verb to **hype** (itself from 'hyper-bole').

2. excited, over-stimulated, tense. This sense of the word probably originates in hypersensitive, hyperactive or hyperventi-late, rather than in hyperbole.

hyper *adj*

an abbreviation of hyperactive and/or hyperventilating. The word, which was especially popular among American devotees of group therapy, 'consciousness-raising', etc., has now taken on a generalised sense of agitated or keyed up.

hyubes *n pl*

female breasts

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I

ice[1] *n*

1. diamonds or other jewellery. An underworld term in all English-speaking areas, this word has also been heard in everyday speech.

2. an illicit drug which appeared in Hawaii in 1989 and for a time seemed poised to replace **crack** as a major social scourge in the USA. Ice is a highly synthesised version of methamphetamine (the archetypal **speed** as abused in the 1960s and 1970s under the name of methedrine).

ice[2] *vb*

to kill. An American underworld term which may initially have been a shortened form of 'put someone on ice'. The word has been popularised by its use in crime films and TV series.

> *'Maybe he saw the Hellinger killing go down – they iced him to keep him quiet.'*
> (*The Rockford Files*, US TV series, 1978)

ice cold *n*

a beer. An American and Australian term of the 1970s adopted by some British lager drinkers.

> *Set up some ice colds, will you.*

iced, iced out *adj American*

a. wearing jewellery

b. ornamented by jewels

> *'He [record producer Damon Dash] enjoys Cristal champagne, wears iced out – diamond encrusted – £24,000 watches and likes triple-distilled vodka…'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 6 June 2004)

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icing *n*

1. cocaine

2. jewellery, **bling**

ick *n*

an unpleasant substance. The term is probably a back-formation from **icky**, itself a colloquial description or exclamation of distaste possibly influenced by sticky.

icky (poo) *adj*

a. distasteful, unpleasant

b. sickly sentimental, cloying

The word originated as a baby-talk version of 'sticky'. It is now used by adults and particularly by teenagers to refer to something either literally or metaphorically viscous.

iddy, iddy-boy *n British*

a Jew. A London working-class term of disparagement and abuse which is a distortion of **yid**.

idiot box *n*

a television set. A less common alternative to **gogglebox**, dating from around 1960, by which time the mind-numbing effects of TV viewing were attracting critical comment.

> *'An entertaining and salutary study of the tangled, dishonest and sometimes demented relationships our premiers have had with the idiot box.'*
> (*Sunday Correspondent*, 13 September 1989)

IDK *phrase*

'I don't know'. The initials are used for texting and online and occasionally spoken, too.

idren *n*

good friend(s). A version of brethren or children in Caribbean and black British usage.

iffy *adj*

a. questionable, doubtful or suspicious. In the 1960s this was a slang term heard predominantly in London working-class usage. It enjoyed a vogue among the fashionable in the late 1970s, by which time it was also widespread in the USA. The term is now a common colloquialism.

> *'Paid-for lessons at some professional club in Romford; and the use of such*

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iffy stimulants as "Matchroom" aftershave.'
(*GQ* magazine, August 1989)

b. *British* (of a person) dishonest, probably criminal or (of a thing) probably stolen. A milder version of **bent** or **moody**.

igry *adj British*
embarrassed, uncomfortable. The word is of uncertain origin but may derive from a jocular alteration such as 'iggravation' or from a blend of, e.g., angry and ignorant with subsequent shift of meaning.

Stop talking about my mum's dress sense, you're making me igry.

ikey (mo) *n British*
a Jew. A derogatory term dating from the 19th century. Ikey is a diminutive form of Isaac and Mo (Moses). Ikey Mo was a character in the *Ally Sloper* cartoons at the turn of the 20th century.

ill *adj*
a. excellent
b. contented, relaxed A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

illin' *adj*
1a. unhealthy, sick. This conversion of the adjective ill has been a feature of many English dialects, particularly black and rural ones, since the 18th century.
1b. stupid, crazy, unbalanced
2. bad, **uncool**. This sense results from the appropriation of the older expression by black youth and later white emulators in the USA in the early 1980s. The word enjoyed a vogue in Britain in 1987 and 1988, having been imported as one of the buzzwords of the **rap** and **hip hop** cultures.

imbo *n Australian*
an imbecile. A characteristic Australian shortening.

immense *adj*
excellent, admirable
A widespread term of appreciation among younger speakers.

imshi *exclamation, vb*
to go away. An Arabic imperative adopted by members of the armed forces, particularly in Egypt, and imported to Britain where it is still heard occasionally among the older generation.

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in a kiddie kingdom *adj Caribbean*
in a state of bliss, very congenial surroundings.
Compare **goat heaven**
in-and-out *n*
a version of **in-out**
in a piss *adj British*
grumpy, bad tempered, angry. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
in a whole world of trouble *adj British*
very intoxicated, a humorous euphemism. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
in bits *adj British*
overcome by strong emotion, devastated, mortified. A common expression since the 1990s.

> *'When I heard [of a companion's death] I was in bits.'*
> (Teenage gang member, quoted in *Crime Kids*, BBC2, May 2002)

in deep shit *adj*
a later elaboration of 'in the shit', meaning in trouble. This version of the expression became fashionable in the late 1980s.
indie *n British*
a. an independent record label (i.e. one not affiliated to one of the big business conglomerates known as 'the majors'), or a record issued on one of these. The expression and the phenomenon date from the mid-1970s when small-scale record companies, boosted by the advent of **punk** rock with its do-it-yourself ethic, began to threaten the virtual monopoly of the majors. Indie had previously referred to independent films produced in the USA.

> *'Apologists for the "indie ghetto", forever championing obscure and unlistenable bands with silly names.'*
> (*Independent*, 1 December 1989)

b. the youth subculture coalescing around Indie bands from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s
indijaggers *n British*
indigestion, a stomach upset. A public-school term which perhaps originated as a nursery word in the early years of the 20th century.

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'I've got frightful indijaggers!'
(*Guardian*, Posy Simmonds cartoon, 1981)

in Dutch *adj*
in trouble, in a vulnerable condition or delicate situation. This expression is a surviving example of the tendency (dating from the Anglo-Dutch wars of the 17th century) to use Dutch as a pejorative, as in 'Dutch courage', 'Dutch treat' or 'Dutch Uncle'. In Dutch appears to date from the beginning of the 20th century. An alternative etymology would derive the expression from American English in which Dutch refers to the habits of Dutch settlers and indicates peculiarity rather than any more negative qualities.

in effect *adj, adv British*
in action, at large or happening. A black euphemism used particularly by street gangs in the 1980s. The expression has been picked up by black and white schoolchildren.

'Posse in effect.'
(Graffito on wall, Clapham, London, 1988)

inky smudge *n British*
a *judge*. An old item of rhyming slang.

in like Flynn *adj*
successful, in a very comfortable or advantageous position. A phrase which originated in the late 1940s and which shows no signs of disappearing despite the death of Errol Flynn, its inspiration. Flynn, the Australian hero of swashbuckling adventure films, was turned, especially in Australia and Britain, into a folk symbol of male sexual prowess by the press coverage of his trial on trumped-up statutory rape charges. The expression originally referred to success in seduction, but is now generalised to mean any impressive achievement, piece of opportunism or stroke of luck.

inna *adj British*
intrusive, 'nosy'. The term was recorded in West London in 1998. It may be related to the notion of 'in one's face'. **Eggs-up** and **extra** were contemporary synonyms.

innit? *question form, exclamation British*
a. a question tag used to precede or to follow a statement

'"Innit?" has now found its way to the beginning of sentences: "Innit we're

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going to McDonalds today?"'
(Roy Kerridge writing in the *Evening Standard*, 20 August 1993)

b. an exclamation of agreement *We should split up and meet back here later*.

Innit!

Unlike some languages, English requires many different question phrases (aren't they?, can't we?, don't you?, etc.) instead of one (as in French *n'est-ce pas?*). Indian and Pakistani English has for many years used 'isn't it?' in this way, but in the early 1980s black British speakers appropriated the London working-class 'innit?' to serve as an allpurpose tag. The usage was imitated by white schoolchildren (leading black speakers to adopt 'in't it?', 'an't it?' and 'don't it?' as alternatives) and the word became detached from its context as a catchphrase.

innit-crowd, the *n*
a generic term for Asians or a specific group of Asians, from the colloquial term 'in-crowd' and **innit?** as a question tag characteristic of Asian speakers. *Compare* **Asian massive**

in-out *n*
sexual intercourse. A euphemism heard among English speakers everywhere since before World War II. In British usage it is often part of expressions such as '(a bit of) the old in-out'. An earlier version was 'in-and-out'.

in power *adj American*
successful, enjoying respect. An item of street-gang jargon of the 1990s, which parallels the British **in effect**.

in shtuk/shtook/stook/schtuk *adj British*
in trouble. A very widespread expression which moved from a restricted demimonde and theatrical usage to common currency in the mid-1960s, partly through its use in the entertainment media. *Shtuk* in its various spellings is Yiddish for difficulties. 'In shtuk' often refers to financial difficulties.

inside *adj, adv*
in prison. Formerly a piece of euphemistic underworld slang dating from the 19th century, this word has become so widely known since the late 1950s as to be a colloquialism rather than true slang.

in stir *adj See* **stir**

intense *adj American*
good, positive. This allpurpose term of approval, with overtones of exciting,

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energetic, vital, etc., has been in vogue, particularly among teenagers, since the late 1970s.

See also **camping**

intercourse *n*

as a shortening of 'sexual intercourse' this term has been used as a humorous euphemism for **fuck** since the late 1970s. It is largely confined to middle- and upperclass speakers. The word is employed in various forms according to the usages of fuck; 'Oh, intercourse!' as an exclamation or 'I'm totally intercoursed', meaning exhausted, for instance.

interfacing *n*

communicating or getting on well. A piece of jargon from the world of computing, transposed by **yuppies** and others into a humorous (or straightforward) synonym for communicating (with) or relating to others.

in the club *adj British*

pregnant. This very common expression is in origin a shortening of 'in the **pudding club**', which dates from the 17th century and is one of many folk expressions using baking metaphors in a sexual context. Pudding is an obsolete euphemism for semen and, more rarely, for the female sex organs.

in the frame *adj*

identified as a suspect in a crime. This example of police jargon, in use both in Britain and the USA, is derived either from the simple image of a portrait in a frame or from horse-racing parlance, in which it refers to the practice of displaying the numbers of the winning and placed horses in a metal frame at the end of the race.

in the groove *adj, adv*

a. proceeding smoothly, working well

b. in harmony with others or with one's surroundings, *au fait* with what is going on Both terms come from the jargon of pre-World War II jazz musicians.

in the shit *adj*

in trouble. This common expression has been in use since the mid-19th century if not earlier. It is a vulgar version of 'in the soup'.

in your eye, in a pig's eye, in a pig's arse *exclamation*

an allpurpose expression of violent negation; usually denial, refusal or dismissal. The first two versions are euphemistic alternatives to the third.

iona *adj British*

bad. A word used by London schoolchildren in the late 1990s. Its derivation is

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unclear.

iono! *exclamation American*

a lazy pronunciation or internet abbreviation of 'I don't know'. In use among adolescents since around 2002.

Irish *n British*

a *wig*. Rhyming slang from 'Irish jig'. Wigs and toupées, which attract much notice and derision in cockney circles, are also known as **syrup (of figs), rugs**, 'mops' or **dogs**.

Irish confetti *n*

stones, rocks and other debris thrown during riots and demonstrations

> *'The "Irish confetti" was dancing off upraised shields and bouncing and ricocheting all around in the courtyard.'*
> (P. J. O'Rourke, *Holidays in Hell*, 1988)

iron *n*

a pistol or revolver. A slang term of the 19th and early 20th centuries (short for the American 'shooting iron') which survives in the pages of westerns and crime fiction. Iron was revived in the 1990s by members of US street gangs.

iron (hoof) *n British*

a male homosexual. London rhyming slang for **poof**, the expression is an authentic cockney folk term which is still very much in currency.

iron lung *n British*

a bribe or gratuity. The term is rhyming slang for **bung**, and occurs in the speech of criminals, the police, sports promoters and journalists.

Irving *n American*

a boring person, nonentity. The Christian name was thought in the 1950s to be quintessentially mundane, personifying an urban dullard.

ish *adv, adj*

somewhat, approximately, slightly

> *"Is it really good?" "Ish."*
> *"Are those two an item?" "No, they're just ish."*

issit?, izzit? *question form, exclamation British*

more recent versions of **innit?**, recorded since 2000

ITA *phrase*

the letters, used in texting and online, stand for 'I totally agree'

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ite! *exclamation See* **aiit!**

item *n*

1. a current (sexual) relationship, a couple. An Americanism of the 1970s which became widespread in the 1980s in expressions such as 'they're an item'. This use of the word began as journalese or jargon of the sort practised by *Variety* magazine, it then passed into show business, 'society' and, subsequently, teenage usage.

2. an actual or potential sexual partner. A depersonalising reference, like **unit**, heard typically in the context of US singles' bars since the 1970s.

it rocks! *exclamation See* **rock[2] 1**

ixnay *adj, adv, n*

no, not, none. An allpurpose negative formed by the principle of **pig Latin** from the word **nix**, itself derived from the Yiddish and German for not or nothing. Ixnay was heard, particularly in the USA, in the 1950s and 1960s, but is now virtually obsolete apart from in the phrase 'ixnay ofay', meaning no white people allowed. Like **nix** it can also function as a verb.

-izzle *combining form American*

an allpurpose termination, originally in southern US and black speech, which has become emblematic of **hip hop** and **rap** parlance since 2000. The syllables can be placed after consonants to provide a substitute form of familiar words.

OK, what's the dizzle [deal]?
Fo' shizzle [sure] my nizzle [nigger].

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J

j *n*
a **joint** (a cigarette containing cannabis). An abbreviation from the jargon of drug users, dating from the mid-1960s.

I rolled a couple of js for the concert.

jabbering, jabbing *n*
boastful, deliberately confusing or annoyingly incoherent talk. Defined by one user as 'talking bullshit', the standard colloquialism became a vogue word among male adolescents from around 2000.

jabs *n pl Irish*
female breasts. A vulgarism used typically by males, recorded in 2004.

jack[1] *n*
1. nothing. This fairly widespread sense of the word may derive from an earlier and now obsolete sense of jack meaning very little or a small or insignificant amount. (A synonymous expression is 'jack shit'.)

We didn't get jack.

2a. a police officer
2b. an informer
These British and Australian senses of the word have existed at least since the 19th century.
3. meths (methylated spirits) as drunk by tramps, **dossers**, etc.
4. money. A common term in the USA which is also heard in Britain and Australia.

Listen, I just need some jack – in a hurry.

5a. heroin. In the argot of prison inmates and addicts in the 1960s.
5b. a single dose of a narcotic, specifically a tablet of prescribed heroin or

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heroin substitute

I just scored ten jacks of H.

5c. an injection (of an illicit drug)

Give me a jack of that shit you're banging.

A term from the jargon of addicts since the mid-1960s, probably originating in **Jack-and-Jill**, rhyming slang for *pill*, reinforced by the verb **jack (oneself) up**, meaning to inject.

6. *British* **on one's Jack/Jack Jones**, rhyming slang for *alone*

jack[2] *vb American*

to steal, rob, mug or hold up. The term, which became widespread in black streetgang jargon in the late 1980s, was probably a shortening of car-jack (itself modelled on hi-jack), describing armed holdups carried out on passing vehicles, a criminal fashion of the time.

'You come down here, you goin' get jacked for sure.'
(Recorded, black youth, New York City, May 1995)

jack[3] *adj Australian*

fed up, tired, weary. To be jack of something or someone has been heard in Australian speech since the early years of the 20th century. It is probably not directly related to the more recent near synonym **jacked off**.

Jack-and-Danny *n British*

long-established London rhyming slang for **fanny**

Jack-and-Jill *n British*

a *pill*, tablet of an illicit or prescribed drug. A rhyming-slang phrase used by drug abusers since the 1960s.

jacked *adj*

robbed. A back-formation from the earlier **jacking 2**.

jacked-off/out *adj*

annoyed, angry. These 1980s expressions (the first international English, the second primarily North American) are typically used by teenagers and young adults as milder synonyms for **hacked-off** and **pissed-off**.

jacked-up *adj*

excited, agitated, **hyper**. This usage, encountered in all anglophone areas, is

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perhaps related to the verb **jack up** by (probably false) analogy with **hyped-up**.

jacker *n American*
a thief, robber

jacket *n American*
a personal file, record; particularly a police file or prisoner's dossier. A law enforcers' term, from the jargon of office-workers.

Let's take a peek at his jacket.

jacking *n*
1. *British* talking, gossiping. A version of 'yakking' heard particularly in the north of England.
2. *American* a robbery, theft

jack off *vb American*
to masturbate. This phrase may be a euphemistic version of **jerk off**, or may be based on 'ejaculate' or on the archaic meaning of jack as the penis or semen.

jack roll *n South African*
a **gang bang**. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995, the expression was previously heard in North American slang where it signified a mugging.

jacks *adj, adv British*
alone. The word, used for instance by students in the 1990s, is taken from the cockney rhyming-slang expression **on one's jack (jones)**.

'While Kevin was out kicking back somewhere, I was at home, jacks as usual.'
(Recorded, female university student, London, March 1996)

jack shit *n American*
nothing. A dismissive or contemptuous term, originally with folksy southern overtones, but now common.

Man, I worked hard all my life and ended up with jack shit.

jacksie, jacksy *n*
the **arse**, anus, buttocks. A fairly inoffensive working-class word, particularly popular in the north of England, jacksie (the form jaxy has also been recorded) dates from the 19th century. It is probably an affectionate diminutive form of

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the commoner nickname **jack**. Instances of the word in American speech point to a recent borrowing from British usage.

'The jewel in the jacksie of South London, this place is.'
(*My Beautiful Laundrette*, British film, 1985)

Jack-the-lad *n British*
an individual who is cleverer, more successful, more attractive than the rest. Originating in the working-class language of Liverpool and the surrounding area, the phrase had spread to the rest of Britain by the mid-1980s, probably due to the influence of television drama, films, fiction, etc. It can be used to express either approbation or contempt and is a modern example of the coining of male epithets with 'Jack' since medieval times.

He's Jack-the-lad now, but he'll get his comeuppance.

jack (oneself) up *vb*
to inject (oneself), usually with heroin, but possibly with amphetamines, etc. Apart from **shoot up**, this was probably the most common expression for the practice in the 1960s

Jacobs (cream crackers) *n pl British*
the testicles, **knackers**. The rhyming slang, employing the name of a brand of savoury biscuits, was used in the film *Snatch* in 2000.

JAFA *n British*
a written and spoken acronym for 'just another fucking accountant'. Posted in an online discussion of medical professionals' slang by 'Red the nomadic lawyer' on 21 December 2007.

Jafaican *n British See* **MLE**

jag *n*
1. a binge, as in a crying jag, cocaine jag, etc. This sense of the word derives from a 17th-century English dialect term originally meaning a burden, later extended to mean a bout (of drunkenness). The word virtually disappeared from British usage in the 19th century, but survived in American slang, whence it was re-imported.
2a. an injection
2b. an inhalation of glue or another solvent. These invented terms are probably influenced by 'jab', **jack, jack (oneself) up** and **jagged**, as well as the first and more widespread sense of jag itself. The first subsense dates from the early

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years of the 20th century, the second from the 1950s.

3. a Jaguar car

jagged *adj*

drunk. This predominantly American term (used by **preppies** among others) can be pronounced either as 'jaggid' or, more often, as 'jagg'd'. It derives from **jag** in the sense of a drinking bout.

jailbait *n*

a sexual partner or potential sexual partner under the legal age of consent. The expression is typically used to refer to sexually attractive young girls; it is also part of the **gay** vocabulary. Jailbait (also 'gaolbait') has been heard in Britain since the 1950s, but has only been in widespread use since the period of sexual liberation in the late 1960s.

> *'Look again, Billy, this is jailbait – could get you into a lot of trouble.'*
> (*Hardcore*, US film, 1979)

jake[1] *n British*

meths, methylated spirits as drunk by tramps, **dossers**, etc. It is also known as **jack**

jake[2] *adj*

excellent, satisfactory, correct. A word of unknown origin, used since the turn of the 20th century in Canada and the USA, where it is now rare, and subsequently in Australia, where it is still heard. The word has not appeared in British usage.

jakey, jakie *n British*

a tramp, homeless person, particularly one who is a user of alcohol or **jake**

jalopy, jalloppy *n*

an old car. A word which has passed from slang of the 1950s into widespread colloquial use. The word was first used in the USA before World War II and could also refer to an aeroplane. It is of uncertain origin.

jam[1] *vb*

1a. to play music informally, improvise. The phrase originally referred to loose aggregations of jazz musicians, typically playing 'after hours', later to rock and blues.

1b. to make up an improvised **rap** chant. The word and the practice arose in New York in the late 1970s. Rapping, like the original jazz improvisation, took place in informally composed groups, often competing among themselves.

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2. *American* to take part in a wild celebration, ‘party’. An extension of the original musical sense of the word.
3. *American* to have sex (with). This vulgarism usually occurs in the form ‘jamming’, and is heard typically among adolescents. Slang uses of the word jam as verb or noun play on its standard sense of crush(ed) or wedge(d) together. The additional sense of sweet confection also influences the use of the word in sexual euphemisms.
See also **jooky jam**
4. *American* to move quickly, leave hurriedly. This sense is of uncertain origin, but may refer to jamming the foot on the accelerator.
5. *American* to sniff cocaine. This use of the word presumably refers to jamming the substance up one’s nose. It may alternatively refer to jam as something sweet.
6. *British* to trick, outwit, swindle, defraud. Multiethnic youth slang recorded in London in 2010.

jam^{2} *n*
1a. a shortening of jam session, meaning a group improvisation or informal performance. The term was originally applied to jazz, and later to rock.
1b. a **rap** session
2. *American* a party (usually a wild, crowded affair)
3a. a sex act
3b. a sexual partner (of either gender)
3c. the vagina
The many sexual subsenses of jam are based on the two standard meanings of squeeze or wedge and something sweet.
4. a *car*. A shortened version of **jam jar** used by younger speakers since 2000.

jamas *n pl See* **jarmies**; **jammies**; **jim-jams**

James *n British*
a *first* (first-class honours degree). Students’ rhyming slang from ‘James the First’.

> ‘*We all expected Penny to get a James but she ended up with a Desmond.*’
> (*Evening Standard*, June 1988)

jam jar *n British*
a *car*. A piece of rhyming slang which dates from the 1920s and is still in use in working-class London speech. An alternative is ‘la-di (dah)’.

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'He had to blag a jam jar for the getaway.'
(Recorded, petty criminal, Vauxhall, London, 1976)

jammed *adj American*
intoxicated by alcohol or drugs. The standard word in its sense of incapacitated or out of order has predictably been appropriated for slang usage.

jammer *n*
1. *Jamaican* the penis. The Caribbean version of the North American terms **jammy** or **jemmy**.

'…how must women feel to hear that "the girls dem want the jammer"?'
(*Sunday Times*, 2 May 1993)

2. *British* a knife, usually homemade. A prisoner's term recorded by the English Project at Winchester Prison in October 2010.

jammies *n pl British*
pyjamas. A nursery term. Alternatives are **jarmies** and **jim-jams**.

jammin' *adj American*
exciting, powerful, impressive. A synonym for **kicking, slamming**, etc. heard since 2000.

jamming *n British*
'hanging around'. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

jammy[1] *adj British*
enviably lucky, very fortunate. This common expression, which is particularly popular among schoolchildren (typically expressed in such phrases as 'jammy dodger', 'jammy bugger', 'jammy sod' or 'jammy bastard') marvelling at a fellow pupil's luck in escaping punishment, derives from the 19th- and early 20thcentury colloquial sense of jam as reward, luxury, indulgence, etc.

jammy[2]**, jemmy** *n American*
the penis. In its first form the word has been used by **rappers**, including Ice T. The derivation is unclear, but **jam** as verb and noun has been used to mean both 'penetrate' and 'semen' in earlier black street slang.

jam rag *n British*
a sanitary towel. A schoolchildren's term in use since the 1950s. It may also refer to a tampon. (A variant form is **tam rag**.)

jam roll *n British parole.*
A rhyming-slang term from the vocabulary of prison inmates and the

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underworld.

He's up for his jam roll.

jam sandwich *n British*
a police car, in the argot of schoolchildren, tramps, **dossers** and the homeless

> *'I'm not going to be moved. The jam sandwiches [police cars] will have to cart me off.'*
> (Homeless man, *Observer*, 16 August 1987)

jam your hype! *exclamation British*
an injunction to calm down. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

jangle[1] *vb British*
to gossip, chat. A word which is popular in northern England, particularly in the Liverpool area where jangling describes the working-class ritual or pastime of gossiping over the back fence or front gate.

jangle[2] *n British*
a gossip, chat. The noun postdates the verb form.

jankers *n British*
military punishment, punishment detail. An army, navy and RAF term heard particularly in the 1950s, when national service was still in force in Britain. The origin of the term is obscure, but it may be related to **jangle**, which had an archaic sense of 'to grumble', hence jankers was either the grumbling servicemen or the punishments which caused them to complain.

janky, jank *adj*
1. unlucky
2. unfashionable, unappealing The words are of uncertain origin but may be an alteration of 'jinx(ed)'. They have been used in Britain by adherents of the **rave** and dancefloor cultures since the 1990s.

janner *n British*
a synonym of **chav**, in vogue in 2004. The etymology of the term is obscure but it seems to have originated in the Plymouth area as a local nickname.

JAP *n American*
a young Jewish girl, especially a wealthy or spoilt one. An acronym of 'Jewish American Princess'. A member of a social subgroup supposedly characterised by behaving in a comically spoilt, acquisitive and/or self-indulgent way.

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Princess here recalls the indulgent term of (usually paternal) affection, and the haughtiness of the subject. Following the *Preppie Handbook*, a *JAP Handbook* was published in 1983 analysing every aspect of the phenomenon.

'What does a JAP make for dinner? Reservations.'
(*Evening Standard*, 9 May 1988)

jar *n British*
a pint of beer. A pub habitués' term which has been in widespread use since the 1950s. At the turn of the 20th century ale was served in china mugs, known as jars, as well as glasses.

'Hey Tom I fancy a bit of lunch. Let's stop at that pub for a few jars.'
(*Roger Mellie*, cartoon in *Viz* comic, 1989)

jarmies, jarmas, jamas *n pl British*
pyjamas. Alternative nursery terms to **jammies** and **jim-jams**.
jarred (up) *adj British*
drunk. The term was used of the Irish writer Brendan Behan by his wife.
jarring *adj British*
annoying. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.
J Arthur *n British*
an act of masturbation. Rhyming slang from J. Arthur Rank (the British cinema magnate): **wank**. A very popular word in the 1960s, used almost invariably by and about men. (In the 1940s the same phrase was used to refer to a bank.)

He was having a J Arthur in the bathroom.

java *n*
coffee. An Americanism that spread worldwide through the influence of Hollywood and pulp-fiction writers. Coffee was imported from Java in the 19th century.

Fancy a cup of java?

jawache *vb, n British* (to) kiss

He wanted to jawache her.

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I got jawache from her.

jaxy *n See* **jacksie**

jay *n*

1. a **joint**. An alternative rendering of **J**.

2. *American* a dupe, victim, in the language of criminals, gamblers and confidence tricksters. The reference is to the jay bird, popularly supposed to be garrulous and dim-witted.

jazz[1] *vb*

1a. to talk deceitfully, bamboozle, **bullshit**

1b. to tease or provoke

Both subsenses originated in black American slang and have, since the 1970s, become established in general American colloquial speech. In these meanings, **jive** is a synonym.

2. *American* to have sex with

A black slang term from the early 20th century, jazz is still used, albeit rarely, in this sense. The word jazz is said to be a New Orleans Creole patois term for sex, erotic dancing or music.

jazz[2] *n*

1a. empty, pretentious or deceitful talk

1b. provocation, obfuscation, nuisance

2a. stuff, unspecified things. Often heard in the dismissive phrase ‘all that jazz’.

2b. ornamentation, decoration, showiness The precise origin of the word jazz is uncertain. It was first used in New Orleans in the early years of the 20th century in the form *jass*, referring to music and dances inspired by African rhythms. The word also had sexual overtones in its Creole origin. It was later applied to improvised music and, later still, to other forms of exciting display.

jazz-funk *n British*

skunk marihuana, in rhyming slang

‘Pass the Veras, I’ve just scored a farmers of Jazz-Funk.’
(Facetious online posting by “Vikingbones”, 22 February 2013)

jeet *vb South African*

to leave, hurry away. The term, recorded since 2000, may be a form of **jet**.

jeeter *n American*

a slovenly male. Jeeter Lester was a quintessentially uncouth rustic character in

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Erskine Caldwell's 1932 novel *Tobacco Road*; his first name became part of New York slang in the 1940s and subsequently spread to other areas. By the 1990s the term was still used, often as part of domestic slang.

jeff *n American*
a white person. This sometimes pejorative black term is applied invariably to white males and is inspired by Jefferson Davis, the American president portrayed on banknotes, seen as a quintessential Caucasian.

jekyll *adj British*
snide. An item of rhyming slang from '(Dr) Jekyll and (Mr) Hyde', recorded among middle-class, middle-aged speakers.

Jekyll and Hyde, Jekyll *n British*
a *guide*.
Compare **jekylls**

jekylls *n pl British*
trousers. The word is rhyming slang – Jekyll and Hydes: **strides**.

That's a fancy pair of jekylls you've got there.

jel *adj British*
jealous. The abbreviation featured in the reality TV series *The Only Way is Essex* and in student slang recorded in 2012.

well jel
'I saw someone with a bag that said "Don't be jel, be reem"'
(Posting on Mumsnet website, 12 May 2012)

jellies *n pl British*
cheap sandals made of brightly coloured transparent plastic as worn by art students, etc. since the early 1980s. The footwear resembled confectionery of the same name.

jelly *adj American*
jealous. The abbreviated form, employed by Rapper Big L in 1998, was still in use on campus in 2011.

I'm so jelly of your new i-Phone.

jelly-belly *n*
a fat, overweight or paunchy person

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jelly roll *n American*
a. a woman's sex organs
b. sexual intercourse
c. a woman seen as a sexual partner, sex object or sweetheart
d. a male lover or seducer
All these terms, popularised by their use in jazz, blues and rock music, derive from black American argot of the late 19th century. A jelly roll is literally a jam or Swiss roll. The triple metaphor implied in the first three senses derives from the rolling motion, the supposed resemblance of the cake to the vulva, and the notion of 'sweet reward'. In the case of the fourth sense, which is less common but may historically antedate the others, the word represents the sweet element of 'sweetheart'.

jerk[1] *n*
a foolish, despicable or obnoxious person. This American term crossed over into limited British usage during and after World War II. It is usually pejorative, although it is sometimes used with pitying or even affectionate connotations in American speech. The word seems to derive from **jerk off**, meaning to masturbate, and was probably originally a rural term for an idle or immature boy.

> *'Poor Michael Reagan. As if it weren't bad enough being the son of Ronald Reagan, the guy happens to be a complete jerk as well.'*
> (Nigella Lawson, book review, the *Sunday Times*, April 1989)

jerk[2] *vb British*
to stab. In this sense the term is possibly an alteration of **jook**.

> *'On young black slang I have been told that the new word for stabbed is "nanked". I know it used to be "jerked". I would have probably said "plunged" as in "he copped for him and plunged him".'*
> (South London criminal, 2011)

jerkin' the gherkin *n*
male masturbation. A rhyming witticism from around 1960, it replaced other rarer phrases employing the word jerk which had been in use since the mid-19th century, such as 'jerk the turkey', 'jerk the jelly', etc.

jerk off *vb*
to masturbate. An Americanism which has gained currency throughout the

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English-speaking world since the late 1960s when it became a **hippy** and student vogue term. The phrase existed in British English in the 19th century but was never widespread.

> *'Plus the exhibitionist jerk off fantasia of "let's do it in the road".'*
> (*Oz* magazine, 1970)

See also **jerkoff**

jerkoff *n American*
a despicable or obnoxious (male) person. The American equivalent of **wanker** (to **jerk off** is to masturbate). A word which became particularly popular in the USA in the late 1960s and which had spread to other English-speaking areas by the end of the **hippy** era.

> *The guy turned out to be a complete jerkoff.*

jerk someone around, jerk someone's chain *vb American*
to irritate, harass, subject someone to minor humiliations. The image evoked is of an animal on a rope or lead being tugged at the whim of its owner.

jerkwad *n American*
a term of abuse meaning literally a (male) masturbator, a **jerkoff**. ('Wad' figures in many expressions involving male sexuality and may denote the penis or semen or, more recently, tissue or toilet paper.)

jerkwater *adj American*
remote, insignificant. This expression does not, as is often thought, have any implication of urination or masturbation. It derives from the rural American practice of stopping trains in remote country areas to take on water, by pulling across a connection and sluice or ladling from a trough.

> *'When you work for a jerkwater [TV] station like this you learn to do everything.'*
> (*Prime Suspect*, US film, 1982)

Jerry Springer *n British*
a **minger**. The rhyming-slang phrase borrows the name of the US talk show host.

jessie *n British*
a weak or effeminate man. A Scottish and northern English term of ridicule which has become widespread since the mid-1970s, partly due to the influence

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of comics such as the Scot, Billy Connolly. It is synonymous with **nellie** and **big girl's blouse**. There are two proposed derivations for the word; the first is simply a borrowing of the female name as a term of endearment, the second is a Biblical reference to 'a rod out of the stem of Jesse', giving rise to jokes on the subject of masturbation, etc.

> *Oaw, come on you big soft jessie.*
> *'Peelie [John Peel] blubbed throughout, the big jessie, and before long we all joined in.'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 31 August 1989)

Jesus *n See* **creeping Jesus**

jet *vb American*

to depart, leave. A vogue term in black street argot and white campus slang since the 1990s. The word has been used figuratively to mean 'run fast' since the 1950s. A variety of euphemisms (like its contemporaries **bail, bill, book** and **jam**) for 'run away' are essential to the argot of gang members and their playground imitators.

jewels *n pl British See* **family**

jewels Jewish *n, adj South African*

(clothing or accessories considered) fashionable and/or expensive

> *'Natty dressers are described as Jewish – because members of that community are considered to be stylish.'*
> (*Johannesburg Sunday Times*, 18 June 1995)

Jewish American Princess *n American*

See **JAP**

Jewish flag *n American*

a dollar bill or other banknote. A racist 'witticism'.

Jewish lightning *n American*

arson, the deliberate burning of insured property. In racist parlance a type of fraud supposed to be typically perpetuated by Jewish businessmen or landlords.

Jewish typewriter/piano/pianola/joanna *n*

a cash register. Supposedly jocular racist terms referring to Jews' presumed love of money. Jewish piano has also been used in Britain for a taxi meter.

jezzy *n British*

a disreputable and/or promiscuous female. Defined as a **slag** by one user in

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2002, the term is in use among adolescents in London and elsewhere.

JFDI *phrase*

the impatient and aggressive injunction, used for instance in workplace communications, employs the initials of 'just fucking do it!'

jig *n British*

a black person. A racist term (probably a shortening of **jigaboo**) employed by police officers, among others. It was used in the G. F. Newman TV play, *Black and Blue*, in September 1992.

jigaboo, jiggaboo *n American*

a black person. This was originally a racist epithet used by whites since the early years of the 20th century and later adopted in a gesture of defiance, like **nigger**, by blacks to refer to themselves. The black American author and academic Clarence Major derives the expression from the Bantu word *tshikabo*, meaning 'servile', and dates its adoption to the 17th century. In *School Daze*, a 1988 film by the black director Spike Lee, a fictional allblack southern US campus is riven between the 'jigaboo' faction who want the college authorities to sever links with South Africa, and the **wannabes** who are ambitious and apolitical and ape white pastimes and rituals.

jig-a-jig, jiggy-jig *n*

sexual intercourse. Since at least the 18th century there have been various slang terms for copulation using versions of the word jig. 'Jiggle' and 'jigger', for instance, are now archaic, but jig-a-jig has survived, probably because of its use by non-English speakers and those imitating lewd invitations in broken English.

jigger *n*

the penis. An 18th-century word which is still heard, albeit rarely, mainly in the north of England.

jiggered *adj*

a. *British* exhausted

b. nonplussed, astonished. The usual form of words employed is 'I'll be jiggered!' as an exclamation of surprise on the pattern of 'I'll be blowed!' or 'I'll be damned!'. Jiggered in both the above senses probably originated as a 19th-century euphemism for **buggered**.

jiggy *adj*

happy, contented. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

jillion *n American*

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an almost inexpressibly large number or amount. A teenagers' coinage referring to uncountable figures in excess of millions and billions. Other similar terms are 'trillion' (in fact a real number), **squillion** and **zillion**.

jillock *n British*

a foolish person, buffoon. A variant form of **pillock**, heard since the late 1970s.

Jim Benner *n British*

a £10 note or the sum of ten pounds

jim-dandy *adj American* excellent, fine. An elaboration of the popular American colloquialism, dandy (jim-, like john- and jack-, was a widespread prefix conferring familiarity). This expression is often used ironically in modern speech.

jim-jams *n pl*

1. pyjamas. A nursery word, especially popular in Britain and Australia.

> *'A coat that can double as a dressinggown, nice stripy jim-jams – such are the staples of male Anglo-Saxon sartoria.'*
> (*Tatler*, November 1985)

2. an attack of nerves, the 'heebie-jeebies'. This expression has been applied to delirium tremens (**the D.T.s**) and to drug-induced terror, as well as more mundane jitters. It was first recorded in the mid-19th century.

> *'When the smack begins to flow/I really don't care any more/About all the jim-jams in this town/And all the politicians making crazy sounds.'*
> (*Heroin*, written by Lou Reed and recorded by the Velvet Underground, 1967)

jimmies, the *n pl Australian*

1. an attack of nerves; a variant form of the second sense of **jim-jams**

2. an attack of diarrhoea; a variant form of the **Jimmy Brits**

jimmy *n British*

1. an injection of a narcotic, especially heroin. A word from the lexicon of prison inmates and drug addicts.

2. a shortening of **Jimmy Riddle**

> *'Hang on to me pint for a minute, I've got to go for a jimmy.'*
> (Recorded, young drinker, London, 1987)

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Jimmy Brits, the Jimmy Brits *n pl Australian*
an attack of diarrhoea. Australian rhyming slang for **the shits**, inspired by the name of a British boxer who toured Australia in 1918. (The surname is sometimes spelt Britt.)

Jimmy Durante(s) *n pl Scottish*
female underwear. The name of the jazz pianist of the 1940s has been borrowed as a rhyme for *panties*.
Compare **big jimmies**

jimmy-hat *n*
a condom. The term, common in the USA since the 1970s, also occurs in the form 'jim-hat' and was used by the black comedian Lenny Henry in a televised monologue in November 1993.

Jimmy Riddle *n British*
an act of urination. A childish and jocular term derived from rhyming slang for **piddle**.

jinelz, ginuls, ginulz *n Jamaican and British*
a fraud, swindle or a fraudster, 'con-artist'

Those high-street special offers are a **rip-off**, your classmates are out to trick you out of your pocket money – and that girl who says she likes you just wants to be paid the Cineplex ('treated to a movie'). UK **Youth** suffer from self-doubt just like the rest of us and 'yoof-speak' has its own term to describe both the schemers and the schemes.

Probably borrowed from a Jamaican grannie but re-spelled to make it look cool, it's a fair guess that the youngsters, of a range of ethnicities, who say or text it are ignorant of its colourful history. 'Ginnal' is Caribbean patois, a local pronunciation of '(con)genial', and it describes a sort of anti-hero of Afro-Caribbean folklore, a smooth-talking trickster, typically an urban loafer who swindles out-of-towners or a woman who deceives a naïve suitor. In the UK playground, just as in the original folk-tales, the one who successfully **jams** or **jumps** (outwits) you is often admired while the poor victim is mocked.

That bargain phone contract is just a jinelz. Don't trust 'im, 'e's a jinelz.

jingle *n*
1. *British* cash, money, coins. A term used in raffish circles since the 1930s, if

not earlier. It has also been recorded in Australian speech.

I'm a bit short of jingle.

2. *American* a telephone call. An American version of the British **bell** or **tinkle**, as in 'give me a jingle'.

jissom, jiss, jizz, jism, jissum, gism *n* semen. A word of unknown origin, dating from the 19th century in the USA and by the early 1970s in use all over the English-speaking world.

jitter *n, adj British*

(something or someone) unpleasant, obnoxious. In playground usage since the 1990s.

jive[1] *n*

1. deceitful or pretentious talk or behaviour, nonsense.

See also **jive talk**

2. a style of fast dancing to accompany swing music or rock 'n' roll

Both senses of the term originate in black American slang of unknown etymology (it may be from jibe in the sense of change tack, manoeuvre – in conversation or dance – but is more probably derived from a West African dialect term).

3. *American* marihuana. A now obsolete usage.

jive[2] *vb*

1. to deceive, tease, browbeat. A black American term from the early 20th century which enjoyed a vogue among black and white speakers in the late 1980s. For the possible origins of the word, see the noun form.

'It was always about the man, how they were going to jive the man into giving them a million dollars.'
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

2. to dance in a fast energetic style which corresponded in the 1940s to swing music and from the 1950s to rock 'n' roll

jive-ass *adj American*

deceitful, pretentious, worthless. A black expression combining **jive** (worthless or deceitful talk or behaviour) and the suffix **-ass**.

I don't want no jive-ass honky lawyer jerkin' me around.

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jive talk *n*
a style of speech using black musicians' slang and picturesque rhythmic phraseology, originally developed to accompany swing music of the 1930s and 1940s. The vocabulary and cadences of jive talk were adopted by American teenagers in the early 1950s. Jive talk was combined with **bop** talk to influence much of the vocabulary of the later **hipsters** and **beatniks**.

jizz-ball *n American*
an obnoxious, repellent, despicable person. A teenage insult based on the variant form of **jissom** and coined by analogy with earlier terms such as **scuzz-ball**.

JK *phrase*
'just kidding'. The reassurance is usually written, typically online or in texting.

JLD *adj*
'just like dad' in medical shorthand, sometimes added after **FLK**, e.g., on a patient's notes

joanna *n British*
a *piano*. A rhyme on the cockney pronunciation of the instrument.

Give us a tune on the old joanna.

See also **Jewish typewriter/piano/pianola/joanna**

Joan of Arc *n Australian*
a *shark*. A piece of native Australian rhyming slang. An alternative is Noah's Ark.

job *n*
1. a crime. This widespread term occurs in expressions such as 'pull a job' and in specific forms such as 'bank-job', 'safe-job', etc. The word was first used in this sense in the 17th century, usually in the context of theft.
2. a person, thing or action. An allpurpose term for a contraption, specimen or piece of handiwork.

a six-cylinder job
Who's the little blonde job by the door?

job (someone) *vb*
1. to hit or beat (someone) up. Job is an old dialect variant of jab which has been preserved in this working-class Australianism. The word was used in the same sense in Britain in the 1950s, by street gangs for instance.

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2. *American* to deceive, cheat or ruin (someone). A rare late 1980s usage which is a shortening of 'do a job on (someone)'.

jobbed *adj*

framed, **fitted-up**, informed upon, deceived, victimised or otherwise taken advantage of. An item from the vocabulary of the underworld.

jobbie *n British*

1. *also* **jobbies** an act of defecation, excrement. A mock nursery word which is used euphemistically by adults, deriving from expressions such as **big jobs**.

2. an allpurpose word for 'thing'. This variation of the colloquial **job** may also be used as a replacement for a forgotten word or name. The term was defined on the internet by *Bodge World* in 1997.

Hand me that big jobbie on the top there…

jobbie-jabber *n British*

a male homosexual. The term was one of many synonyms denoting 'active' or 'predatory' homosexuality heard since the 1990s. **Fudge-nudger** and **turd burglar** are synonyms based on the same supposed association with excrement.

jock *n*

1a. *British* a Scot. Since the 19th century this has been the universal nickname for Scottish males, derived from the northern diminutive for John.

1b. *British* an unnamed male. The word is used, sometimes dismissively, either as a term of address or as a description.

Ask jock over there what he's drinking.

2. a disc jockey. A piece of American radio jargon adopted in other English-speaking areas in the 1970s.

3. *American* an athlete or sportsman. This campus term can now also apply in some cases to sportswomen, in spite of its origin as a shortening of jock strap. Although it can be said affectionately and is a term used by sportsmen about themselves, the word often has overtones of excessive heartiness, brawn, aggression or lack of intelligence.

'And the jock shall dwell with the nerd and the cheerleader lie down with the wimp and there will be peace upon the campus.'
(*Observer*, 29 May 1988)

jockey *vb South African*

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to help, particularly by a temporary loan of money. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

jocks *n pl Australian*

underpants, usually male. The word is a shortening of 'jockey-pants' or 'jockey-shorts'.

joe *n*

1. an ordinary man, chap, **bloke**. Originally an Americanism, this use of the name spread to other English-speaking areas in World War II.

2. a fool, dupe, victim or weakling. In this sense the word is used by tricksters, prostitutes and prison inmates, among others, and probably derives from the cockney **joey**, itself short for Joey Hunt, rhyming slang for **cunt**. (Cunt previously meant a foolish, unfortunate or pitiable person, rather than a despicable one.)

3. *American* coffee

> *'I'm not just some kind of machine you can turn on. I need a cup of joe, a trip to the little boys' room, a glance at the sports pages. Then we'll talk.'*
> (*Moonlighting*, American TV series, 1988)

Joe Blake *n Australian*

a *snake*. An item of native Australian rhyming slang. The eponymous Joe Blake is probably fictitious.

Joe Blakes, the *n Australian*

the D.T.s (delirium tremens): a fit of uncontrolled trembling as a result of alcoholism. Australian rhyming slang for the *shakes*. *See also* **Joe Blake**

joey *n*

1. *British* a fool, dupe, victim or weakling. The word is from London working-class usage, deriving from **joe** or Joey Hunt, rhyming slang for **cunt** which, in cockney speech until the 1950s, referred to a foolish or unfortunate, rather than a despicable person. Joey is currently used by teenagers to refer to a timid or unpopular fellow-pupil or gang member.

2. *Australian* an effeminate man, fop, hermaphrodite or sodomite. It is uncertain whether this usage is derived from the previous sense or the following one.

3a. *Australian* a young kangaroo. The origin of this term is not the English Christian name but an identical Aboriginal name.

3b. *Australian* a baby

4. *British* a package smuggled in or out of a prison, in the jargon of prison

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inmates

john *n*

1. a prostitute's customer. John was a 19th-century term for a male sweetheart which was adopted by prostitutes as an allpurpose form of address and later as a synonym for client.

> *'He liked it during the day, the cute ladies sitting around playing music, laughing at things he said. But he didn't care for the white Johns any, their attitude.'*
> (*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

2. the john a toilet. Originally a more genteel American version of the archaic 'jack' or 'jock' and the almost obsolete **jakes**, all euphemisms for a privy.

3. *British* an arrest. A rare example of police and criminal jargon of the 1960s, from the rhyming slang 'John Bull': **pull**.

4. the penis. A fairly rare but recurring usage. Other personifications, such as **John Thomas, willie, peter, percy**, etc., are much more common.

5. *British* a condom. A shortening of 'johnnie (bag)' or **rubber johnny**.

John Bull *adj Australian*

drunk. This witticism is a rhyme on **full** in its euphemistic sense of intoxicated.

> *He was totally John Bull by three-thirty in the arvo.*

johnnie, johnny *n British*

a condom, contraceptive sheath. This is the most widespread slang term in British use since the 1940s, although in the 1960s and 1970s it was more usually in the phrases 'johnnie bag' or **rubber johnny**. John or johnny is, among many other appellations, a 19th-century personification of the penis.

Johnny (Vaughan) *n British*

1. porn(ography)

2. yawn

The rhyming slang borrows the name of the TV and radio presenter.

Johnny Cash *n*

1. *Australian* cannabis. An item of native Australian rhyming slang for **hash**, appropriating the name of the late American country music star.

2. *British* a **slash**

johnson *n American*

a. the penis

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b. the backside, buttocks

'He can kiss my johnson.'
(*The Boss's Wife*, US film, 1986)

Both senses are personifications used humorously or straightforwardly, especially in black speech. They date from the late 19th century and are elaborations of the use of **john** to designate anything male.

John Thomas *n British*
the penis. A hearty and/or affectionate personification in use since the mid-19th century. It was used by D. H. Lawrence in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, written in 1928 and first published in an unabridged edition in Britain in 1959. The phrase now seems to be used particularly by women.

joining *n British*
flirting. The term is used in this sense in, e.g., student slang.

joint *n*
1. a marihuana cigarette or a cigarette containing a mix of hashish and tobacco. Joint supplanted **reefer** as the universal term for a cannabis cigarette in the early 1960s. The precise dating and etymology of the word are obscure.

'Several large joints passed along the room before someone suggested it was time to go outside and play with the Kalashnikovs.'
(*Tatler*, April 1990)

2. the joint *American* prison. A specialisation of the colloquial sense of 'joint' as a place, building or premises.
3. *American* the penis. A metaphor based on images of meat and (an imaginary) bone.
4. *American* any object or person

joker *n*
a. a foolish, irritating or unfortunate person
b. any unnamed individual

jokes *adj British*
funny, enjoyable. A widespread term of appreciation in youth slang.

one jokes party

jollies *n pl*

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gratification. The expression can cover indulgences ranging from innocent enjoyment, through thrills, to more sinister and/or sexual stimulation. The word usually occurs in the phrase **get one's jollies**.

jolly d. *adj British*

'jolly decent'. A public-school or upper-class term of approbation, often used ironically or sarcastically. It is usually an interjection, rather than a description.

jonah *n Australian*

a *shark*. This is not a reference to the whale but a contracted form of the rhyming slang **Joan of Arc**.

jones *n American*

1. the penis. Now predominantly a term used by black speakers and their imitators. It may derive from a 19th-century personification of the male member as 'Mr Jones'.

2. a drug habit

> *They said they had to knock over a couple of stores for money to support their scag jones.*

jook *vb*

1a. to stab

1b. to physically assault

2. to steal or rob

The term is an important component of multiethnic youth slang in the UK and is also heard in street slang in the USA. It derives ultimately from an African root (in Mende it means to enter or go in, in Fulani to poke or spur), probably via Caribbean patois.

jooky jam *vb*

to have sex. A phrase originating in black usage: *jook* is said to derive from an African word for jab or poke, used since at least the 19th century in the USA as a euphemism for sex. **Jam** is a slang synonym in its own right.

Jordan *n American*

an attractive male. The use of the term either refers to Michael Jordan, a US sports star, or to a first name thought to typify a rugged, glamorous male.

josser *n British*

a foolish or obnoxious person. Used as a less offensive version of **tosser**, the term was heard particularly in the north of England in the 1980s. The word, in fact, has had a separate existence since the 19th century, during which time it

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has designated a simpleton, a codger, a fop and a parasite, among other senses. Its ultimate origins are obscure, although joss is said to have been a dialect term for bump or jostle.

journo *n Australian*

a journalist. A characteristic Australian shortening which has been heard among British speakers.

jousting *n British*

having sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. A synonym is **lancing**.

joy pop *vb*

a. to take illicit drugs on an infrequent and casual, rather than habitual, basis

b. to inject a drug intramuscularly, to **skin-pop**

joystick *n*

a cannabis cigarette, a **joint**. A fairly rare euphemism.

jub *n British*

a menial or junior worker, a **gofer**. The word, of uncertain origin, was used in the City of London financial markets from the late 1990s to refer, often dismissively, to messengers and 'back-office' underlings.

Get a jub to do it.

jubbies *n pl British*

female breasts. This childish-sounding term was used by (predominantly middle-class) teenagers and adults from the 1980s and is probably a blend of **jugs** and **bubbies**.

jubbly *n British*

money, wealth. The word is used in London working-class speech, especially in the phrase '(lots of) lovely jubbly'. Jubbly was the trade name of an orange drink sold in a triangular carton. Especially when frozen, it was popular with school-children in the 1950s and 1960s. 'Lovely Jubbly!' was its advertising slogan.

jubnuts *n pl British*

a southern English rural term for **dags** (fragments of dung clinging to the rear of sheep and other shaggy animals)

judy *n British*

a girl or woman. A very common word in working-class use in the north of England in the 1950s and 1960s. Judy was a popular 19th-century Christian

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name, seen as typical of common women (as in, e.g., Punch and Judy). The word is also used in Australia as an alternative to **Sheila**.

jug[1] *n*

prison. This term from the beginning of the 19th century is usually part of the phrases ‘in jug’ or ‘in the jug’. It probably derives from 18th-century dialect *jougs*, meaning stocks or pillory (from the French *joug*, meaning yoke), rather than from jug as a container of liquid. In modern usage the term is jocular.

jug[2] *vb*

1. *also* **jug up** *British* to imprison. From the noun **jug**.

2. *also* **jug out** *or* **jug up** *American* to drink, usually to excess. The phrases are probably influenced by the categorisation ‘jug wine’, denoting cheap wine bought in large containers, e.g. by students and other drinkers of modest means.

jugged *adj*

1. imprisoned. From the noun **jug**.

2. drunk. A rare but recurrent term.

jugglin’ bone *n*

dealing **crack**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

jug handles *n pl British*

the ears, particularly large prominent ears.

The term is used by all ages and social classes for poking fun.

jugs *n pl*

1. female breasts. Originally an Australian vulgarism, inspired by milk jugs and probably influenced by the much older term **dugs**. This expression has also been used in Britain and the USA.

2. the ears, particularly large prominent ears. The word used in this sense, primarily in Britain, is a shortening of ‘jug-ears’ or **jug handles**.

juice[1] *n*

1. *American* alcohol, **booze**. A pre-World War II American term still in widespread use.

2. *American* electricity, power

Give it some more juice.

3. *American* gossip, interesting news. A teenage term of the late 1970s and 1980s which is probably a back-formation from ‘juicy’.

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4. semen

juice[2], juice it *vb*

to have sex. A term used, transitively and intransitively, by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

juiced, juiced-up *adj*

drunk. Unlike other slang terms deriving from **juice**, this is not exclusively American.

'Howard you never used to talk to me that way.

I'm just juiced, that's all.'
(S. Clay Wilson cartoon in *Head Comix*, 1968)

juicer, juice head/freak *n American*

an alcoholic, drunkard or habitual heavy drinker. These terms probably originated in black slang of the 1940s.

J.U.L.F. *n British*

an arrogant and/or presumptuous person. The initials stand for 'jumped up little fucker'. The phrase was identified by Salman Rushdie, describing the slang used by his Special Branch bodyguards, in the *Independent*, 11 February 1993.

jumbo *n*

1. *British* a fool, a slow, large and/or dimwitted person. A mainly working-class term, used for instance by the CID to refer to uniformed police officers. (Jumbo as applied to elephants derives from the African word *jamba*, anglicised as a name for P. T. Barnum's famous animal exhibit.) In this case the image of a slow, ponderous person is probably also influenced by **dumbo**.

2. *British* the backside, buttocks

3. crack. This is one of many probably ephemeral nicknames used on the American streets for this powerful drug. Jumbo in this sense was recorded in 1986.

jump[1] *vb*

1. to have sex with. This term implying male assertion, domination or assault has been in use in English since the 17th century. It is paralleled in many other languages (the French equivalent is *sauter*). The word is now often used by street-gang members etc to refer to indecent assault, influenced by the term's colloquial meaning of to attack unexpectedly.

2. *Jamaican and British* to trick, outwit, swindle, defraud. Multiethnic youth

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slang recorded in London in 2010.

jump[2] *n*

an act of sexual intercourse. This old vulgarism has been revived since 2000, and was defined by one user (a London student) as 'a comedy term for sex used to embarrass mates in innocent situations, i.e. "they're going for a jump" when they are just going for a walk'.

jump off *vb American*

a. (of a person) to become aggressive, lose one's temper

b. (of a situation) to happen or escalate suddenly. The phrase probably arose in black slang where jump was a component in a number of obsolete expressions evoking rapidity and/or violence and the contemporary **jump salty. Step off** has similar meanings.

jump salty *vb American*

to become angry. A well-known item of black argot which was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. The phrase, which seems to date from pre-World War II **jive talk** (it was listed in Cal Calloway's famous Hepster's lexicon in 1938), became part of street slang in the 1970s. It is now in widespread use and is sometimes heard among younger white speakers describing a key behaviour pattern, also expressed by **jump off** and **step off** and the British **kick off**.

jump someone's bones *vb American*

to have sex with someone. The expression, first heard in the 1960s, has rough-and-ready, crass overtones. It invariably refers to the sex act from the male point of view.

I guess she realised I just wanted to jump her bones.

jungle *n South African*

a large knife. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

jungle bunny *n*

a negro or other dark-skinned person. A racist epithet which is usually applied to Afro-Caribbeans, and is also used by Australians to refer to Aboriginals and South Sea Islanders. It has been heard from at least the 1950s.

jungly, jungli *adj South Asian*

uncultured, uncouth, unsophisticated. An old expression (from 'jungle') in Indian English which is now used by Asians in the UK as part of so-called

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'Hinglish' (a variety combining English with words from Hindi and other languages).

junk *n*

narcotics, hard drugs. The word (originally a Middle English term for nautical paraphernalia and detritus) was applied to opium in American underworld argot in the late 19th century. It was used to designate heroin by the first decade of the 20th century and has remained one of the most widespread synonyms for this and other addictive drugs.

> *'Fuzz against junk.'*
> (Title of book by the pseudonymous Akbar del Piombo, 1965)

junker *n American*

1. a dilapidated car, **banger**

2. an alternative (and rarer) version of **junkie**

junkie, junky *n*

a drug addict, a habitual user of 'hard' drugs such as heroin or morphine. The term, derived from the word **junk**, became popular in the USA in the 1920s and spread to Britain and Australia in the 1950s.

> *'When we think of a junkie we picture the reckless youth, squatting in the rubble of his life, a hypodermic in his hand.'*
> (*Independent*, 17 July 1989)

jupe, juped *adj British*

shamed, humiliated. One of many terms in the lexicon of teenage gangs which refers to respect or the lack/loss of it. The origin of the term is obscure, but it may be a deformation of the standard 'dupe', 'duped'. It can also be used as an exclamation of triumph or derision. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys from the early 1990s.

> *You're juped!*

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K

K *n*

1. one thousand. This abbreviation existed in limited slang usage in the 1970s (based on the k of kilo), but it was its use in computer jargon (to mean a storage capacity of 1,024 bytes) which was first transposed to express sums of money when discussing fees or salaries. It then entered general colloquial use in the 1980s.

He's on 60K a year.

2. *British* a knighthood, from the initial letter, or that of KBE, KCMG, etc.

'Brenda has now let it be known to Downing Street that Milne should be given a "K" in the birthday honours list. Surprisingly enough Thatcher seems to approve.'
(*Private Eye* magazine, April 1989)

kaffir *n*

a black person. A racist term used initially (and still) in South Africa to refer to indigenous blacks. (Kaffir was one 19th-century name for Bantu-speaking South African tribespeople, originating in the Arabic *kafir*: infidel.) The word is sometimes used, mainly by middle-aged or elderly speakers, in other English-speaking areas.

kahsi *n British*

an alternative spelling of **khazi**

kaifa *n British*

an alternative spelling of **kife**

kalied *adj British*

drunk. A fairly popular word in the north of England (usually pronounced 'kay-lide') which has been used in the long-running TV soap opera *Coronation Street*. Some authorities claim that kay is a dialect prefix meaning askew or awry; Paul Beale, in Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional*

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English, derived kalied from ‘kali’, a children’s sherbet dip.

and all he could do was go out and get kalied

kanga *n British*
a prison officer. The rhyming-slang term is a shortening of kangaroo, **screw**. A synonym is **scooby**.

kangaroo (it) *vb Australian*
to squat, particularly in order to defecate; from the kangaroo’s habit of sitting back on its rear legs, supported by its tail

‘Not wanting to contract any trendy venereal fauna, I kangaroo-ed it.’
(Kathy Lette, *Girls’ Night Out*, 1989)

kangaroos in the top paddock *adj Australian*
crazy, eccentric or deranged. A picturesque coinage, probably based on the colloquial ‘bats in the belfry’.

kark *adj British*
suffering a ‘hangover’ after smoking marihuana. It is not clear whether the word as used by teenagers from the mid-1990s is related to the Australian **cark** recorded in the previous decade.

kark (it) *vb Australian*
an alternative spelling of **cark it**

karma *n*
a. one’s personal destiny, fate
b. an aura, impression or influence, **vibes** Both senses of the word are inaccurate borrowings, dating from the **hippy** era, from Hindu and Buddhist writings in which the Sanskrit word denotes actions determining one’s future state of incarnation.

karzi *n British*
an alternative spelling of **khazi**

Kate Moss *n British*
since around 2000 the name of the UK supermodel has been borrowed as a rhyme for ‘toss’ in the vulgar expression **give a toss**

kayf, kafe *n British*
an alternative rendering of **caff** (café), imitating the jocular or unwitting mispronunciation of the original French

kaylied *adj British*

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an alternative spelling of **kalied**

kazi *n British*

an alternative spelling of **khazi**

kazoo *n American*

the backside, buttocks. A word of unknown origin (it is probably unconnected with the musical instrument, the name of which imitates its sound). Other jocular terms using the same median sounds include **mazoomas, gazungas**, etc. (all synonyms for female breasts).

k.b. *vb, n British*

(to receive) a rejection. An abbreviation of **knockback**, in use in the Liverpool area in 2003.

I was k.b.'ed.

She gave me the k.b.

k-cup *adj*

high on drugs or alcohol. The term is a brand name of a coffee container.

See also **lean; buzzin'; cart**

kecks *n pl British*

trousers. This word is the northern English version of the archaic 'kicks', heard in other parts of the country from the 17th century until the 1940s, but now obsolete. Liverpool **mods** of the mid-1960s used to refer contemptuously to 'half-mast kecks', that is unfashionably short trousers which flap around the lower calves or above the ankles. **Strides** was the slang synonym usually preferred further south. **Underkecks** are, of course, underpants, worn by either sex.

keek *n British*

an alternative form of **cack**

keen *adj*

excellent, great. A teenage vogue word in North America in the late 1950s and 1960s. The enthusiastic term now sounds dated but is still heard, usually said by ingenuous and ironic adults, although there are some signs of a revival among younger speakers both as a description and exclamation ('neato-keeno' was an elaborated version).

keeno, keener *n British*

a keen, enthusiastic person. A schoolchildren's word, usually said scathingly of a **swot** or excessively hearty fellow pupil. The terms were still in use among

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London university students in 2013.

> *'We just sat at the back and let the keenos volunteer.'*
> *(Recorded, London schoolgirl, 1987)*

keep cave *vb British*
to keep quiet, be wary and/or keep a look out. A schoolboy term of the 1950s from the Latin imperative *cave*: beware. In English the word is pronounced 'kay-vee'.

> *'They asked me to keep cave in case old Goatman came along.'*
> (Recorded, former grammar-school boy, 1986)

keester *n American*
an alternative spelling of **keister**
kegged *adj*
drunk. A fairly rare word used typically by college and high-school students in the USA and occasionally by their counterparts in Britain. The British usage may be a separate coinage, also from keg beer.
kegger *n*
1. *American* a beer party. An adolescents' term.
2. a snowboarder
kegs *n pl British*
a variant form of **kecks**
keister, keester *n American* the backside, buttocks, anus. This fairly common term is from Yiddish *kiste*, in turn deriving from Middle and Old Germanic *Kista* and from the Latin *cista*, meaning a chest. The Yiddish word denoted a portable chest and was adapted by English speakers to mean anything used as a travelling container, including a hawker's display cabinet, a satchel and a trouser pocket. The transition from these senses to a part of the human body is not completely clear; it has been suggested that it became an underworld synonym for the anus as used to smuggle contraband across borders or into prison. The term is now rather old-fashioned but was used by Ronald Reagan in the late 1980s.
Ken *n American*
a male dullard, a (clean-cut) bland conformist youth or man. Ken is the name given to the male counterpart of the **Barbie Doll**.
ker-ching *exclamation*

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an imitation of the sound of cascading coins, or of a cash-drawer closing. The sound is made to celebrate or boast of, for instance, pleasure at a sudden windfall or triumph at profiting.

kerflumix *vb*

an alternative spelling of **kerflummox**

kerflummox, kerflumix *vb*

to baffle, confuse, bamboozle. A humorous embellishment of the colloquial 'flummox'. Ker- is a prefix indicating force, effort or impulse, reminiscent of Anglo-Saxon and modern German *ge-*: 'made'.

'After all their explanations I've got to say
I'm totally kerflummoxed.'
(Recorded, US diplomat's wife, London, 1988)

kermit *n*

1. *British* a French person. A jocular nickname used by students since the 1980s. It is inspired by the character 'Kermit the Frog' in the 1970s US television series *The Muppet Show*.

'Don't forget to send invitations to the kermits.'
(Recorded, London student, 1988)

2. Kermit (the Frog) an unattractive female. Rhyming slang for **dog**, in use among male adolescents since the late 1990s.

'We were out on the cotton wool but all we saw were Kermit the Frogs everywhere.'
(Recorded, agricultural college student, Devon, 1999)

ketch *vb British*

to criticise, harass. A term used by school-children since the 1990s. The derivation is uncertain, but it may be a northern dialect version of catch.

I just got ketched for swearing again.

kettle *n British*

a watch. This old term, still used particularly among police and criminals, is said to be from the rhyming slang 'kettle and hob', meaning *fob*.

kettled *adj British*

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drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

Kev *n British*

a foolish and/or unsophisticated young male. Kev was the name of a truculent uncouth teenager played by the TV comedian Harry Enfield.

> *'Blacks and Kevs do cause more fights. U r ignorant for not looking at these stats.'*
> (Recorded, contributor to *www.wassup.com*, November 2003)

Kevin *n British*

a common, vulgar or boorish young man. This disparaging term from the 1970s and 1980s is typically used by snobs or wags to designate a working-class or lower-middle-class youth without taste or sophistication. The Christian name supposedly epitomises this social subgroup (the female equivalent of a Kevin is a **Sharon**).

Wayne is sometimes suggested as an alternative for Kevin.

> *That pub's full of Kevins, we never go in there.*

Compare **Kev; Brian**

kewl *adj*

a variant spelling and deliberately affected pronunciation of **cool** in its slang sense. In use around 2002, it can indicate irony or self-conscious enthusiasm.

Compare ***rawk***

kewpie doll *n*

an excessively cute and/or overdressed or over made-up girl or woman. The original American Kewpie Doll (a trademark name based on Cupid) is a fairy-like baby. In Australia the name is used as rhyming slang for **moll** in the sense of a prostitute.

key[1] *n American*

a kilo of an illicit drug, typically marihuana, which could be bought by street dealers in this quantity (in Britain the standard quantity is the non-metric **weight**)

> *He scored a couple of keys and brought it across the border.*

key[2] *adj*

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essential, emblematic or supreme. A **preppie** term of approval or endorsement.

a pair of real key shoes
Those shoes are key.

khazi, kharzie *n British*
a toilet. A term dating from the 19th century which has been in widespread use in working-class speech and in the armed services. There are many alternative spellings of this word, which is often assumed to be of African or Far Eastern colonial origin, perhaps by analogy with khaki. In fact it derives from the Latin word for house and its derivatives, such as *casa* in Spanish and Italian or *case* (meaning 'hut') in French. The word entered working-class speech in **parlyaree**, the latinate jargon of tramps, peddlers and showpeople. Khazi was first thought suitable for broadcasting in the late 1960s and was popularised by such TV comedies as *Till Death Us Do Part* (written by Johnny Speight).

Khyber *n British*
the anus. From the rhyming slang 'Khyber Pass': **arse**. This London working-class expression was used in TV comedies of the late 1960s, trading on the fact that most viewers were only vaguely aware of its vulgar provenance. The word appeared in working-class speech after the Khyber Pass was introduced into the public perception by the Afghan wars of the later 19th century.

a kick up the Khyber

khyfer *n British*
an alternative spelling of **kife**

kibble *n American*
food, a meal. Kibble is a word of unknown origin which literally means dry coarseground dog food.

'OK I've got it, we'll chloroform her kibble!'
(*M*A*S*H*, US TV comedy, 1981)

kibitz, kibbitz *vb American*
to pass comment on or offer (normally unwelcome) advice. The verb, which typically applies to an annoying onlooker at a card game or sports performance, comes from the Yiddish *kibitsen*, which in turn derives from *Kiebitz*, the German name for a lapwing, a supposedly raucous, insistent bird. The term is sometimes used to mean simply spectate without the pejorative

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overtones.

kibosh *n British See* **put the kybosh/kibosh on**

kick[1] *vb*

1. to give up (a habit). A piece of drug addicts' jargon which entered general currency in the 1950s.

2. *American* to be exciting, successful, impressive. This is a shortened form of **kick ass** in its secondary meaning of 'make a strong impression'.

That suit really kicks.

kick[2] *n*

1. a sudden sensation of excitement, a thrill. This Americanism spread to the rest of the English-speaking world in the 1940s, helped by Cole Porter's song, 'I get a kick out of you'. The plural form **kicks** was a vogue term of the early 1960s.

2. *American* a particular activity or period of involvement. In the language of **hipsters, beatniks**, etc.

She's on a health kick.

kick (over) *vb British*

to subject to a police raid

'That information is six months out of date, any of these [crack dens] will have been kicked by the police.'
(*Evening Standard*, 15 September 2003)

kick ass *vb American*

a. to punish or forcibly restore order, make trouble or behave aggressively. An expression used typically of an authority figure such as an army officer or sports coach. 'Kick ass and take names' is an elaborated form of the expression (meaning identify and chastise).

b. to express oneself or enjoy oneself boisterously

That band really kick ass!

kickass *adj American*

aggressive, rousing and forceful, tough. A word usually indicating admiration or approval (although sometimes grudgingly).

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I think they kind of appreciate his kickass attitude.

kick back *vb American*
to relax. A vogue term (sometimes occurring in the tautological phrase 'kick back and relax/chill out') from the lexicon of black street gangs, **rappers** and, subsequently, surfers, skaters, etc., and adopted by British adolescents in the mid-1990s. It may be based on the notion of a motorcyclist 'throttling back' or on the image of kicking away furniture in order to stretch out.

kickback *n*
money returned or paid as part of an illegal or covert agreement. This term, which is no longer slang, originated in the pre-World War II American underworld, in which to kick back meant to pay a fixed part of one's income, or a fixed commission, in return for favour or protection. (The original image evoked was probably that of kicking back a portion of booty across a floor.)

kick dead whales down the beach *vb*
to perform an exhausting and pointless task. The phrase, typically used indignantly or ruefully in workplace slang, may have originated in Silicon Valley in the 1990s.

kicked *adj British*
ugly. One of a set of synonyms, including **booted** and **busted**, in vogue since 2000 and employing a damage metaphor. The term is also popular in Ireland.

kicker, the kicker *n*
1a. the 'final straw', clincher
1b. a hidden catch
2a. something exciting or stimulating
2b. a dynamic person
In the last two senses the word is probably a shortened form of the earlier term **shit-kicker** and was in vogue among UK adolescents in the later 1990s.

kickers *n pl*
shoes, boots. This slang term from the 1950s and 1960s (heard mainly in the USA) was appropriated by the French manufacturers of casual sports boots in the 1970s.

kicking *adj*
excellent, exciting, powerful. A vogue term of approbation of the later 1990s, probably deriving from the phrase (it) **kicks the shit**.

'The band was kickin' and Christian was the hottest guy there.'

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(*Clueless*, US film, 1995)

kicking it *adj*
enjoying oneself, celebrating or relaxing. A vogue term which, like the adjective **kicking**, is derived from the earlier American expression to **kick the shit**. The phrase was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in the 1990s.

kick it *vb*
to die. A shortened version of **kick the bucket**.

kick off *vb*
1. *American* to die. A later variation of **kick the bucket**, the equivalent of the British and Australian **kick it**.
2. *American* to leave, go away
3. *British* to lose one's temper, start to fight. First heard in the speech of the north of England, the phrase became popularised by TV soap operas and became generalised by the mid-1990s.

'I'd like to go and see my Dad but only when he retires, we'd just kick off at each other if I went back now.'
(Bez of rock group The Happy Mondays, quoted in the *News of the World*, 21 October 1990)

kick on *vb Australian*
to continue (resolutely). The phrase almost invariably refers to drinkers finding a 'second wind' or a further source of finance for their current drinking session.

kicks *n pl*
1. *British* trousers. An alternative and now archaic form of **kecks**, dating from the 18th century.
2a. *American* sports shoes. A rarer version of **kickers**, used particularly by school and college students.
2b. *American* shoes. The term is used in black street argot and campus slang.
3. thrills. The plural form of
kick. A usage which became popular in the late 1950s and notorious for its adoption by juvenile delinquents and other nihilists to explain their motives.

'They killed for kicks.'
(Headline in *True Detective* magazine, 1963)

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kick someone to the kerb *vb*
a. to get rid of someone
b. to beat someone up
Both uses of the phrase were fashionable among devotees of hip hop music around 2000 and were later adopted more widely.

kickstart *vb, n*
(to urge into) sudden action. A metaphor taken from motorcycling and applied to a variety of contexts in both literal and figurative senses.

The chick really had to kickstart the old goat.

kick the bucket *vb*
to die. The phrase dates from the 17th or 18th centuries and the bucket in question may be either a suicide's prop or, more probably, a British dialect word (also in the form 'bucker') for the beam from which slaughtered animals were hung.

'Ches hasn't been the same since his old lady kicked the bucket.'
(Recorded, barman, London, 1988)

kick the shit *vb American*
to succeed, perform powerfully and/or admirably. The image is one of dancing or performing some other frenzied activity in a rustic setting; the phrase itself may be a back-formation from the adjective **shit-kicking**.

kicky, kicksy *adj American*
exciting, stimulating, spirited. From the noun **kick** or **kicks** in the sense of excitement, the word has taken on an extra nuance of up-to-date or modish. (The comparative and superlative forms are *kickier* and *kickiest*.).

that kicky little red sportscar of yours

kiddan?, kidaan? *exclamation British*
a greeting. The expression, used by young people of Asian origin and others, is from Panjabi in which *kiddan ho tussi* means 'How are you?' **Kiwe** is an alternative form.

'"Hello Bruv, kidaan?" or simply just "kidaan?" is used very commonly in Wolverhampton, East London and especially in Southall (West London/Middlesex).'

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(Recorded, London student, 2010)

kiddy-fiddler *n British*
an unpleasant or unfortunate person. The term, literally denoting a child molester, has been adopted as an allpurpose insult in playground parlance since 2000. A synonym is **paedo**.
Compare **biddy-fiddler**
kidlet *n British*
a small child. A middle-class term employing the otherwise archaic diminutive suffix '-let' (also seen in **quidlet**).
kife, kifer, kyf, kyfer, kaifa, khyfer *n British*
a. a woman or women as a sexual partner or sex object
b. sexual activity (invariably heterosexual)

'Bangkok was OK – plenty of kifer.'
(Recorded, petroleum engineer, London, 1987)

This word in its various spellings is now rarely used. It was nearly always restricted to working-class, underworld or armed-services slang, with an area of meaning now more often catered for by words such as **crumpet, tottie** or **rumpo**. The exact etymology of the term is obscure; it may be a 19th-century alteration of an Arabic word *keyif*, meaning sensual consolation. As the definition implies, the word is used exclusively by men.
kifer, kyfer *vb British*
to have sex (with). A rare, and now virtually obsolete, derivation of the nouns **kife, kifer**, etc. (meaning women or sex). The word was used exclusively by men.
kike *n*
a Jew. An old-fashioned racist term which some authorities derive from diminutives of the name Isaac (see **ikey (mo)**). Others, including the Yiddish expert and humorist, Leo Rosten, ascribe it to the practice of illiterate Jewish immigrants signing their names with a circle (*kikel* in Yiddish) on arrival in the USA. The word was adopted by British and Australian speakers and is still occasionally heard.

'Take her, kike, she's all yours… a wop whore and a kike fag in a one-room office on the strip should go a long way together.'
(*Platinum Logic*, Tony Parsons, 1981)

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kiki *n, adj American*
a. (a) bisexual
b. (a male) homosexual
A fairly rare descriptive term of uncertain origin. It may be a corruption of an Hispanic word or of he/she.

killer, killer-diller *n, adj*
(something) superlative. Killer-diller was an Americanism of the 1940s which was briefly in vogue in Britain in the late 1950s among **teddy boys** and bohemians. Killer was a popular teenage term in the USA, particularly among black youth in the 1960s and 1970s, spreading to Britain and Australia in the 1980s with disco and **hip hop** music, break dancing, etc.

That band's a killer.
Man, that's a killer-diller car.

killing floor *n American*
a place where sexual intercourse takes place. A phrase which figured in the lyrics of many blues and rock songs until the 1970s. The expression may originally refer to an abattoir, in which case the transposition to a sexual context is evoking brutal carnality. Alternatively, the sexual usage may arise via a sense of a place where punishing work or effort takes place. The phrase was used as the title of a Howling Wolf record of the early 1960s.

kimshi, kim'chee *n American*
trouble, difficulties. The origin of the term is uncertain.

'You're in deep kimshi, buddy, better have it all in one sock for this one.'
(*Under Siege*, US film, 1995)

kinetic *adj American*
lively, agitated, busy

'Sorry it took so long; it's been kind of kinetic around here.'
(*Hollywood Confidential*, US film, 1997)

king *adj*
superlative, brilliant

That Usher film is king!

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king hit *n Australian*
a. a hit from behind, stab in the back
b. a knockout blow
King Lear *n British*
cannabis. The term is rhyming slang for **gear**, and was in use among London students in 1996 and 1997.
kink *n*
a. a sexual deviant
b. a sexual perversion or perverse idiosyncrasy, an unhealthy trait
Kinky has been used since the 1920s for deviant, becoming a vogue word of the early 1960s. The noun form (borrowed as the name of the pop group, the Kinks) is a later adaptation, usually used to express mild disapproval. In colloquial speech the word has now acquired an innocent sense of a 'minor problem', flaw or irregularity.
kinky *adj*
perverted or perverse, unorthodox. In Britain in the early 1960s kinky became so widespread a vogue word that its meaning became diluted to denote merely fashionable or interesting. The term began in the 1920s or earlier as an underground euphemism for sexually deviant, and later became an ironic **gay** term of approbation.
In spite of its suggestion of perversities such as fetishism, the word was inoffensive enough to be used in 'polite' company, hence its popularity in the first flush of sexual liberalism in the 1960s.

> *'He looks at me like that, at least he's not*
> *kinky. That's a relief. He's too fat to be*
> *kinky, too fat and forty guineas at least.'*
> (*About Town* magazine, June 1962)

> *'Kinky? Kinky is British for weird, you know what I mean?'*
> (*Harper*, US film, 1966)

kip[1] *n*
a. a period of sleep

> *I pulled into the lay-by for a quick kip in the back of the van.*
> *'If I don't get my full eight hours' kip I'm ratty all day.'*
> (Recorded, teacher, Bristol, 1989)

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b. a bed or place to sleep

a kip for the night

The word *kippe* meant a brothel in 18th-century English, probably deriving from a similar Danish word signifying a low-class inn. In the 19th century the word was extended to denote a **doss house**, and by the early 20th century was acquiring its modern meanings. The word is not unknown in the USA but is much more commonly used in Britain.

kip[2], kip down *vb*
to (lie down to) sleep. The verb comes from the noun **kip**.

kipe, kype *vb*
to steal

kipper *n British*
the vagina. A vulgarism in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz* comic in 1994.

kippered *adj British*
devastated, trounced, **stitched up** or **gutted**. A working-class term which is currently in vogue among the fashionable young in London. The metaphor is 'dead, gutted, skinned and cooked', in the sense of thoroughly humiliated or taken advantage of, and is probably inspired by the earlier 'done up like a kipper'.

'I wouldn't advise you to try doing business with them. I tell you, I was kippered …'
(Recorded, advertising executive, London, 1988)

kiss ass *vb American*
to abase oneself, flatter or curry favour. A contemptuous description of obsequious or toadying behaviour.

'You wouldn't like it [working in a large corporation]; the first thing you'd have to do is to learn to kiss ass.'
(Recorded, American female executive, London, 1984)

kiss-ass *n American*
a sycophantic person, a 'crawler'. This term of contempt can also be employed as an adjective, as in a 'kiss-ass speech', for instance.

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kisser *n*
the mouth. A now rather dated word which probably originated among boxers and their entourages in the mid-19th century. Its meaning is occasionally extended to mean ‘face’, particularly as part of an expression such as ‘a punch/smack in the kisser’.

Wipe that silly expression off your kisser.

kiss-off *n*
a dismissal. Originally an Americanism, the term has entered international English with the connotations of off-handedness, abrupt thoughtlessness or condescending rejection.

kiss the porcelain god *vb*
to vomit. A picturesque euphemism which is particularly popular among American college students; an alternative form is ‘kneel to the porcelain god’ or **drive the porcelain bus**. The image is one of bending over to kiss the feet of an idol. An attack of diarrhoea involves **riding the porcelain Honda**.

kiss up *vb American*
to behave as a sycophant (towards), ‘crawl’ to or flatter someone. A rarer version of **kiss ass** or the British suck up.

kissy, kissy-kissy *adj*
affectionate, sentimental. The words may be applied good-humouredly or pejoratively, suggesting cloying or exaggerated affection.

kit *n British*
clothes. A working-class expression, typically used by ex-servicemen, which enjoyed a vogue from the late 1980s among working-class speakers and their imitators. It is synonymous with **gear** or **clobber**.

‘His idea of romantic chat was to say “get your kit off and come over here”.’
(Recorded, female social worker, London, 1987)

kitchen-table lingo *n British See* **family slang**

kite *vb*
to pass a worthless cheque

‘“You wouldn’t try to kite a cheque on me, would you?”’
(*Budgie*, TV series, 1971)

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kiting *n*
passing dud cheques. From the 1980s the term invariably described a deliberate criminal activity, although it could formerly also refer to issuing a cheque in the hope, possibly ill-founded, of finding the funds to support it. The word is part of international English.

kit-kat shuffle *n*
an act of female masturbation. The phrase was explained by the female standup comedian Jo Brand in her 1995 TV show. It occurs in the forms ‘have a kit-kat shuffle’ or ‘do the kit-kat shuffle’.

kitty *n*
1. *British* a synonym for **pussy**. The term was in use among UK teenagers in 2010.

saw her kitty
get some kitty

2. *See* **dust kitty**

kiwe? *exclamation British*
a greeting. The expression, used by young people of Asian origin and others, is from Panjabi in which *kiwe ho tussi* means ‘How are you?’ **Kiddan** is a synonym.

klangered *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. It is probably an arbitrary coinage and unrelated to the Clangers, puppet characters in a children’s TV series.

(Calvin) Klein *adj British*
fine. Rhyming slang in use since the later 1990s borrowing the name of the US fashion designer.

I’m feeling just Calvin Klein.

klingon *n British*
a younger child, particularly an irritating brother or sister. The pun, heard in the 2000s, conflates Klingon, the alien race in the *Star Trek* TV series, and the notion of a child ‘clinging on’.

Compare **froggle; anchor**

kludge *n*
a cumbersome, overcomplicated system or situation. A piece of computer

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jargon, originating in the USA, blending 'clumsy' and 'sludge'.

klutz *n American*

a foolish, clumsy person. The word is from the Yiddish *klots* which literally means lump or block. (It comes from the German *Klotz* with the same meaning, which is related to the English 'clot' and 'clod'.) In the 1980s the word passed from being an Americanism into world English, particularly among adolescents.

> *'As the incidents repeated themselves, Ms Reagan told her fellow workers and friends that she was a "klutz" who kept banging into doors and falling down stairs.'*
> (*Guardian*, 4 April 1989)

KMT, kmt *phrase*

an expression of disrespect, widespread among younger speakers in the UK since around 2000. The letters, which may be written or spoken, stand for 'kiss my teeth' and refer to the gesture, originating in Caribbean custom, whereby scorn, rejection or indifference is shown by hissing or sucking through clenched teeth.

knack *vb British*

to destroy, damage, mess up. This back-formation from **knacker** is common in middle-class and armed-forces usage, often in the form **knack it**.

knacked *adj British*

a variant form of **knackered** in all its senses. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

> *She's feeling knacked.*
> *The motor's totally knacked.*

knacker *vb British*

to tire or exhaust. A back-formation from **knackered**.

> *'I knacker myself at my job to keep her nice and warm in my house, with my kids and my dog.'*
> (Divorced husband in cartoon by Posy Simmonds, *Guardian*, 1981)

knackered *adj British*

exhausted. This is not, strictly speaking, a slang word as it derives from 'knacker', denoting a worn-out horse or a slaughterer of horses, but has come

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to be seen as slang because of confusion with **knackers**, in the sense of testicles. The ultimate origin of the word is probably a dialect word meaning saddle-maker and based on a version of the word knock.

> *'That washing machine's about knackered, gel, and we ain't even finished payin' for it yet!'*
> (*Biff* cartoon, *Guardian*, 1986)

knackers *n pl British*
the testicles. Originally a dialect or rustic pronunciation of knockers (with the sense of 'clappers'), this is the form of the word which has predominated. In the 1950s and 1960s the word was often used in the form of an exclamation on the lines of the now more widespread **balls, bollocks** and **cobblers**, expressing defiance or contempt.

> *'Your boyfriend burned his jacket*
> *his ticket expired*
> *his tyres are knackered*
> *his knackers are tired.'*
> (*Psycle sluts*, poem by John Cooper Clarke, 1978)

knee-jerk *n, adj*
(a person) displaying a reflex action, an unthinking, automatic reaction. This piece of American slang of the early 1970s has passed into general colloquial use since its adoption as part of disparaging descriptions such as 'knee-jerk liberal' or 'knee-jerk reactionary'. The expression of course derives from the doctors' testing of the patellar reflex, featured in cartoons and situation comedies since the mid-1950s.

knees-up *n British*
a boisterous party, celebration and/or singsong. The popular cockney song 'Knees up, Mother Brown' probably produced the expression.

kneetrembler, knee-tremble *n British*
an act of sexual intercourse while standing up. A popular term in the 1960s, when furtive assignations outdoors were perforce more prevalent. The word was used in TV comedies such as *The Likely Lads*; it originated in the 19th century and is still heard.

> *'Lugged their possessions from one digs to another in a cardboard suitcase, and, by way of recreation, enjoyed a quick "knee-trembler" up against a tree*

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in a twilit local park.'
(*Sunday Times* book review, 18 March 1990)

knickers! *exclamation British*
a cry of dismissal, defiance or contempt. This primary and junior schoolchildren's rude word has been adopted for humorous use by adults since the early 1970s. Some authorities claim that it was originally a euphemism for the more offensive **knackers**, but this seems unlikely in that underwear in itself is a favourite subject of prurient interest in pre-pubescent children. (Knickers is in origin a shortening of 'knickerbockers', meaning baggy kneelength trousers as worn in 19th-century Holland.)

knob[1] *vb British*
to have sex (with). This is a variant of **nob**, and is said by users of the word to be the incorrect spelling, in spite of the derivation.

'If you were in with the Royal Family and you were a girl, you'd definitely want to knob Prince Andrew or someone.'
(Boy George, *NME*, 4 June 1988)

knob[2] *n*
1. the penis. The word has been in use with this sense since the 19th century and was the most common vulgar synonym in Britain and Australia in the 1950s and 1960s, since when such words as **dick** and **prick** have increased in popularity.
2. *British* a **knob-head**

'Once again @frankieboyle you show what a complete knob you have turned into. You were once the funniest comedian around, now you are just sad.'
(Twitter tweet, 7 March 2013)

knobbo *n British*
a fool, contemptible person. The expression, probably based on **knob-head**, was heard in the 1990s and quoted in the *NME*, a music paper.

knob-end *n British*
a stupid, unfortunate or unpleasant person. A fashionable term of adolescent abuse since the late 1980s. (There are no sexual connotations, in spite of the word's provenance.)

knob-head *n British*

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a stupid and/or contemptible person. A common insult or term of disapproval recorded since the 1970s.

knob job *n*

an act of (male) masturbation or fellatio. A vulgarism in use since the 1960s, **knob** being one of the commonest terms for the penis in Britain and Australia. Although knob alone is rare in this sense in the USA, 'knob job' is commonly heard there.

knob-jockey *n British*

a male masturbator. The phrase itself is invariably used by male speakers.

knobrash *n British*

a foolish, irritating and/or unpleasant (male) individual

knob-rot *adj See* **nob-rot**

knock *vb British*

1. to kill. A recent, racier variant of **knock off** or **hit**.

'I've never spoken to anyone I'm going to knock.'
(Hit-man quoted in the *Observer*, 31 May 1987)

2. to have sex (with). A 300-year-old usage which has been rare since the early 1960s. It now survives mainly in variations such as **knock off, knocked up** or **knocking shop**.

3. to criticise, disparage. The use of knock to mean deprecate is no longer, strictly speaking, slang; it has been employed in this sense since the 19th century.

4. to cheat. An item of underworld slang.

They tried to convince her it was a fair deal, but she definitely got knocked.

5. to steal. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

Willie and Andy knocked a couple of videos from out the flats.

knock, the *n British*

1. stolen goods, criminal booty. A police and underworld term derived from **knock off** in the sense of to steal.

2a. credit, hire purchase. This meaning is usually expressed by the phrase to buy something 'on the knock'.

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2b. a loss or bad debt (a **knocker** is a debtor or **welcher**). The phrase usually forms part of a longer expression such as 'take the knock' or 'get the knock'. Knock here may originally refer to 'financial damage' or to the rapping of the table by a player who cannot take his or her turn in cards or dominoes.
3. the arrival of the police at one's home, or of a summons to appear in court. From the ominous knock at the door.

Charlie got the knock last night.

See also **knocker**; **on the knock**
knock (someone) back *vb*
to rebuff, reject, disappoint

'Maybe you could give her some coaching?'
'I offered: she knocked me back.'
(*Blackjack*, Australian TV crime drama, 2004)

knockback *n British*
a. a rejection of an application for parole

Jacky's hopeful but if you ask me he's going to get a knockback.

b. a rejection of sexual advances

Don't worry about it Jane. I was expecting a knockback anyway.

These terms are specific instances of the more general colloquial sense of knockback as any type of disappointment or rebuff.
knock boots *vb American*
to have sex (with). An expression (also rendered as **get boots**) which was popular among black street gangs from the early 1990s.
knocked *adj British*
rebuffed, rejected, disappointed. In this sense the term is a shortening of the colloquial 'knocked back'. It was in use among teenagers from the late 1990s. **Bumped** is a synonym.
knocked out *adj*
bowled over, very impressed. Now a fairly widespread colloquial expression, this was considered both an Americanism and slang until the late 1970s.
See also **knockout**

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knocked up *adj, vb*

1. *American* (to be) made pregnant. Amateur lexicologists never tire of pointing out the possibility of confusion between the American sense and the innocently colloquial British sense of waken (someone) up.

> *'Garp? My daughter got knocked up by a goddam fish?'*
> (*The World According to Garp*, US film, 1982)

2. *Australian* (to be) exhausted

knocker *n British*

1a. a door-to-door salesperson

1b. a door-to-door tout for an antiques dealer, hoping either to trick the gullible into parting with valuables or, occasionally, to identify items for later theft.

See also **on the knocker**

2. a breast. A rarely heard singular form of **knockers**.

knockers *n pl*

1. female breasts. A widespread usage which seems to have arisen as recently as the 1940s. It has been suggested, but not convincingly demonstrated, that the word comes from **norks** and was first coined in Australia, whence it spread to the USA and Britain.

2. the testicles. This usage is rare. **Knackers** is the usual term.

knockie, knockie-knockie *n British*

an act of sexual intercourse. A humorous euphemism heard since the early 1980s. It derives from the sexual connotations of the verb to **knock** and is probably also influenced by **nookie**. The expression is sometimes in the form 'play knockie(-knockie)'.

knocking shop *n British*

a brothel. A popular light-hearted term now used to refer to a seducer's lair or any scene of promiscuity, as well as to a genuine bordello. The euphemism was recorded with the latter meaning in the mid-19th century.

> *'Life here was hell with that girl. We thought she was running a knocking shop and it drove us all mad.'*
> (Resident of block of flats, *News of the World*, 19 February 1989)

knock off *vb British*

1. to kill

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2. to steal or rob

They knocked off a lorry load of antiques.
The boys tried to knock off a bank.

See also **knock over**

3. to have sex with, succeed in seducing. In American English to 'knock off a piece' is a depersonalising description of a sexual conquest.

'the 18-year-old he had been knocking off since she was 14'
(*Daily Mirror*, 11 May 1989)

All these uses of the phrase are variations of the underlying meaning of 'to account for' or 'accomplish hurriedly'.

knockoff *n*
an illicit copy of an item such as a fashion garment, counterfeit

knock one out *vb British*
to masturbate. The term is used by and of males in the slang of prison or hospital inmates.

knock out *vb British*
to sell or distribute. In this sense the phrase probably originates in illegal auctions where the apportioning of the (usually stolen) goods was accompanied by the rap of a gavel. The term is now typically used by or of street traders.

We've been knocking out over a hundred of those every week.

knockout *adj*
wonderful, impressive, first-rate. Originally an Americanism, deriving from the noun form meaning something stunning, the word was introduced to Britain and Australia in the **hippy** era and by the mid-1970s sounded somewhat dated. It was often used in the form of an exclamation of (over)enthusiasm.

I met this knockout chick.

knock over *vb*
to rob. A racier euphemism than **knock off**, this American underworld expression was picked up by British speakers in the early 1980s.

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Willis is suspected of knocking over a bank in Oregon.

knuckle[1] *vb*
to hit, beat someone up. A word used in Britain by street gangs and other 'toughs'.

He knuckled the geezer.

knuckle[2], knuckle-up *n British*
a brawl, fistfight

knucklehead *n*
an idiot. A variation of the older **bonehead**, the term originated as a folksy Americanism, entering world English in the 1950s.

'The most startling language occurs on a thing called "Bob George", which features a monologue from some knuckle-head having it out with his lady.'
(*Independent*, 26 February 1988)

knuckle sandwich *n*
a blow from a fist, punch in the mouth or face. A humorous phrase which is often used in unfunny situations in all English-speaking countries. The expression dates from before World War II when it probably originated in a euphemism such as 'feed someone a knuckle sandwich'.

kode *n*
the complex system of language and signals used by **gays** in order to secretly communicate with one another, particularly about their sexual proclivities or preferences. This includes the wearing of key rings, chains and specific colours of handkerchiefs in specific pockets, etc.

kong *n American*
a. strong alcoholic drink
b. a strong narcotic
Both senses derive from the celebrated fictional giant gorilla 'King Kong' as a symbol of potency.

konk *n*
an alternative spelling of **conk** (in its sense of a hairstyle)

kook *n American*
an eccentric, quirky or crazy person. This word is an alteration of 'cuckoo' which has been popular in the USA since the 1950s. It has spread to Australia

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but, although understood in Britain, is rarely used there.

kooky *adj American*

eccentric, quirky, crazy. This adjective probably postdates the noun **kook**.

kopacetic *adj American*

an alternative spelling of **copacetic**

kosher *adj*

correct, proper, above-board. This Yiddish term (usually referring to food prepared according to Talmudic law) is originally from the Hebrew *kasher*, meaning fitting or proper. The word was adopted in the late 19th century by non-Jewish speakers, particularly in the underworld, market trading or other raffish contexts. By the 1970s kosher was generally understood and used by speakers from a wide variety of backgrounds.

Don't worry, it's quite kosher.
Let's check out his so-called company and see if it's a kosher set-up.

kotch *vb British*

in the words of one user, to 'hang out, chill or sleep'. An alternative spelling of **cotch**.

kraut *n*

a German. The word, which originated in the USA, has supplanted 'hun' and, later, **Jerry** in British slang usage. It is a shortening of *sauerkraut*, a popular German food consisting of thin-cut cabbage pickled in brine.

kray *adj American See* **cray**

kris *adj British*

good-looking, excellent. An alternative spelling of **cris 1**.

krite, kriter, krita *n, adj*

(something or someone considered) worthless, defective, unpleasant. Defined by one user in 2006 as 'something **shit**', the term is popular among online gamers and UK schoolchildren. Some have claimed that it derives from a 'Southeastern European language', but this is unproven. It did feature in the third edition of the *Warcraft* video game.

kron(z) *n American*

an alternative spelling of **cron(z)**

kronik *adj British*

in the words of one teenager, the term is used for 'something really bad'

ku *n*

inside knowledge, the latest news, 'score'. In Jamaican patois *ku* means 'look', while in Mandarin Chinese slang it is a rendering of the English **cool**.

They know the ku.

kugel *n South African*
a spoilt young female. The term, which is derived from Yiddish, has a male counterpart, which is **baigel**. Kugel has been defined by users of the word as 'a superficial and indulged young adult girl from a Jewish family'.

kuri, koorie *n*
a. *New Zealand* a Maori
b. *New Zealand* an unpleasant or unpopular person
c. *Australian* an Aborigine
This racist epithet is the Maori word for mongrel.

kushti *adj British*
an alternative spelling of **cushdy**

kvetch[1] ***vb***
to complain, whine, **whinge**. An Americanism that has been adopted by fashionable and literary sectors of British and Australian society. It is a Yiddish verb meaning to squeeze or press.

kvetch[2] *n*
a person who complains constantly, a whiner or **whinger**. The word comes via the USA from the Yiddish verb meaning to squeeze or press.

kweef *n American*
a vaginal **fart**

kybosh *n See* **put the kybosh/kibosh on**

kyf *n British*
an alternative spelling of **kife**

kyfer *vb British*
1. an alternative spelling of **kife**
2. an alternative spelling of **kifer**

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L

L7 *n, adj American*
(a person who is) conformist, (a dull) reactionary. The term is a synonym for **square** and is based on the square made by the two symbols. It was adopted as the name of a **rriot-grrrl** band of the early 1990s.

labonza *n American*
a. the belly or paunch

a punch in the labonza

b. the backside, buttocks
A word used particularly by pugilists, criminals and working-class speakers. It is mock-Italian or Spanish, probably based on *la pancia* or *la panza*, both related to the English 'paunch'. The second sense referring to the posterior is rarer.

lace curtain *n*
a foreskin. A term from the homosexual lexicon, punning on a symbol of coy respectability which pre-dates **gay** emancipation.

laced *adj*
1. *American* intoxicated by drugs or drink. The term usually refers to a mild intoxication by, e.g., marihuana.

It's OK to get laced at a party but not to get fried all on your own.

2. physically attractive. An item of youth slang heard in the USA and UK since around 2000.

laced up *adj British*
a. (of a person) fully occupied, obligated, embroiled
b. (of a thing) completed, accomplished, 'in the bag'
Both senses are variant forms of standard metaphorical meanings of tied up.
c. repressed, inhibited. In this sense the phrase is influenced by strait-laced.

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She's a bit laced up isn't she?

Compare **laced**

laddish *adj British*

boisterous, uncouth and **macho**. The word, which appeared in the late 1970s, refers to the typical behaviour of adolescent males in groups. It is inspired by 'male-bonding' expressions such as 'one of the lads' and the **Geordie** battle cry 'howay the lads!', but is more often used disparagingly or dismissively by women or more mature males. The term took on greater significance when it was applied to a social tendency among young adult males in the second half of the 1990s which involved celebrating, rather than disguising hedonistic excess, love of sport/cars/hardware, socialising in male groups, etc. The new 'laddishness' was celebrated in publications such as *Loaded* magazine and TV comedies such as *Men Behaving Badly*.

ladette *n British*

a female who behaves laddishly. The term became popular at the end of the 1990s and was the title of a reality TV 'makeover' series, *Ladette to Lady*, in 2005, in which ladettes were taught to be ladylike.

ladies who lunch *n pl*

self-indulgent and/or pampered females. The expression originated in the late 1980s as a New York characterisation of wealthy, leisured wives of rich (working) husbands. Since 2000 it has been generalised to refer jocularly to any females thought to be indulging themselves.

Lady (Godiva) *n British*

a. a £5 note, a sum of £5. London rhyming slang for *fiver*. The phrase is still heard, although alternatives such as **deep sea diver** are now probably more popular.

Compare **commodore**

b. £5 million, in the slang of city traders since the 1990s. In this sense the word is usually shortened to **Lady**.

ladyboner *n*

an instance of female sexual arousal. Recorded in 2012, the jocular term is formed by analogy with the male **boner**, erection.

ladybumps *n pl*

female breasts. A jocular euphemism heard since 2000.

lady garden *n British*

the female genitals, female pubic triangle. The comic euphemism is used by

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adults and teenagers.

Lady Muck *n British*

a woman thought to be 'putting on airs' or behaving high-handedly. The female equivalent of **Lord Muck**.

Who does she think she is, carrying on like Lady Muck?

laff *n*

a source or occasion of amusement. A jocular, ironic or journalese form of 'laugh'. When said by southern British speakers it is distinguished by a pronunciation rhyming with 'chaff'.

lag[1] *n*

a. a convict or former convict or recidivist. In noncriminal circles the word is usually heard only in the phrase **old lag**.

b. a term of imprisonment. At different times in different areas the term has denoted specific periods. **Lagging** is now the more usual form of the word.

lag[2], lag up *vb British*

a. also **lag up** to send to prison

b. to arrest

Both words, which are now rare, date from the beginning of the 19th century, when lag meant specifically 'to transport to a penal colony'. (An archaic meaning of the word was 'to carry away'.)

lag[3], lag on *vb Australian*

to inform (on someone), to tell tales. A prisoners' and schoolchildren's word, this was British slang of the 19th century with the meaning of 'betray to the authorities'. It has survived in Australia but has not been heard in the UK since the turn of the 20th century. Its frequent use in Australian TV soap operas during the 1990s may result in the reintroduction of the term.

'Don't worry – 'e won't go laggin' on us.'
(*Prisoner: Cell Block H,* Australian TV series, 1985)

lagged, laggered *adj British*

drunk. The words may have originated as a deformation of 'lager(ed)' or may be an invention like the synonymous **langered**.

lagging[1] *n British*

a period of imprisonment. The word has sometimes had the specific sense of a term of three years or more.

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lagging[2] *adj British*
very attractive, gorgeous. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
lah-di *n British*
a motor car. Rhyming slang from 'la-di-dah'. An alternative cockney term to **jamjar**.
laid *n See* **lay**[2]
lainie *adj*
an alternative form for **laney**
lair, lare *n Australian*
a layabout, flashy young tough. This modern usage postdates an earlier sense of the word denoting an over-dressed, showy or beautiful man. Since the 1940s the term has been identified specifically with delinquent or disreputable young males. It forms the basis of many combinations such as 'come the lair', 'lair it up' or 'ten-cent lair'. Lair is based on a variant form of older British words such as **leery**, **leary**, etc.
lairy *adj*
a. flashy, showy, especially in an ostentatious, provocative or vulgar way. This term is especially popular in Australia but was also in use among British youth from the late 1980s.

> *'Wow, Ches's got a really lairy T-shirt.'*
> (Recorded, youth, Portobello Road, London, 1986)

b. vain, presumptuous or boastful. This sense of the term was in use among working-class speakers, particularly **teddy boys**, in Britain in the 1950s and early 1960s.
Both subsenses of the word come from the earlier **leary** or **leery**.
la-la *n American*
a ladies toilet. The term is used by female college students.
la-la-land *n*
a state of drugged or drunken euphoria. An expression usually used disparagingly by abstainers.

> *'Cameraman Gerry McGough, who snapped these shots, said "She was completely in la-la land".'*
> (Caption to pictures of drunken celebrity, *Daily Mirror*, 9 February 1989)

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lallies *n pl British*

legs. A word used in theatrical circles and by dancers, art students, etc. in the 1960s. Lallies was given exposure in the radio comedy shows *Beyond our Ken* and *Round the Horne* in the exchanges between Kenneth Horne and the **camp** characters Julian and Sandy, played by Kenneth Williams and Hugh Paddick. The word, of unknown origin, is still in limited use.

lam *vb*

1. to run away or escape from prison. The verb form is probably a back-formation from the phrase 'on the lam', although 'lam' originates in the verb 'lambaste', meaning to hit or beat.

2. *Australian* to have sex with. Like many of its synonyms (**boff**, **biff**, **bonk**, etc.), the term uses the notion of striking in evoking sex from the male perspective. Lam in its earlier colloquial sense derives from the Old Norse *lemja*, meaning to thrash.

lamb chop *vb British*

to inject a drug (e.g. heroin). The phrase is rhyming slang for **pop**.

lame *adj*

a. poor quality, disappointing, bad. The common colloquialism was adopted as an allpurpose teenage vogue word from the late 1980s.

b. unfortunate, unfair

Based either on the colloquial sense of lame meaning poor (as in 'lame excuse'), or on the image of a lame person who is unable to keep pace, the term has been generalised and intensified in the fashionable speech of adolescents since the 1990s.

lame-arse *n, adj British*

(a person who is) unpleasant, unfair, obnoxious. A vogue term from the language of adolescents in the late 1990s, probably adopted from the following American usage.

lame-ass *n, adj American*

(a person who is) feeble, disappointing, unconvincing. An embellishment of the colloquial 'lame'.

another lame-ass excuse

lamebrain *n, adj*

(a person who is) dim-witted. Lame has been used to mean feeble or weak in colloquial speech throughout the anglophone community. This compound form was coined in the 1960s in the USA, whence it spread in the 1970s.

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'"English people don't expect high standards because they don't know how to go out and eat in restaurants", scolds Payton. "We're also lamebrains when it comes to going to the cinema".'
(*Evening Standard* magazine, May 1989)

lamer *n*
an inadequate person. An item of internet slang, used for instance by **hackers** since the 1990s.

lamp *vb*
1. to look (at), to eye. The term, currently in vogue among fashionable adolescents in Britain, comes from a now archaic three-hundred-year-old use of lamp as a slang synonym for an eye.
2. *British* to hit, beat up or attack. A now dated usage perhaps combining elements of 'lam', in the sense of beat, and lump. The word was frequently used with this meaning in the 1950s.
3. *Australian* to have sex with. A synonym of **lam**, **slam**.
4. to relax. A contemporary synonym of **chill**.

lancing *n British*
having sex. A synonym is **jousting**. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

laney, lany, lani, lainie *adj*
inferior, worthless. These recent vogue terms are probably deformations of the obsolescent American slang 'lane', which signified unsophisticated, provincial or naïve, and which was said to derive from the notion of a rustic living on a country lane. Originating in American adolescent speech in the 1980s, these variants were adopted by young British speakers in the 1990s.

langered *adj British*
extremely drunk. A vogue term in the adolescent drinkers' lexicon since the mid-1990s.

lani *n South African*
a white person. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

laoy dat *exclamation, vb British*
an alternative version of 'allow that'

lard *n American*
a police officer or the police. The usage is derived from the earlier **bacon** and **pig**.

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lard-ass, lard-bucket *n American*
a fat person. The American equivalents of the British 'tub of lard'.
lard-head *n*
a stupid or slow-witted person. An expression used in Australia and the USA.
lardo *n*
a fat person. An innocuous variant of **lard-ass**.

> *'Apart from being a congenital lardo, [Clive] James has a further hurdle before he can reasonably take part in the proceleb car chase: he can't drive.'* (*Independent*, 23 December 1988)

lare *n Australian*
an alternative spelling of **lair**
large[1] *n British*
one thousand, a **grand**. A shortening of 'large one(s)', used typically by criminals, market traders, gamblers, etc.

> *I give him five large and asked him to get hold of some gear for me.*

large[2] *adj British*
excellent, powerful, exciting. A vogue term of approbation among devotees of **rave**, techno and **indie** subcultures since the 1990s. This usage also occurs in North American adolescent speech.
large it *vb British*
to enjoy oneself, behave boisterously. Together with **large** and **give it large**, this was a vogue term among devotees of **rave** and **indie** culture in 1994, although it had been recorded in London usage in 1991 and may originally have been adopted from black American speech.
large portions *n British*
enjoyment. Recorded in the Midlands in 2005, usually in the phrase 'get large portions', this is an elaboration of the earlier slang sense of **large**.
larrikin *n Australian*
a ruffian, ne'er-do-well. The word has been in use in Australia since the mid-19th century and may be a native coinage or an imported British dialect term based on 'lark'. It is not usually strongly pejorative, having the sense of (fairly harmlessly) rowdy and cheeky.
larrup *vb*
to beat, spank, thrash. A word used by toughs in Australia but mainly by

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parents to children in Britain, where it now sounds rather dated. The term may be a blend of 'leather' and 'wallop' or may be an attempt to imitate the sound of blows landing.

Larry the loner *n British*

an outcast, misfit, lonely person. In playground usage since 2000. The term is a less common synonym of **Billy no-mates**.

larupped *adj British*

drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

lary *adj*

an alternative form of **lairy** or **leery**

lash[1] *n Australian*

1. a rampage, bout of wild behaviour

to go on a lash/have a bit of a lash

2. an attempt, try. A variant of 'bash' as in 'have a bash (at)'.

lash[2] *vb*

to have sex. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

lashed, lash *adj British*

drunk. The terms, recorded in South Wales in 2000, probably postdate the phrase **on the lash**.

lash it *vb British*

to keep quiet, restrain oneself. The expression, from provincial rather than London speech, often occurs as an imperative.

Just lash it, will you!

later(s) *exclamation*

1. an allpurpose farewell. An abbreviation of the standard 'see you/catch you later', probably originating in US speech but heard among UK teenagers in the 1990s.

2. a threat to be carried out in future, as implied by statements such as 'I'll see you/deal with you/get you later'

These terms, from code employed among adolescent gang members, were adopted as fashionable expressions among adolescents in general from the mid-1990s.

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lates *exclamation American*
a farewell, used by university students in 2012

lathered *adj British*
drunk. The word may suggest the image of beer froth or saliva on the face of the drinker or may, like many similar terms, be based on the notion of beating/punishment as conveyed by the colloquial sense of 'lather', meaning to thrash. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

> *'…topics that might appear unrelated to those not pleasantly lathered at this comfortably indecent hour.'*
> (*Q* magazine, March 1997)

lattie *n British*
a flat, home. This item of **parlyaree** originated as 'lettie' (from the Italian *letto*), denoting a bed. Most recently it has occurred in **gay** and theatrical speech.

laughing boy *n British*
a. a morose, grumbling, sullen or excessively serious-looking person. The phrase is used with heavy irony to deride or provoke someone thought to be unnecessarily grumpy, stern or self-pitying.

> *Why don't you go and ask laughing boy over there.*

b. someone who is smirking or offensively cheerful. A less common subsense of the term.

laughing gear *n British*
the mouth. A joky euphemism playing on the notion of body parts as equipment on the lines of **wedding tackle**. It probably dates from the 1970s.

> *'Get your laughing gear around this!'*
> (Dialogue in TV advertisement for Heineken beer, 1988)

laughing soup/water/juice *n*
alcohol. These are middle-class witticisms applied particularly to champagne or gin. Laughing water also recalls the Indian princess in Longfellow's long narrative poem *Hiawatha*. Similar terms still in use are **giggle water**, **electric soup** or **lunatic soup**.

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launch lunch *vb American*
to vomit

> *'He looked like he was into it, but she looked like she was going to launch lunch over Mr Jurgen.'*
> (*Things To Do In Denver When You're Dead*, US film, 1996)

lavender *adj*
(of a male) homosexual, **gay**. A facetious term appropriated from the vocabulary of heterosexual mockers for use by the gay community itself; the colour and scent of lavender being thought of as quintessentially feminine and old-maidish respectively.

lay[1] *n*
a. a person viewed or evaluated as a sexual partner
b. an act of sexual intercourse

> *He's not interested in her, he's just looking for a lay.*

These uses of the word spread to British English from the USA with the verb form during the 1950s and 1960s, becoming established by the early 1970s. In the first sense the word is nearly always used in combinations such as 'a good lay' or 'an easy lay'.

lay[2] *vb*
to have sex (with). The verb was absorbed into British English gradually during the 1950s and 1960s from the USA, where it had been current since the turn of the 20th century. The term implies sex from the male viewpoint but during the **hippy** era began to be used by women. The word is a development of the literal sense of to lay someone down and of the euphemistic 'lie with', meaning to copulate with, well known from its use in the King James translation of the Bible.

> *'One time I thought she was trying to make me come lay her – flirting to herself at the sink – lay back on huge bed that filled most of the room, dress up round her hips.'*
> (*Kaddish*, poem by Allen Ginsberg, 1958)

lay down *vb See* **lie down**
lay (someone) down *vb American*

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to kill. A euphemism used among black street gangs in the late 1980s.

lay (something) on (someone) *vb*

to inflict or impose on. This is one of many expressions, originating in black speech, which were disseminated during the **hippy** era, often in the form e.g. 'lay a (heavy) trip on'.

lay one on someone *vb*

to hit, punch someone. A euphemistic expression on the same lines as 'stick one on', **put/hang one on someone**.

> *If that joker doesn't stop mouthing off I'm going to be forced to lay one on him.*

lay rubber *vb American*

to drive very fast, especially from a standing start, in a car or on a motorcycle. The phrase is inspired by the shedding of tyre rubber when spinning the wheels at speed, a technique used in **drag** racing to ensure good road adhesion at the beginning of a race.

lay some on *vb British*

to acquire illicit drugs. The term usually applies to **scoring** for personal use and was in currency among aficionados of dancefloor culture in the 1990s.

lay the smack-down (on someone) *vb American*

to defeat, beat. The term has been part of the lexicon of street gangs and **rap** aficionados since 2000.

Lazy Y *n See* **lunching at the Lazy Y**

leaf *n*

marihuana. A predictable nickname for herbal cannabis.

> *We blew some leaf and mellowed out.*

leak *n*

an act of urination. Usually in the expressions 'have a leak' or 'take a leak'. The origin of this predictable usage may be nautical.

lean *adj British*

under the influence of illicit drugs. The usage, which appeared in the late 1990s, is possibly related to the American **laney**.

> *'Nowadays lean in youth parlance has less to do with slim and healthy than spaced and out. It is the consequence of indulging in untold quantities of*

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unspecified substances.'
(*Sunday Telegraph* magazine, 15 December 1996)

See also **blazed a**; **mash[1] 2b**

leary *adj*
an alternative spelling of **leery** or **lairy**

leather *n British*
1. a middle-aged male jet-setter, an ageing sun-tanned playboy. This term was coined by the upper-class young and their imitators in the late 1970s to refer disparagingly to the more prominent members of the international **white trash** frequenting ski resorts, yacht basins, etc. The word could occasionally be extended to apply to women too. Leather refers to the skin texture of the subgroup in question (perhaps compounded by their characteristic wearing of expensive leather clothes in the period in question).
2. a wallet or purse. A long established item from the underworld lexicon.

leatherboy *n*
a. a motorcycle enthusiast, **rocker** or **biker**. A word popular with parents and journalists in the early 1960s.

'The mean and moody leatherboy on a thundering bike is the strongest image of pop culture.'
(Johnny Stuart, *Rockers*, 1987)

b. a young male homosexual, male prostitute or androgynous youth wearing leather

'A faggy little leatherboy with a smaller piece of stick.'
(Lyrics to "Memo from Turner", by Mick Jagger, 1969)

leathered *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

lech, letch *n British*
a. a carnal desire, brief sexual infatuation. This word, often used by women, was particularly popular in the 1960s and early 1970s in upper- or middle-class speech. It was often (and sometimes is still) used in the form 'letch, letch!' as a jocular or coyly prurient exclamation (although this more probably refers to the verb form to **lech after** or **lech for**).

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'Leched over by managers, stitched up by agents, girls in the music biz have traditionally paid a high price for succumbing to the lure of lurex.'
(*Ms London* magazine, 4 September 1989)

b. a lecherous person, usually male. A word expressing attitudes ranging from light mockery to angry rejection.

He's nothing but a boring old lech.

lech/letch after/for/over/on *vb British*
to nurse or exhibit a carnal desire for, to behave lecherously towards (someone). A back-formation from the adjective 'lecherous'.

He's always letching after young girls.

lecker *See* **lekker**

ledge *n British*
a person of note and/or outstanding qualities. The abbreviation of 'legend' is used ironically and scathingly about a conceited person, usually male.

'He thinks he's a bit of a ledge.'
(Recorded, secondary school pupil, London, October 2004)

It seems very typically British somehow for one of the very few terms in circulation among teenagers and young adults that expresses open admiration to double up as a sarcastic putdown. The shortened form of legend or legendary started out as a straightforward endorsement for someone who shows outstanding skill (as in skater slang where it may have originated) or just an unexpected kindness, replacing 'You're a hero/star!' (or **star-spa** as North London kids used to say). When it's meant sincerely like this it's sometimes accompanied by a brandished L-shape made with finger and thumb. Peer envy is even stronger than peer admiration, though: no one likes an over-achiever or a show-off, so these days **ledge** (sometimes elaborated into **ledgemeister**, **ledgebag** or **ledgepants**) is just as likely to take the form of a sneer. This generation may have picked this up from older siblings familiar with the phrases popular more than a decade ago, 'a legend in his own lifetime/lunchtime/in her own mind'. Australians and Americans are

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known to use the same abbreviation, too, but tend to say it without irony. *You took the blame for me – you're a ledge!*

leech off (someone) *vb*
to behave as a parasite. An extension of the colloquial use of the noun form.

leery, leary *adj*
a. wary, suspicious, shy, cautious. This sense of the word is standard in all English-speaking areas.
b. *British* alert, clever, cheeky. This sense of leery is related to **lairy**, meaning both flashy and conceited.
c. *British* bad-tempered, sour
d. *British* untrustworthy, devious, cunning These nuances of meaning within the same term are difficult to disentangle, given that modern usage is probably derived from two originally separate words: the archaic *leer*, from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'face' or 'cheek', and the obsolete dialect term *lere*, related to 'learn' and 'lore' and similar in meaning to 'knowhow'.

left field *n, adj*
(something) unorthodox, bizarre, unexpected. An American usage which was picked up by British journalists, musicians, etc. in the mid-1970s. The term arises from an earlier colloquial expression 'out of left field', used to describe something startling or totally unexpected coming from an improbable source. The field in question is the baseball field and the left field, the area to the batter's left and beyond third base, is an area of the park which sees little action and from which the ball rarely arrives. The same thing can be said of the right field, however, and the choice of left perhaps has something to do with the overtones of unorthodoxy and radicalism inherent in 'left' in its political context, or simply by analogy with left-handed.

left-footer *n*
1. a Catholic
2. a homosexual
Both uses of the term have been heard since the 1960s and are derived from the notion of abnormality associated with left-handed/footedness.

leg-biter *n*
a small child, a toddler or baby. A less common alternative to **ankle-biter**, heard since the 1980s.

legged over *adj British*

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a phrase from the jargon of City of London financial traders which is a euphemism for **shagged** or **fucked** in the sense of having lost money (and perhaps been humiliated) in a failed transaction. It is based on the verb to **get one's leg over**.

leg it *vb British*

to run away, escape or leave. A working-class expression, formerly popular with police and criminals, which became fashionable in middle-class circles in the later 1980s in keeping with a tendency among **yuppies**, students and those in the media, among others, to affect cockney styles of speech.

> *'His pals sprang him by blowing a hole in the wall. He then legged it to Amsterdam, where he changed his name.'*
> (Charles Catchpole, *News of the World*, 5 February 1989)

legless *adj*

drunk. The word originally denoted someone who was helplessly or falling-down drunk; nowadays 'getting legless' can simply mean getting drunk. It has moved from being a raffish slang term to a common colloquialism over the last 25 years.

> *'Same old story really: by 7pm she was wide-eyed and legless.'*
> (Recorded, Financial Secretary, London, May 2005)

legover *n British*

an act of sexual intercourse (usually from a male perspective). The term originates in the expression **get one's leg over**, one of many 18th- and 19th-century phrases in which leg is meant both literally and as a euphemism for the parts of the lower body ('leg-business' is one archaic example). From the 1980s the satirical magazine *Private Eye* has regularly referred to a 'legover situation', a supposed middle-class code for copulation.

lekker *adj South African*

excellent, attractive, **cool**. The slang term, from the Afrikaans for delicious, is very widespread and familiar to, if not used by, many British hearers.

> *'Listening to them on the train, they were going "lekkers this" and "that's lekkers" nonstop.'*
> (Recorded, London student, May 2012)

lem, lemmo *n*

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a variant form of **lemon 2b**

lemon *n*

1. something substandard, useless or worthless. The word is used, particularly in the USA, to apply particularly to cars which are unsaleable. It may also denote any 'dud', from an unattractive woman to a badly-performing share in the stock exchange. This negative sense of the name of a fairly popular fruit derives from the unavoidably sour taste.

2a. a fool, embarrassed or discomfited person. To 'feel a lemon' is to be put in an uncomfortable or humiliating situation.

2b. also **lem**, **lemmo** an outcast, misfit, lonely person. In playground usage, from the earlier colloquial sense of an unfortunate person.

3. the penis. In black American slang the word has been used in this sense which, although no longer common, is immortalised in the lyrics of many blues songs.

Squeeze my lemon, baby / 'till the juice runs down my leg.

4. *American* a Quaalude tablet, **'lude** (a hypnotic tranquillising drug, the equivalent of the British Mandrax or **mandie**)

5. a lesbian

6. *British* **skunk** or another type of marihuana. The term was in use in black youth slang from around 2004.

7. *See* **lemons**

lemon meringue *n British*

slang, rhyming slang. It is not clear whether the expression is authentic 'cockney' or an invention by journalists who have used it in the noughties decade. **Chitty Chitty (Bang Bang)** is a synonym.

lemons *n pl*

female breasts. Another image of fruitfulness and rotundity on the lines of **melons, cantaloupes, apples**, etc. The term is probably most widespread in Australian speech.

lemon-squeezer *n British*

a man. This phrase, rhyming slang for **geezer**, occurs in anthologies of such expressions but is rarely actually heard in everyday speech. **Ice cream** is a synonym.

lend *n Australian See* **have a lend (of someone)**

leng[1] *adj British*

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attractive, admirable. It is not clear whether the appreciative adjective, in use by younger speakers in the north of England in 2012, is related to the noun sense of the word meaning gun or knife.

leng[2] *n British*

1. a weapon, firearm

2. the police. It is unclear whether the two senses of the word, both used by street-gang members in London in 2009, are related.

lengman *n British*

a male in possession of a weapon, or otherwise considered dangerous, gunman, hitman. The term was in street-gang usage in London in 2009.

length *n British*

1. a six-month prison sentence

2. the penis. The word is almost invariably used in the phrase **slip someone a length.**

lergi, lerghi *British*

an unspecified disease, a mysterious infection or illness. An invented word (the 'g' is hard) in imitation of exotic or tropical complaints, much used by schoolchildren in the 1950s and still heard today, often in the phrase 'the dreaded lergi'.

> *'Hilary was supposed to come but she's gone down with the lergi.'*
> (Recorded, housewife, London suburbs, 1986)

les, lez, lezz, lezzie, lesbo *n*

a lesbian. Shortened forms of the word in use throughout the English-speaking community.

lesbian *n British*

a fruit-based alcoholic drink, such as a Bacardi Breezer or alcopop. The term has been in use since around 2000 among students and clubbers, presumably playing on the ideas of (alcoholic) strength and ideas and tastes associated with females.

Lester *n American*

a supposed molester of females. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

letch *n, vb British*

an alternative spelling of **lech**

let it all hang out *vb, exclamation*

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to express oneself or otherwise behave without inhibitions, act without restraint. This euphemism became a catchphrase of the late 1960s counterculture, spreading with it from the USA to other English-speaking areas.

let off, let one off *vb British*

to **fart**. The first variant is a common schoolchildren's term, the other forms tend to be used by adults. **Blow off** is one synonym among many.

lettuce *n*

1. money. Another term like **long green, cabbage**, etc. that makes the connection between green banknotes and succulent vegetation. The word was probably first heard in raffish use in the USA, where banknotes of all denominations are, and were, predominantly green.

2. the female genitals, from the supposed resemblance

lez, lezz, lezzie, lezzo *n*

an alternative spelling of **les**

lick[1]

1. *vb American* to smoke **crack** by sucking the smoke from a burning pellet of the drug through a glass pipe or tube. The term is from the users' own jargon.

2. *vb* to beat up. Probably a back-formation from the earlier colloquial noun form '(to give someone) a licking'.

3. *n* **the lick** a superlative person, thing or situation. This term, meaning 'the (very) best', probably originated in black American speech but by the mid-1990s was in use among adolescents in Britain, too. It may be related to **lickin' stick**.

lick[2] *n American*

an illicit drug, particularly cocaine

licked *adj British*

drunk or under the influence of a drug or drugs. The word was popular among schoolchildren in the noughties decade. It is probably a shortening of **likkered**.

licker *n British*

a **swot**, sycophant. This abbreviated form of **arse-licker** is in use among schoolchildren together with its synonym, **boff**.

> *'"Licker", says Jonathon Angel, 13. "That's what you get called if you have your hand up all the time; licker or swot".'*
> (*Independent*, 17 October 1996)

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lickin' stick *n American*
a sweetheart, favourite friend. This item of black slang (the item referred to is a licorice-stick or popsicle) was used by the feminist writer Mtozke Shange.

lick it *vb British*
to steal. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

lickle, likkle *adj British*
little. The usage is an imitation of a childish or patois pronunciation and features in rap lyrics and teenage speech.

cuz i hate it wen the likkle manz like / im chip diddy chip im fire alie

licks *n pl*
plangent sequences of notes played on the electric guitar, short improvised musical solos. The term was adopted by rock guitarists from earlier jazz musicians who had adapted the colloquial 'lick', meaning both a stroke or hit and an attempt. The word is part of the terminology which includes **chops** and **riff**.

'Jimi [Hendrix] has got some licks that none of us can match.'
(Eric Clapton, speaking in 1970)

lid *n British*
1. money

got any lid?

2. a uniformed police officer

liddy *adj American*
crazy, eccentric. A term deriving from the expression 'to flip one's lid'. **Wiggy** is a word of similar provenance.

lie down, lay down *vb*
to surrender, abase oneself. A fashionable euphemism in the late 1980s, particularly in the contexts of business and politics. It normally had the sense of giving up without a struggle in an adversarial situation. **Sit down** and **bend over** are used similarly.

I'm damned if I'm going to lie down for them.

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Liffey water *n Irish and British*
Guinness. The Liffey is the river flowing through Dublin, where Guinness is brewed, and Liffey water is an archaic rhyming-term for porter, of which Guinness is an example.

lift *vb*
1. to arrest or capture, in police jargon and a sanitised euphemism of Vietnam-era military parlance
2. to steal. Lift has been used euphemistically in this sense since the 16th century.
3. to drink (alcohol). A beer-drinkers' euphemism inspired by the raising of glasses; **hoist** is an American synonym.

What say we go and lift a few?

lifted *adj British*
intoxicated by drugs or alcohol, **high**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

lift-off *n American*
an erection

'She doesn't give you a boner? – because I definitely have lift-off.'
(*Disclosure*, US film, 1995)

lig[1] *vb British*
to freeload, enjoy oneself at someone else's expense. The word, coined in Britain in the early 1970s, refers to the activities of hangers-on, **groupies**, music journalists, etc., who attend receptions, parties, concerts, and other functions, usually financed by record companies. The origin of the word is obscure, it has been suggested that it is made up of the initials of 'least important guest' or is a blend of 'linger' and **gig**. Alternatively it may be an obscure vagrants' term from a dialect survival of the Anglo-Saxon *liegan*, meaning 'to lie'.

lig[2] *n British*
an opportunity for freeloading, a party, reception or other occasion when it is possible to enjoy oneself at someone else's expense. The word refers to the rock and pop-music world, and probably postdates the verb form **lig** and the noun **ligger**.

ligger *n British*

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a freeloader, hanger-on or gatecrasher at concerts, receptions, parties, etc., in the rock and pop-music milieus. The word is part of rock music's jargon and was adopted enthusiastically by journalists in such publications as *New Musical Express* in the 1970s to describe those enjoying themselves at the expense of record companies.

> *'Julia Riddiough, 27 "going on 180", is a world-class ligger who could club for Britain.'*
> (*Observer*, Section 5 magazine, 7 May 1989)

liggeratti *n British*
a journalese blend of **ligger** and 'glitteratti'

> *'"The club animals" own Johnny Morris, Caris Davis, who wrote about clubland's scenestealers, wimp-bods and ligeratti in his novel, "Stealth".'*
> (*Observer*, Section 5 magazine, 7 May 1989)

Compare **digerati**

lighten up *vb*
to relax or take things less seriously, calm down and/or cheer up. This expression moved from US parlance into the rest of the English-speaking world in the early 1980s.

> *'Lighten up will ya – do you have to take the fun out of everything?'*
> (*Cheers*, US TV comedy series, 1985)

lightning *n American*
1. another name for the drug **crack**
2. *See* **white lightning**

lightweight *adj British*
insufficiently daring, outrageous, excessive. In the fashionable adolescent vocabulary of the late 1990s this was the opposite of **hardcore**.

like
1. similar to, comparable with
2. a conversational filler or hesitation device

> *I was, like, trying to explain things to him.*

3. a quotative (verbal device used to introduce a quote)

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She was like 'I've had enough'.

4. an emphatic

We were like, totally wasted.

The seemingly inoffensive word 'like' is a linguistic multitasker *par excellence*, functioning at different times as adjective, noun, verb, adverb, conjunction and preposition. It is an ancient feature of our language, originating as a shortening of the Anglo Saxon *gelic*, its more modern form perhaps influenced by its Old Norse synonyms *glikr* and *likr*, as used by Viking neighbours. For a thousand years the four-letter combination has done good service, but two recent shifts in usage mean that it symbolises wider and deeper cultural changes. The first and better known mutation of like has been into what is called a 'parenthetical filler', a piece of meaningless verbal punctuation, much mocked when it issues from the mouths of seemingly vacuous teenage girls: 'I was, like, what does he want, and he was, like, look at you.' In fact statistics show that adults are now just as likely as adolescents to employ this device, although they tend to use it fewer times in any given sentence. Nor is this latest upsurge – certainly this time under the influence of American speech – unprecedented, witness the terminal 'loik' that has long supposedly been characteristic of 'yokel' usage in rural England ('she were pregnant, loik'). Back in the days of 'proper English' the role of like was covered by the more elegant locutions 'as it were' or 'so to speak': more recently, in the 1960s 'sort of' and 'kind of' were equally damned as vulgar imports from the USA. Is this ubiquitous 'like' really quite devoid of meaning? It may function as a hesitation marker, granting us an instant longer to formulate our ideas, or as a hedging device, adding a *soupçon* of uncertainty, or to introduce a quote, or to emphasise what follows. In its second recent incarnation 'like' is a nonstandard conjunction, replacing 'as if', 'as though', as in (in the words of the University Vice-Chancellor's report) 'It looks like we are failing to address the real issues.' In this case it is a flattening out, the removal of a distinction in meaning, the end of yet another of the nuances that English English, as opposed to some other varieties, delighted in…

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like a big dog *adj, adv American*
extremely, excessively. The phrase, heard on campus since the 1990s, is a euphemism for **like a bitch**.

'He's been prepping for these tests like a big dog.'
(Recorded, US student, London, April 2005)

like a bitch *adj, adv*
extremely, excessively. The term is in use in the USA and the UK.

Man, I was sweating like a bitch.

likely lad *n British*
an alert, smart and/or cheeky youth. A colloquial working-class phrase used particularly in the north of England to describe a young man who shows promise or self-confidence. The expression was adopted as the title of a popular Newcastle-based TV comedy series in the 1960s.

like the pies *vb British*
to be greedy and/or obese. A humorous euphemism favoured by students among others since 2000.

That Monica Lewinsky likes the pies these days, doesn't she?

likkered (up) *adj*
drunk. The re-spelling of the old colloquial 'liquored' marks its mutation into youth slang for the noughties decade. The term occurs in black and provincial speech, for instance.

lilac *adj*
(of a male) homosexual or effeminate. A rarer synonym for **lavender**.

lils *n pl British*
female breasts. A vulgar schoolchildren's word of the 1950s and 1960s, which may be a shortening of an earlier term, 'lilywhites', or an invention, possibly influenced by 'loll' and 'spill'. The term was still in use in 2004.

lime *n*
a casual gathering of friends and family. A Caribbean usage later adopted by black speakers in the USA. The term is probably a back-formation from the noun **limer** and verb lime.

This lime has no juice! [This gathering is dull.]

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limer *n Caribbean*
a hanger-on. A back-formed verb, 'to lime', is also heard. Both are inspired by the adhesive qualities of birdlime or quicklime. The word was adopted by some white speakers in London from the later 1980s.

limey *n, adj*
(an) English (person). The word, used mostly in North America, is a shortening of 'lime-juicer', a usually pejorative term applied originally to British sailors who were issued with rations of lime juice as a protection against scurvy. The word limey is now rather dated; 'Brit' is increasingly taking its place.

limo *n*
a limousine, luxury car. An American abbreviation, employed by chauffeurs, then showbiz journalists among others, in the early 1970s and now widely used.

limp-dick *n, adj*
(someone who is) weak, ineffectual, irresolute. The metaphor is one of impotence, but the term is invariably used to express generalised rather than sexual contempt. The phrase probably originated in the USA as a harsher version of 'limp-wristed'.

line *n*
a portion of cocaine, amphetamine or other drug ready for **snorting**. The powdered crystals of the drug are scraped into a strip (quite literally 'a line of coke/speed'), typically on a mirror, tile or similar surface, so that they can be sniffed through a straw, rolled banknote, or any other improvised tube.

> *'We had dinner at 192 and then I went back to Sophie's place to do a few lines.'*
> (Recorded, record company executive, London, 1983)

line (up/out) *vb*
to sniff **lines** of cocaine or amphetamine. A drug users' euphemism of the 1980s.

linen *n British*
a newspaper. This old item of London rhyming slang (from 'linen draper', meaning *paper*) was still in use in the 1990s.

> *'… although she does not know much about rhyming slang, it is good to see*

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that she reads a good "linen" on Sunday.'
(Reader's letter to the *Sunday Times*, 13 September 1992)

lingo *n*
a language, jargon or way of speaking. The word, which often indicates puzzlement, amusement or xenophobia on the part of the speaker, obviously derives ultimately from the Latin word *lingua*, meaning tongue and language. The question as to which romance language inspired the modern slang word is difficult to resolve; it may be a corruption of the Latin word itself, or of Italian, Spanish (*lengua*), or Portuguese (*lingoa*). Provençal is the only modern language in which the correct form of the word is *lingo*.

'Oxford University aristocrats disguise themselves with lingo like: "It's wicked, guy."'
(*Evening Standard*, 16 June 1988)

linking *n British*
'going out with someone', dating. The usage was recorded in South London and among Jewish students in London in 2010.

lint-brain, lint-head *n American*
a dim-witted or foolish person. This adolescent term of abuse draws on the American use of lint to denote fluff, particularly that lodged in the navel.

lip[1] *n*
cheek, backchat. The expression dates to at least 1818 and is typically used by authority figures to characterise the utterances of unruly subordinates. It is a common usage in Britain and Australia, but less so in the USA.

'Lesson number one: learn to give less lip and do more work.'
(*Neighbours*, Australian TV soap opera, 1987)

lip[2] *vb*
1. to cheek, speak insolently (to)
2. to play a wind instrument, blow. A jazz musicians' term.

cool lipping
Lip that thing.

lippy *adj*
cheeky, insolent. This usage comes from the noun form **lip**, which was first

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recorded in 1818.

He's a bit too lippy for his own good.

lipsin' *n*
1. kissing. Originating in Afro-Caribbean usage, the term has been adopted by slang speakers of other ethnic origins in the UK since 2000.
2. *British* insulting, quarrelling. Used transitively or intransitively, the word was popular among London adolescents in 2004.

lipstick *n American*
a lesbian interested in high-fashion, a 'feminine' lesbian. A Yale University term of the 1970s. Lipsticks were contrasted in this setting with the more aggressive or 'masculine' **crunchies**. The word lipstick has subsequently entered the **gay** female lexicon and journalistic and popular usage in the combination **lipstick lesbian**.

liquid cosh *n British*
a heavy tranquilliser or sedative. In the jargon of prison inmates the phrase has been used to describe substances such as Largactil, Paraldehyde, etc.

liquid laugh *n*
a bout of vomiting. The term probably originated in Australia. It is now heard in Britain (where it was part of the vocabulary of the influential late 1960s cartoon character Barry McKenzie, the Australian boor and ingénu) and, especially on campus, in the USA.

liquid lunch *n*
a lunchtime session of alcoholic drinking (usually as an alternative, rather than an accompaniment, to eating)

listerine *n British*
a person holding anti-American views. The term surfaced in 2004 in connection with the US invasion of Iraq. Listerine is the brand name of an antiseptic mouthwash; **septic** (tank) is rhyming slang for **Yank**.

little boy's room, the little boys' room *n*
a gentlemen's toilet. Originally a coy euphemism, used by some Americans in all seriousness, this expression has come to be used facetiously all over the English-speaking world.

'I'm not just some kind of machine you can turn on. I need a cup of joe, a trip to the little boys' room, a glance at the sports' pages. Then we'll talk.'
(*Moonlighting*, American TV series, 1989)

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little girl's room, the little girls' room *n*
a ladies' toilet. A coy euphemism now almost always used humorously, but originally (in the USA in the late 1940s) used to spare the blushes of the speaker and audience.

little jobs *n British*
an act of urination, as opposed to **big jobs** (defecation), in the now rather dated euphemistic language of the middle-class nursery

little man/boy in the boat *n*
the clitoris. So-called because of a supposed resemblance, though it is unclear why the pilot of this particular craft is invariably male. In the 19th century the same phrase referred to the navel.

little number *n See* **number**

lit up, lit *adj*
a. drunk. Originally an American expression, this phrase derives from the visible effects of alcohol (a 'glow', red nose, etc.) as well as the sensation of heat and the notion of alcohol as firewater or fuel. Embellishments of this usage are 'lit up like a Christmas tree' and 'lit up like a dime-store window'. The shorter form, lit, often signifies tipsy or merry rather than thoroughly inebriated.

> *'As a whiskey salesman… I'm often lit up by elevenses, loop-legged by luncheon and totally schnockered by 6.'*
> (Cartoon by Posy Simmonds, *Guardian*, 1979)

b. *American* under the influence of marihuana, **high**

live *adj British*
excellent, exciting. A vogue term since 2000, probably from the notion of the superiority of live music or from the urgency of live broadcasts.

livener *n British*
a strong alcoholic drink

live phat *adj*
excellent, exciting, very attractive. An elaborated form of **live** in its slang sense, heard since 2000.

living, the *n British*
a superlative thing, person or situation. A vogue term from the vocabulary of adolescents in the later 1990s, it is probably a shortening of 'the living end'.

LMAO *phrase*

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an expression of hilarity or derision. The letters stand for 'laughing my **ass** off'.

load[1] *vb Australian*

to plant (someone) with illicit drugs or stolen goods, or to **frame** by manufacturing evidence. A term from the Australian criminal milieu which was first recorded in the 1930s and is still in use. The noun form is occasionally used to mean either an act of framing or the supposed evidence used.

load[2] *n*

nonsense, something worthless or unpleasant. In this sense the word is a shortening of the colloquial vulgarism 'a load of **shit**'.

> *'… academic electronic music – what a load!'*
> (*Vivisect*, Australian fanzine, July 1994)

loaded *adj*

1a. drunk. An Americanism in use since the turn of the 20th century, now heard elsewhere in the English-speaking world. The original metaphor may refer to a burden or a large quantity being imbibed or, more dramatically, to the person being charged like a firearm.

> *'Dropped into a tavern/Saw some friends of mine./Party was gettin' under way/And the juice was really flyin' and I got loaded.'*
> ("I Got Loaded", song recorded by Peppermint Harris, 1957)

1b. intoxicated by illicit drugs. An American term popular in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It was this sense that inspired the title of the fourth LP by the seminal New York rock group The Velvet Underground in 1970.

2. rich. This term, formerly slang, is now a common colloquialism.

3. *British* in the mood for sex or sexually aroused. The term, which refers to males only, is part of the language of adolescents in use in the later 1990s and was included in *Just Seventeen* magazine's 'lingo of lurve' in August 1996.

I can tell he's loaded/feeling loaded.

loadsamoney *n British*

(someone flaunting) excessive wealth; vulgar, conspicuous consumption. The eponymous comedy character Load-samoney, created by Harry Enfield in 1987, was based on observation of a specific social group. This group comprises bumptious and philistine skilled and semi-skilled working-class

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young people from southeastern England, who use their comparative wealth – often gained as part of the black economy – to taunt and provoke those worse off than themselves.

'Singer Mike Rivers has vowed never again to work for the Hooray Henry set – "I hate those loadsamoney thugs," he declared.'
(*News of the World*, 29 May 1988)

load up *vb American*
to take illicit drugs. A campus and high-school term of the late 1970s.

Listen, if you're loading up, that's it between us.

loaf *n British*
a. the *head*. The shortening of the cockney rhyming-slang phrase 'loaf of bread' is now more a colloquialism than slang. Since the late 1950s, it has largely been confined to the phrase 'use your loaf!'.
b. life. The more common sense of 'head' and the word 'life' itself are blended in the cockney oath 'on my mother's loaf'.

lob[1] *vb British*
to throw away, dispose of. A fashionable narrowing of the standard English meaning of the word, heard, particularly in the London area, since the beginning of the 1980s. A near-synonym to **bin**.

It's no use any more – just lob it.

lob[2] *vb, n British*
(to give) a bribe. A more recent synonym for **bung**.

If we want him to keep quiet we'll have to lob him.

lob (in) *vb Australian*
to arrive unexpectedly, drop in

You'd better get home right away; the rellos have lobbed.

lobe *n British*
a dull, conformist person. This word, used typically by schoolchildren of a tedious or unpopular fellow pupil is a shortening of 'earlobe', itself probably

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inspired by the long established working-class **ear'ole**.

lob-on *n British*

(of a male) a partial erection. A term popularised by *Viz* comic since the 1990s. A synonym is **semi**.

'Can I put my lob-on in your mouth?'
(*Bo Selecta!*, UK TV comedy, July 2004)

loc *n, adj American*

(a person who is) crazy. This abbreviated form of **loco** (pronounced to rhyme with 'poke') became a vogue term among devotees of **rap** and **hip hop** culture in the late 1990s. The word could be used either pejoratively or with admiration for a fanatical individual.

lock *n American*

1. a certainty, usually heard in the teenagers' phrase 'it's a lock'. This sense of the word is an adaptation of the colloquial phrase to 'have (the situation) all locked up'.

2. a person of Polish origin or descent. The racist term heard in the US is supposedly a corruption of **polack**.

locked *adj*

drunk. The term was recorded in Ireland in this sense in 1970 and was in use among London clubbers in 2002. It may be a short form of **bollocksed** or **airlocked**.

lock-in *n British*

a drinking session taking place in a pub after official closing time. The practice, which usually involves locking out late arrivals, hence locking in the existing clientele, is illegal but sometimes unofficially condoned by local police. A more fashionable term is **afters**.

They have a lock-in every Friday night.

locko *adj*

angry. In use since 2000, the term probably originates in Caribbean speech. **Loops** is a contemporary synonym.

loco *adj*

mad, crazy. This word, popularised worldwide by its use in western movies and cowboy fiction, is the standard informal Spanish word for crazy, deriving from the Latin *ulucus*: owl (which is incidentally related to the English

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'ululate').

lodge (someone) *vb British*

to reject or eject a person, especially a partner. This item of London working-class speech was recorded in the BBC documentary *Forty Minutes* on 30 November 1993.

He was taken completely by surprise when Debbie lodged him.

log *n*

1. *Australian* a lazy, inert person

2. a piece of excrement, a **turd**

3. a surfboard. The term was defined in *Just Seventeen* magazine in January 1994.

log-rolling *n*

unofficial or dubious collaboration for mutual advantage, especially in the word of politics. This expression has been in use since the 19th century when it referred to lumberjacking, where pioneer neighbours would help each other move the timber required for building by physically rolling the logs to their destination before cutting them up; it has recently become popular in British journalistic circles under American influence.

loke *n American*

an unattractive thing and/or unattractive person. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The origin of the word is uncertain. It might conceivably be related to **local** as used in black British speech to denote a slovenly or promiscuous person.

LOL, lolz *phrase*

'laughing out loud'. One of the most ubiquitous of internet and texting abbreviations, allegedly first written in a message typed by one Wayne Pearson in the 1980s on Usenet. On 24 March 2011, LOL entered the Oxford English Dictionary. (Some older speakers, including Prime Minister David Cameron, have misunderstood the initials as meaning 'lots of love'). Elaborated forms include **lolocaust, lolcopters, lollerskates, lolympics**.

lollapalooza, lolapaloosa *n American*

something wonderful, outstanding, enormous and/or spectacular. This invented term is a synonym for words like 'whopper', **lulu** or **humdinger**, depending on the context. (Like 'whopper' it can sometimes refer to an outrageous lie.) The word is used in particular by schoolchildren and parents.

lollipop *vb British*

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to inform on someone, betray (to the police). This is London rhyming slang for the term to **shop**. It is sometimes shortened to **lolly**.

It wouldn't be like Smoky to lollipop his mates.

If you ask me they were lollied.

lolly *n British*
money. A well-established, lighthearted word which was popular in the 1950s and 1960s and enjoyed a revival, significantly, in the 'Thatcher years' (the mid- and late 1980s), when many obsolescent euphemisms for money had received a new lease of life. It is said to originate in the Romany word *loli*, meaning red, used by gypsies to mean copper coins, and hence money in general. It is perhaps easier to derive the word from lolly, meaning sweet or candy, which itself originated in dialect with the meaning of tongue. (The sense of lollipop is later.)

Lots of lovely lolly – that's what we want.

lombard *n British*
a wealthy but stupid and/or unpleasant person. A late 1980s acronym from 'loads of money but a real dickhead', coined by **yuppies** to refer particularly to young moneymakers in the City of London, on the lines of expressions such as **dinky, nimby**, etc. The word's resonance is enhanced by the role of London's Lombard Street as the home of banking and insurance companies.

'If they were not Sloanes or yuppies they had to be dinkies (dual income no kids), lombards (lots of money but a real dickhead) or even swells (single women earning lots of lolly).'
(*Evening Standard* magazine, May 1988)

long *adj British*
tedious, time-consuming, oppressive. The word has long been generalised in youth slang since to 2000 to denote anything distasteful.

longbeard *n*
an old person. A quasi-folksy term from science or fantasy fiction adopted facetiously by rock-music journalists to describe members of the older generation (or themselves when reminiscing). **Greybeard** is a slightly more widespread alternative.

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long green *n American*
money (dollar bills of all denominations in America are coloured green). The euphemism is old, dating from the turn of the 20th century, and is still in use.

> *'We'll soon have enough of that long green to choke a horse.'*
> (*Knight Rider*, US TV series, 1981)

long/longage/long flex *n British*
in the words of one user; 'something that is far to get to/time consuming'. Sometimes the keyword, from multiethnic youth slang, is generalised to refer to anything disliked or disapproved of.

long streak of misery *n British*
a tall, thin person who may or may not be morose, gloomy or habitually pessimistic. This expression, like the less common 'long drink of water' and the more vulgar **long streak of piss**, is normally part of the working-class catchphrase announcement 'here he comes again – the long streak of misery!' which may indicate affectionate recognition or genuine dislike. The phrase can refer to women as well as men.

long streak of piss *n British*
a tall, thin person. An expression of contempt or dismissiveness, usually implying weakness or insignificance as well as an ectomorphic body shape. The expression is almost always applied to males.

long ting *n Caribbean*
something or someone who wastes time

> *ain't no long ting*

loo *n British*
a toilet. The most widespread and socially acceptable euphemism for lavatory, privy, etc. This word, which became firmly established in the mid-1960s, is a favourite of amateur etymologists who derive it variously from *lieu* ('place', as in the French euphemism *lieu d'aisance*, 'place of ease'); from *l'eau* (water) or *gardez l'eau* (mock-French for 'watch out for water', said to be the cry of someone emptying a chamberpot from an upstairs window into the street below in 17th-century British cities); from *bordalou*, a type of travellers' chamberpot; from an abbreviation of the name of Lady Louis Hamilton (apparently affixed to a lavatory door) in Dublin in 1870; or, least convincingly of all, from leeward (the side of a boat from which one would

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logically urinate). It may be significant, however, that this rather refined euphemism for water-closet was not recorded until well after the battle of Waterloo and the naming of the London railway station.

> *'And a bit about doing up the loo in chintz is sure to do the trick.'*
> (*About Town* magazine, June 1962)

looka(h) *n See* **luka**

looker *n*

an attractive person. The word can now be applied to either sex; formerly it was invariably used appreciatively (if sometimes patronisingly) by men of women. It originated as a truncated form of 'good-looker'.

loon[1] *n*

a. *British* a bout of uninhibited and eccentric behaviour. In this sense the noun is derived from the following verb.

b. a crazy, eccentric or silly person. This word is, in its modern usage, a convergence of three sources. It is both a shortening of lunatic and the name of an American diving bird with a cry like a demented laugh. In addition, it probably also recalls an archaic Middle English and later Scottish dialect word, *loun*, meaning a rogue. The late Keith Moon, drummer with the English rock group The Who, who was notorious for his wild and outrageous behaviour, was dubbed 'Moon the loon' in the late 1960s by acquaintances and the press.

loon[2], loon about, loon out *vb British*

to behave in an uninhibited, light-hearted and/or outrageous manner. The expression was coined at the end of the 1960s to describe a bout of high-spirited, anarchic play typical of those liberated from convention by drug use and/or progressive ideas.

> *'Gone is the rampaging looner of old, the very sight of whom would strike fear into the hearts of publicans and club owners throughout the land.'*
> (*Record Mirror*, 26 August 1967)

loony, looney *adj*

crazy. An adaptation of 'lunatic' (see the noun **loon** for other influences) which is now a common colloquialism.

loony bin *n*

a hospital for the insane or mentally subnormal, an 'insane asylum'. The most

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common slang expression for such an institution in the English-speaking world since the end of the 19th century. In modern British parlance it is usually shortened to **the bin**.

loony tune/tunes/toons *n, adj*

(a person who is) mad or eccentric. Originally an Americanism derived from *Looney Tunes*, the name of a series of cinema cartoon comedies in the 1940s, the term has become fashionable since the 1980s in Britain and Australia.

> *'I've been hit twice in the face this morning and now some loony tune is breaking up my aircraft.'*
> (*The Flying Doctors*, Australian TV series, 1987)

> *'That is it, Mork! He's got to go, or I'll end up as loony-tunes as he is.'*
> (*Mork and Mindy*, US TV series, 1979)

looped *adj American*

a. exhausted

b. intoxicated

> *'It was just crazy. We were all so looped by the time we left.'*
> (*Valentine*, US film, 2001)

loops *adj British*

angry. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

loopy *adj*

a. crazy, eccentric, silly

b. illogical, out of control

A fairly mild pejorative, often said in bemusement or disbelief rather than disapproval. The word has been in use since the early years of the 20th century, but its origin is obscure.

loose cannon *n American*

a dangerously uncontrolled ally or associate; a member of one's team who is liable to run amok or cause havoc. This piece of political and journalistic jargon has become fashionable in the late 1980s. It continues the nautical image evoked by such vogue clichés as 'take on board'. In this case the person in question is seen as an unsecured cannon careering unpredictably and dangerously across a deck with the pitching of a ship. The phrase was used of

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General Haig during the Nixon administration and of Colonel Oliver North under the Reagan administration. It has since become well-known in other anglophone areas.

> *'Danko is the perfect weapon Charlie – a loose cannon. If he helps us find Victor Rosla, great. If he screws up, breaks rules… he's a Russian.'*
> (*Red Heat*, US film, 1988)

loot *n*
money. A predictable extension of the standard English sense of booty. The word is an anglicised spelling of the Hindi word *lut* which sounds and means the same as the English derivation.

> *'I tell you what though, Zackerman can recruit the very best because he's got the loot.'*
> (*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

Lord Muck *n British*
a man thought to be 'putting on airs' or behaving high-handedly. This expression from the turn of the 20th century is now probably less prevalent than the female equivalent, **Lady Muck**.

> *Well, won't you just look at them – Lord and Lady Muck.*

lorg *n American*
a foolish, clumsy person. The word is probably a deformation of **log**, as used to denote an inert individual.

lose it *vb*
1. to lose one's temper or control over oneself
2. *See* **lose the plot**

lose one's bottle *vb British*
to lose one's nerve, have one's courage desert one. A vogue term of the late 1970s, when it crossed from the jargon of marginals, criminals and the lower working-class into general currency. (For the origins of the expression see **bottle**.)

lose one's cool *vb*
to lose one's composure or one's temper. A phrase from the 1950s American **hip** vocabulary, usually heard in the form of an admonition. It was adopted in Britain, first by jazz fans and then **beatniks**, in the late 1950s.

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Try not to lose your cool even if the guy provokes you.

lose one's lunch/doughnuts/pizza *vb American*
to vomit. Hearty, jocular high-school and college terms.

lose one's marbles *vb*
to become deranged or feeble-minded, go crazy. **Marbles**, when referring to male faculties, usually refers to testicles, but in this case one's wits or intelligence are in question. The origin of this phrase is uncertain, in spite of many attempts to clarify the choice of words (marbles have been seen as a synonym for the bearings which allow a machine to operate or as part of a catchphrase based on a story in which a monkey steals a boy's marbles). What is undisputed is that the expression originated in the USA.

lose one's rag *vb British*
to lose one's temper, lose control of oneself. This mainly working-class expression is of obscure origin; the word rag has meant variously one's tongue, a flag, to tease and to bluster or rage, but none of these senses can be definitively linked to the modern phrase.

'Don't you go losing your rag – stay cool.'
(*EastEnders*, British TV soap opera, July 1988)

lose the plot, lose it *vb*
vogue terms since the later 1990s which probably originated in references to, e.g., a film director whose work became incoherent after an auspicious beginning

'Here are Claudia [Schiffer] and Boris [Becker] losing the plot in the name of fashion.'
(*Evening Standard*, 2 August 2004)

lotion *n British*
an alcoholic drink. A now dated middle-class term with the implications of the soothing medicinal effects of (strong) liquor. The word can be countable ('a lotion') or uncountable ('some lotion').

louie *n American See* **hang a louie**

Lou Reed *n British*
the drug **speed**. Rhyming slang using the name of the New York rock star.

lousy *adj Australian*

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ill, under the weather. A local synonym for **crook**.

love *adj American*

excellent. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

love bumps *n pl British*

female breasts. A schoolboyish euphemism of the 1970s. 'Love bubbles' was a pre-World War II synonym. **Love lumps** is an alternative form.

loved-up *adj*

1. high on drugs, especially **ecstasy**

2. amorous or enamoured An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

love handles *n pl*

folds of flesh at the waist or paunch. An affectionate, joky, reassuring or polite euphemism usually applied to the male body by women or by the person himself.

> *'The love handles of Jonathan Ross are no strangers to this column, but news reaches us that they are shrinking by the hour.'*
> (*Time Out* magazine, July 1989)

love-in *n*

a gathering involving displays of mutual affection and/or ecstatic 'one-ness'. An ephemeral phenomenon and term from the early **hippy** era, seized upon by the press.

love lumps *n pl British*

female breasts. A jocular term used by university students and teenagers in the mid-to-late 1980s in keeping with the trend to coin childishly coy expressions as alternatives to established or taboo terms. **Love bumps** is an alternative form.

love sausage *n*

the penis. Probably American in origin, the usage was adopted in the UK from around 2000.

love scope *n British*

a speed detection device, 'speed gun'. The nickname, used by the police, was featured in the Channel 4 TV documentary series *Coppers* in 2010.

love-truncheon *n British*

the penis. This joky euphemism was employed by the comedians Rik Mayall and Ade Edmondson in the stage performance of their TV comedy *Bottom* and

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subsequently occurred in student slang from the later 1990s.

love-tunnel *n British*

the vagina. A vulgarism in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz* comic in 1994.

low-flyer *n British*

a *liar*. An item of rhyming slang heard in the 1990s.

low-heel, low-wheel *n Australian*

a prostitute. The term refers to someone who is literally down at heel from walking the streets. The second form of the expression is based on a mis-hearing of the true phrase.

lowlife *n American*

a disreputable and/or contemptible person. A fashionable term of the 1970s which was adopted by some British speakers to refer to those considered socially unacceptable.

Jesus, Katy, what are you doing with this lowlife?

low rent *adj American*

shabby, sordid, inferior. A phrase referring to lodgings, extended first to denote a poor district, then to signify anything or anyone considered distasteful or third-rate. 'Low budget' is a near-synonym in British English.

lubricated *adj*

drunk. A politely jocular euphemism on the same lines as **well-oiled**.

luck out *vb American*

a. to 'strike it lucky'

b. to have bad luck

This term with its contrary senses is occasionally used by British speakers.

lucoddy *n British*

the body. Part of the **parlyaree** lexicon used, e.g., by the **gay** and theatrical community in the 1960s. The precise derivation of the term is unclear, apart from the obvious rhyme.

'lude *n American*

a Quaalude (pronounced 'kway-lood') tablet. A widely prescribed and misused Methaqualone (hypnotic sleeping pill), equivalent to the British Mandrax or **mandie**. The drug was taken, particularly in the 1970s, for its relaxing and disinhibiting effects and to mitigate the after- and side-effects of other drugs.

lug *n British*

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an inhalation of smoke, a **drag**. The term is used in this sense in British and Irish speech.

'Didn't any of them enjoy a lug on the herbals?'
(*Q* magazine, March 1997)

lughole, lug'ole *n British*
ear. A common term of the 1950s and 1960s which now sounds folksy or dated. Lug has been the commonest colloquialism for 'ear' outside London since the 16th century. It originated in Middle English meaning flap or ear-cover, from an older Scandinavian word *lugga*, meaning to pull.

luka, lookah *n British*
money, wealth. This word, spelled in a variety of ways and which was recorded among London schoolchildren in the mid-1990s, is in fact from the much older term '(filthy) lucre' and has been adopted as a vogue term, probably in ignorance of its origin. (*Lucre* is Middle English from the Latin *lucrum*, meaning reward or booty.) In American slang **ducats** is another archaism which has been revived in a similar context.

'He got bare **bollers**, man, **innit**!' The cry goes up and fellow pupils turn jealously on their suddenly wealthy friend. For many young people money, though an occasional necessity, may be tantalisingly unattainable, something exotic; one of the most ambivalent of adult inventions. Fashionable nicknames for money among younger teenagers in Britain include **bollers**, probably a playful changing of 'dollars', and **boyz**. Slightly older students refer to pound coins as **beer-tokens** and cash dispensers as **drink-links**. A borrowing, according to users, from older siblings in the OTC (Officer Training Corps), is **shrapnel** for small change, which is also known by teenagers as **snash**. Terms in use among black British street gangs for denominations are, surprisingly, not very exotic at all: **papes** is paper money in general, a **brown** is a ten–pound note, a **blue** is a fiver. More interesting are the derivations of some words that younger speakers claim for their own generation, but which are really much older. **Wonga** or **womba** are well-established Britishisms and used by all age groups, but few are aware that they derive from an old Roma word for 'coal'. When interviewed, teenagers often take for granted that such words are recent and have been coined by their contemporaries 'somewhere else in the country'; either that, or they

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guess at an exotic origin ‘in Africa, maybe, or in an old, lost language’. One of the commonest slang terms for money among teenage schoolchildren in the south of England is another example of a misunderstood exoticism. When users are asked to write it down it appears as **luka** or **lookah**, which does have an African or South Asian appearance, but is of course one half of that hoary and often facetious cliché ‘filthy lucre’, presumably overhead one day in an adult conversation and transmitted across the network of peer-groups and playgrounds. Lucre in fact was adopted by English in the 14th century from the Latin *lucrum*, meaning ‘gain’.

In the USA younger speakers may refer to plenty of cash as **bokoo** (French *beaucoup*) **duckets**, many guessing that the second word may be something to do with ducks. It is actually another venerable coinage (pardon the pun), ‘ducats’ being the gold or silver currency used in Renaissance Italy and the Low Countries and mentioned in Shakespeare. Other more predictable synonyms from North America are **billies** (for banknotes or bills), **fundage**, and in Canada, **rocks** (if you are well-off you are **rocked-up**).

lulu *n*

1. something spectacular, impressive, exceptional. This word was originally an Americanism, in use since the mid-19th century. Many attempts have been made to explain its etymology, which remains obscure. (It is almost certainly unconnected with the female nickname.)

2. *British* an elaboration of **loo**

lumber[1] *n british*

a. trouble, burdensome difficulties. This sense of the word is usually expressed by the cockney phrases ‘in lumber’ or ‘in dead lumber’.

b. a fight or struggle. A word which in working-class, particularly northern, usage is often in the form of an exclamation to signal the start of a street or playground brawl, and is another sense of lumber as trouble.

> *‘Tables flew, bottles broke, the bouncers shouted lumber / the dummy got too chummy in a Bing Crosby number.’*
> (*Salome Maloney the Sweetheart of the Ritz*, poem by John Cooper Clarke, 1980)

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lumber[2] *vb, n British*
(to pick up) a partner of the opposite sex. The usage probably originated in the Lowlands of Scotland but is now heard in other parts of Britain, employed as a synonym for 'get off with' or **pull**.

lummock, lummox *n*
a large, clumsy and/or stupid person. The word is used in the USA and Australia as well as in Britain, but is originally a rural British dialect form of 'lump', in the same way as 'hummock' is a diminutive form of 'hump'.

> *'The awkward lummox of a kid who, though only ten years old, was almost as big as his fifth grade teacher.'*
> (*Wild Town*, Jim Thompson, 1957)

lumpy-jumper *n British*
a female. The term is used by males.

lunatic soup *n*
alcoholic drink. A humorous expression on the lines of **electric soup, giggle water** and **laughing soup**.

lunch *adj Australian*
defeated, confounded, destroyed. Defined by one surfer in 2002 as 'what you become after a wipe-out' (i.e. shark food).

lunchbox *n*
1. the stomach, belly or abdomen. A jocular euphemism, used particularly in the context of fighting.

> *a kick/punch in the lunchbox*

2. the male genitals as visible through tight clothing. The term, an elaboration of the earlier **box**, was applied by the *Sun* newspaper to the athlete Linford Christie in a number of headlines in the mid-1990s and the stand-up comedian Ben Elton drew attention to the usage at the Montreal Comedy Festival in 1992. Synonyms are **packet** and **basket**.

> *'Gym bans a big boys' lunchbox.'*
> (Headline in the *News of the World*, August 1994)

luncheon truncheon *n British*
the penis. The luncheon component of the phrase probably refers to 'luncheon

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meat', a product similar to the 'spam' in the synonymous **spam javelin**. Luncheon truncheon was recorded on the Royal Marines website in 2004.

lunching at the Lazy Y *n, phrase*

engaging in oral sex, particularly cunnilingus. A humorous expression playing on the shape of a reclining person with their legs spread and a famous cattle brand from the American Wild West. (A 'lazy' letter in a brand was one lying on its side.) An alternative form is 'dining at the Y'.

lunch out *vb British*

to back out of an appointment or arrangement

> *'I think I'm going to have to lunch out this afternoon; I've got an essay to write.'*
> (Recorded, student, Devon, 2002)

lunchy, lunchie *adj*

a. crazy, eccentric, deviant. From the colloquialism 'out to lunch', this became a vogue term of the 1990s, originating among American adolescents.

> *'I knew the kid was lunchie, but not this fuckin' lunchie!'*
> (*Things To Do In Denver When You're Dead*, US film, 1996)

b. inferior, unacceptable, unpleasant. This generalisation of the original sense of the term was adopted by British adolescents as a vogue term in the mid-1990s.

lunk, lunkhead *n American*

a slow-witted person, dullard. The term originated in the USA in the 19th century. It usually evokes a large, clumsy, ungainly person of low intelligence and/or slow reactions. It is a blend of lump and hunk.

lurgi, lurghi *n*

alternative spellings of **lerg(h)i**

lurk *n Australian*

a dodge, shady scheme, clever and/or disreputable trick. The word is now used in these senses mainly by middle-aged and elderly speakers.

lurker *n*

1a. *British* a disreputable, suspicious, unwholesome person. A word often used by disaffected youth ironically of themselves, it was adopted as a name by a suburban London **punk** rock group in 1977.

1b. *British* a fly-by-night or unlicensed street trader

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1c. *Australian* a petty criminal, fraudster or cardsharp

All these senses are variations on the standard English meaning of lurk which comes from the Middle English *lurken*, meaning to lie in wait.

2. a market stallholder who simply waits for customers without attempting to attract them.

Compare ***rorter; pitcher***

3. an internet user who observes communications without participating, in the patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**

> *'[Lurkers] are invisible unless you run a roll call command and see how many voyeuristic weazels [sic] there actually are.'*
> (*Surfing on the Internet* by J. C. Herz, 1994)

lurk off *vb British*

to leave, go away. The verb often, but not invariably, suggests slinking away. It can also be employed as a euphemism for the imperative **fuck off** as in the 1995 BBC 2 TV comedy *Game On*.

lush[1] *n*

an alcoholic, habitual drunkard or heavy drinker. This is an American term, adopted by British speakers in the 1960s, which derived from an earlier British usage which had fallen into desuetude; from at least the 18th century until the early 20th century lush had been used to mean alcoholic drink.

lush[2] *adj British*

a. very attractive and/or desirable

> *A lush bird.*
>
> *'I love your ski pants, Tray.*
>
> *Nice aren't they! £12.99. You want to get some. You'll look lush.'*
> (*The Fat Slags*, cartoon in *Viz* comic, 1989)

b. delicious

> *Well, how was it?*
> *Lush.*

This British colloquialism, heard especially in the 1960s among schoolchildren, young people and unsophisticated adults, is a short form of

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'luscious' rather than the standard adjective (as in 'lush vegetation', for example). It has enjoyed a revival since the late 1980s and is still popular, especially among pre-teens.

lushed *adj*

drunk. This is probably a recent coinage inspired by **lush** meaning a heavy drinker. In fact lush as a verb, and lushed as a past participle, had existed in English slang and dialect since the early 19th century, but had fallen out of use in most areas before World War II. The renewed use of the term is mainly confined to teenagers and students.

lye *n*

an alternative spelling of **lie**

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M

M *n*
morphine. A drug users' abbreviation.

mac *n*
1. *American* a term of address to a male stranger. The word often conveys a hint of provocation rather than straightforward friendliness.
2. *British* a mackintosh, raincoat

macho up *vb*
an alternative form of **butch up** (to behave more assertively, courageously or to show more masculine characteristics). **Macho** is Spanish for male in the assertive or dominant sense of the word.

mack *n British*
the penis. The word, of uncertain origin, was reported in *Loaded* magazine in October 1994.

macker *n British*
a black person. An item of racist rhyming slang based on 'macaroon': **coon**, heard in London working-class circles in the early 1990s and reported in the London *Evening Standard*, 9 September 1991.

mackin' out *n British*
relaxing, **chilling**. The term was in use among London teenagers in 2012.

mack on (someone) *vb*
to flirt with, try to impress. The term probably originated in the USA but by 2004 was in use among UK teenagers.

mad *adj American*
a large amount or great number of. In this sense the word is a key item of black American speech. Since 2000 it has been in use also among younger speakers from other ethnic backgrounds.

Mad love to all my peeps.

made-in *n British*

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a ‘two-one’ honours degree. A students’ jocularism based on ‘made-in-Taiwan’. An alternative form is a **draw**: ‘two won’.

made-up *adj British*

content, satisfied. This regional term from the Merseyside area became widespread in the 1990s, following its use in TV soap operas such as *Brookside* and *Coronation Street* and reports such as that of the London *Evening Standard*, 25 November 1993, regarding the James Bulger murder case.

mad for it *adj British*

enthusiastic, unrestrained. The phrase was popular in Manchester during the mid-to-late 1990s and was a favourite expression of Liam Gallagher of the Britpop band Oasis.

> *‘Everyone’s going, oh you’re splitting up, but we’re not splitting up. ’Cos we’re mad for it.’*
> (Liam Gallagher quoted in the *NME*, 30 September 1995)

madhead *n British*

a crazy, unrestrained person

> *‘The majority of the press we’ve had makes us out to be these madheads who only appeal to dickheads who’d stick a bottle over your head.’*
> (Liam Gallagher of Oasis quoted in the *NME*, 30 September 1995)

mad money *n American*

a. money set aside by a girl or woman in case she is abandoned or offended by her date. In this sense of the word mad signifies anger (on the part of the girl or her escort).

b. money set aside for frivolous, impulsive or self-indulgent purposes. In this version the sense of mad is the British ‘crazy’. Both uses of the phrase date from before World War II. They are now dated but not quite obsolete.

mad props *n American*

congratulations, respect. A catchphrase since 2000, originating in **hip hop** parlance.

mad-up *adj British*

annoyed. An item of black British slang.

mady *n South African*

a sweetheart or wife. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday*

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Times, 29 January 1995.

mag *n Australian*

a conversation, chat. Usually heard in the phrase to 'have a mag with someone'. This sense of the word was first recorded in England in the 18th century and is said to be derived from 'magpie' as a synonym for or an evocation of chatter.

maga *adj*

an alternative spelling of **margar**

ma-gent, amagent *n South African*

a young male, particularly one considered dapper, alert, aware, etc. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995

maggot *n*

1. a despicable, dirty and/or insignificant person. In British use, the predominant idea is usually 'beneath contempt', whereas in Australia maggot is a generalised term of abuse.

2. *British* money. A rare usage, heard among petty criminals or their imitators among others. Like many obscure synonyms for money, it has been rehabilitated since the late 1980s.

> *I've got to get hold of some maggot in a hurry.*

maggoted *adj Australian*

drunk. One of many synonyms evoking low, despicable behaviour and/or impaired movement.

magic[1] *adj British*

superlative, excellent. An over-used colloquialism since the late 1970s which is characteristic of garrulous or over-enthusiastic lower-middle-class and working-class speech. It is often heard in the context of sports such as football or darts.

> *'Belfast is "magic" – local demotic for "super" or "marvellous" or whatever high superlative leaps instinctively off the tongue.'*
> (*The Crack: a Belfast Year*, Sally Belfrage, 1987)

magic[2], magic dust, magic mist *n American* the drug **PCP** (also known as **angel dust**)

magic mushrooms *n pl*

any hallucinogenic mushrooms such as psilocybin or the native British 'liberty

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caps'. In the later 1980s users began to refer to them as **shrooms**.

Compare **rooms**

Mahatma (Gandhi) *adj British*

randy. The rhyming-slang term, borrowing the name and title of the late Indian spiritual and political leader, was first recorded in 1998 but may be older.

feeling a bit Mahatma tonight

mahoodally *adj British*

ugly. The term, probably (and unusually) an arbitrary formation, i.e. unrelated to any pre-existing word, was in use among some London university students in 2010.

maiden *n*

an unattractive woman. This pejorative use of the word has been recorded among US college students and London teenagers since 2000.

main drag *n*

the main or central street. An American phrase from the early years of the 20th century, heard elsewhere since the 1970s. (**Drag** was also used to mean street in Victorian cockney speech.)

mainline *vb*

to inject (an illicit drug) directly into a vein. The term is one of the most persistent pieces of addicts' jargon, contrasted with **skin-popping** (injecting subcutaneously or intramuscularly). The meaning is sometimes extended to denote the regular ingestion of anything in large quantities.

main man *n American*

a. a boss, leader

He's the main man around here.

b. (a woman's) partner, boyfriend, husband or protector

He's my main man.

c. one's best friend, **buddy**, bosom pal

Yo, Billy, my main man! How're they hanging?

main squeeze *n American*

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a. (one's) boyfriend or girlfriend, sweetheart
b. the most important person, a boss, leader

majestik *adj British*
excellent. In the words of one London teenager, recorded in 2008, 'really wicked, extremely **nang**'.

major *adj*
excellent, exceptional, admirable. A vogue adjective in adolescent usage in the 1990s. The appropriation of the standard term probably occurred first in American speech. Like **mega** and **totally** it was initially used to qualify another word before being allowed to stand alone.

> *'… the sixties were mega, the seventies were major, and what you are going to see now is going to be totally massive!'*
> (*Scratchy & Co*., children's TV show, 8 March 1997)

make[1] *n*
1a. *American* an identification or instance of recognition (of a suspect)
1b. *American* a check in official records on the identity of a suspect or on another piece of evidence

> *Run a make on this guy, will you?*
> *Can we have a make on the license number?*

2. a sex partner. The term is a back-formation from the sexual sense of the verb **make**, on the same principle as **lay**.

make[2] *vb American*

1. to identify, recognise (a suspect or adversary). A piece of police and criminal jargon well known from its use in fiction, TV and films.

> *'Can you make him?'*
> (*The French Connection*, US film, 1971)

2. to have sex with, seduce. This euphemism from the turn of the 20th century, although understood, has never caught on in Britain or Australia. It has occasionally been adopted by individuals, including the philosopher Bertrand Russell.

make babies *vb*

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to have sex, make love. A coy or jocular euphemism used by adults.

make ends *vb American*

to win, achieve success. The term, used by **rappers** and **hip hop** aficionados, is a triple pun: in slang **ends** denotes money, to 'make ends' is, in the game of dominoes, to win, and the colloquial to 'make ends meet' is sometimes a euphemism for to become wealthy.

make out *vb American*

a. to indulge in **necking** or heavy petting

b. to succeed in having sex.

See also **make-out artist**

Both are teenagers' extensions of the colloquial sense of the phrase; to be successful. The usage is probably influenced by the verb **make** as a euphemism for seduce or have sex with.

make-out artist *n American*

a successful seducer, **stud**. The term is invariably applied to males. It is from the verb **make out**, meaning to achieve sexual satisfaction or success.

making sticky *n British*

having sex. The expression is used by teenagers and on campus.

malco *n British*

an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000 and also used by adults in the Liverpool area. It derives from 'mal-coordinated'.

mallie, mall rat *n American*

a (usually female) teenager who hangs around shopping malls in order to meet friends, misbehave and/or otherwise have a 'good time'. A phenomenon and expression in existence since the early 1980s.

malteser *n*

1. an old or middle-aged male. This item of rhyming slang for **geezer** was quoted in *Private Eye* magazine, 6 May 1994, ascribed to Essex girls at Tramp nightclub who were referring derisively to the newspaper editor Andrew Neil.

2. a black person who adopts or accepts white culture

> *'What's wrong? This one's a racist and this one's a malteser.'*
> (*Grange Hill*, BBC TV series, February 1997)

mampy[1], manpy *adj*

1. *British* ugly. This term, originating in black usage, was adopted as a vogue word by London schoolchildren from the 1990s, along with near-synonyms

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mash-up, **bruck(ers)** and **uggers**. Its precise etymology is uncertain.
2. ruined, destroyed
mampy[2] *n British*
defined by a user in 2002 as 'a **mashed(-up)** or fat person'
mams *n pl British*
female breasts. A shortening of mammaries. The word has been used by adolescents of both sexes since 2000.
Man, the *n American*
1a. the police, the government, the (white) establishment or any other authority, or person in authority. A usage coined by underdogs which was taken up by the black power and **hippy** movements of the late 1960s.

> *'Looking for a job in the city/Working for the Man ev'ry night and day.'*
> (*Proud Mary*, by John Fogerty, recorded by Creedence Clearwater Revival, 1969)

1b. a sports champion, pop singer, etc. considered by the speaker to be the top practitioner of his craft

> *There were a lot of good heavyweights around in the '60s, but Ali was the Man.*

2. a supplier of illicit drugs, a **pusher**, **dealer** or **connection**

> *'I'm waiting for my man/Twenty-six dollars in my hand.'*
> (*I'm Waiting for my Man*, written by Lou Reed, recorded by The Velvet Underground, 1967)

mandie, mandy *n British*
a tablet of Mandrax (the British trademark name of methaqualone, a potentially addictive 'hypnotic' sleeping preparation).
These drugs, like their American counterparts, Quaaludes or **'ludes**, were taken by drug abusers for their relaxant, disinhibiting and supposedly aphrodisiac effects.

> *'The staff and editors of Oz wish to protest against the flippant attitude of our art director towards Mandrax in the caption above ["Mandies make you randy"]. Mandies are both addictive and dangerous.'*
> (*Oz* magazine, July 1972)

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M and Ms *n pl British*
tedious and/or unpleasant people. The disguised term of abuse (the letters stand for '**muppets** and morons') has been used in office slang and in call centres, etc. since 2003. M and Ms are chocolate-covered sweets.
Mandy *n British*
an alternative for **Sharon**

Did you see all the Mandies vamping around their handbags?

mangled *adj British, Irish*
drunk
mangoes *n pl American*
female breasts. One of many terms employing the metaphor of round fruit.
man in the boat *n See* **little man/boy in the boat**
mank *n, adj British*
(something) unpleasant. In playground usage since 2000, the term is probably a shortening of the earlier adjective **manky**.
mank-up *n, adj British*
someone or something considered dysfunctional, in disarray. Used by teenagers and young adults at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010, the term was defined by one as 'when a person drinks too much, and is always hangover sic and drunk'.
manky *adj British*
grotty, disgusting or distasteful. A 1960s vogue word, mainly in middle-class usage. The word had existed previously in working-class speech: it may be an invention influenced by 'mangy', 'cranky', 'wonky', etc., or a corruption of the French *manqué* (lacking, failed). It is still used in northern England where its usual sense is naughty or spoilt.
manners *n pl Caribbean*
situation, moral ambience. Usually heard in the phrase **under heavy manners**, meaning oppressed, behaving under the threat of discipline. The term was employed in the context of the Rastafarian and reggae subculture in the early 1970s and was briefly adopted by young whites, especially in the world of rock music.
mano-a-mano *adj, adv, n American* (engaged in) a physical confrontation or face-to-face encounter. The term, which refers literally to grappling or wrestling, is the Spanish for 'hand to hand'.

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He remembered his mano-a-mano with Palma.

manor *n British*
one's own district or area of jurisdiction. A word used by both police and criminals since before World War II.

mans *n Caribbean*
a group of men. The term has been adopted by some UK teenagers since 2000.

mansdem *n Caribbean*
a group of close friends. The term has been adopted by some UK teenagers since 2000.
Compare **galdem**

man up *vb British*
a more recent and more respectable synonym for **butch up**

> *'Kwasi Kwarteng MP… telling the chancellor to "man up" and show he is serious about cutting the deficit? Or the former minister for women and equalities saying… "I think it's now time for Cameron to, you know, man up, step forward and actually say "yes, we are going to do it""?'*
> (*Guardian*, 5 March 2013)

man upstairs, the *n*
a humorous euphemism for God

map of France/Ireland/America/etc. *n*
a. a stain on a sheet
b. a patch of vomit
The use of the phrase map of Ireland to describe semen stains on bedsheets is said to originate among chambermaids, many of whom were themselves Irish.

mapping *n British*
tracing the contours of a partner's body with the fingers. The term is usually heard among adolescents describing petting, and was included in *Just Seventeen* magazine's 'lingo of lurve' in August 1996.

maps *n pl British*
male breasts. The word, heard since 2000, was probably coined by analogy with **baps**.

maracas *n pl*
a. female breasts. A mainly American usage.
b. the testicles. In British speech the (rare) term is reinforced by the rhyme with

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knackers.

maratata *n South African*

a gun

marbles *n pl*

1. the testicles. A predictable drawing of a literal parallel (rather than, as some have claimed, an example of rhyming slang on 'marble halls'). **Pills**, **balls**, **stones** and **nuts** are similar metaphors.

2. common sense, sanity, mental faculties. This use of the word was originally American, perhaps deriving from a folk tale. *See also* **lose one's marbles**

mardarse, mardie *n British*

a 'softie', a weak person. A schoolchildren's word heard from the 1930s onwards, particularly in the north of England. It is now rare, but not quite archaic, and comes from a dialect form of 'marred' which has the specific sense of spoilt or sulky. Anthony Burgess mentions that the word was used of him by tormentors during his childhood. Mardie has also been heard in use as an adjective.

> *'Go out with your Dad. Don't be such a bloody mardie.'*
> (Recorded, Leicester, 1990)

mare *n British*

1. a woman. A derogatory working-class usage on the lines of **cow**, **bitch** or **sow**. Mare usually has overtones of 'nag' in both its senses and hence denotes a drab, wearisome woman. The word was given a wider currency by its use as a strong but acceptable term of abuse in TV comedies.

> *'It was a mare of a game.'*
> (Comedian Bob Mills in ITV *Heroes and Villains*, 1994)

2. *See* **have a mare**

margar[1], maga *adj*

skinny, slender. An item of Caribbean patois, also heard in the UK.

margar[2] *n*

a thin man or woman. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

marinate *vb American*

1. to hang out

2. to relax, **chill out**

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mark *n*
a dupe or target chosen by a conman, pickpocket, etc. An old term, recorded as long ago as 1885 and still in use all over the English-speaking world

> *'"She is drawn into an underworld of cons, scams, "marks" (suckers) and "tells" (their involuntary give-away gestures)".'*
> (Review of David Mamet's US film, *House of Games*, *Independent*, 19 November 1987)

marking *n British*
flirting. The term was in use among London university students in 2012.

mark someone's card *vb British*
to tip someone off, give someone a warning. This phrase from the jargon of horse-racing has been adopted by London working-class speakers, in particular in police and underworld circles. The usual implication is a firm but gentle (or menacing) taking aside and 'putting in the picture'.

> *You can leave it to me, I'll mark his card for him.*

marmalize, marmelise *vb British*
to destroy, utterly defeat. This invented word, suggesting, like **spifflicate**, some unspecified but comprehensive punishment, is probably a children's invention, perhaps based on marmalade. It has been used by adults for comic effect, particularly on radio and television (by Ken Dodd's 'Diddymen' and the scriptwriters of *Coronation Street* among others).

> *I'll marmalize you!*

marmite-driller *n British*
a male homosexual. The term, one of a set of synonyms including **chutney-ferret**, **fudge-nudger** and **turd burglar**, was used, e.g., by the British stand-up comedian Ben Elton in a monologue in January 1994. The reference is to contact with excrement in the course of sodomy.

Marmite motorway *n British*
the anus. A synonym is **Bourneville boulevard**; the American equivalent is **Hershey highway**.

marp *n British*
an erection. The usage was recorded among middle class adolescent males in 2000.

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married alive *adj British*
in a steady or long-term relationship. The pun, on 'buried alive', evokes a person trapped in a sterile partnership. The phrase was popularised by the UK journalist Julie Burchill.
Marvin *adj British*

very hungry, a more recent version of **Hank**, used often by younger speakers who have no idea of the derivation

Marzipan set, the *n British*
a **yuppie** coinage, defined by George Pitcher in the *Observer* as 'Those city flyers who are above the rich cake but below the icing'
mash[1], mash-up, mashed(-up) *adj British*
1a. destroyed or damaged
1b. ugly
2a. exhausted, worn out
2b. intoxicated by drugs, **high**

'After secretly munching her pills my mates watched in confusion as I sweated my way through lasers and flame-throwers. I was totally mashed; Christmas had definitely come early.'
(*Independent*, 24 January 1995)

2c. extremely drunk

'Let's go and get mash-up.'
(Recorded, Kent schoolgirl, 2003)

All the senses of the words arose in black speech and derive from the image of destruction and damage. In the later 1990s the expression crossed over into the fashionable slang of white teenagers and young adults.
mash[2] *n, vb British*
(to make) tea. From the use of the term in the beer-brewing process.
mash[3] *vb British*
to have sex (with). A common term from youth slang recorded in West London in 2010.
mash-up *n British*
a disaster, mess. From the earlier adjectival usage.

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a real total mash-up

mass *n British* a gang or group of friends. A fashionable synonym for **crew**, **set** and **posse** in the mid-1990s. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

massive[1] *adj*
excellent. This sense of the word probably arose from its use in the music and film industries in such formulations as 'massive hit', extended to 'this band are going to be massive'.

'… the sixties were mega, the seventies were major, and what you are going to see now is going to be totally massive!'
(*Scratchy & Co.*, children's TV show, 8 March 1997)

'We had a really good time. the whole experience was massive.'
(*Celebrity Love Island* contestant, *The Sun*, 21 June 2005)

massive[2] *n*
a group, clique or gang. The vogue term, heard since the end of the 1990s and popularised by the comedian Ali G among others, may be in origin an elaborated form of **mass**, or influenced by **massive** in the sense of overwhelming, impressive, etc.

Shout goin' out to the Dundee massive.

matelot *n British*
a. a sailor, referred to patronisingly by soldiers, policemen, etc.
b. a member of the river police, as referred to by other sections of the police force The word *matelot* is French for sailor.

mattress-muncher *n Australian*
a (passive) male homosexual. A rarer and probably later version of **pillow-biter**.

maulers *n pl British*
hands. A mainly middle-class schoolchildren's usage, popular in the 1950s and early 1960s.

Keep your maulers off my things, will you.

maungy *adj*

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miserable, grumpy, disaffected

MAW *n American*

a glamorous and/or idle woman of uncertain profession. An abbreviation of ‘model, actress, whatever …’, it was an ironic social categorisation originating in the later 1980s and heard in show-business and media circles. (It is pronounced as a word rather than letter by letter.)

max *adv*

at most, to the maximum extent

I swear he only earns £25k, max.

See also **to the max**

mazooma, mazuma *n*

money. An American term heard since the early years of the 20th century. Like many other picturesque but dated synonyms it was revived in British speech in the late 1980s. The word is originally Hebrew, entering American slang via Yiddish.

McDonald *n British*

the sum of £250 or, more usually, £250,000 in the argot of City of London financial traders in the 1990s. The reference is to the McDonald’s ‘quarter-pounder’ hamburger.

McJob *n American*

a menial and/or temporary job. The term arose in connection with the **slacker** generation/**Generation X** and was based on the notion of educated middle-class youngsters taking temporary jobs at, e.g., McDonald’s burger restaurants.

‘People with short attention spans and no work ethic… barely surviving in… low status, short-term McJobs.’
(*Independent*, 24 April 1997)

MCP *n*

a sexist man. An abbreviation of ‘male chauvinist pig’, a feminist vogue term which appeared in 1970. It was often used in this shortened form both in writing and, less often, in speech. If used, the expression is now usually truncated to ‘chauvinist’ or even ‘chauve’.

‘He’d ordered a Heineken from a waitress who was a real throwback, an MCP’s delight.’

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(*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

mean *adj*
wonderful, impressive, excellent. A typical reversal of the standard (American) meaning in black code and later teenage usage, like the more recent **bad** and **wicked**.

meat and two veg *n British*
the male genitals. A working-class vulgarism dating from the days when these components constituted the standard British meal, as advertised in cafés, boarding houses, etc. (Veg is short for vegetables and is spoken with a soft 'g'.) Meat has been a slang synonym for the penis, as well as for human sexuality in general, since at least the 16th century.

meatball *n*
a clod or fool; a brawny but unintelligent male. The word may be used as a variation of **meathead**, or less pejoratively to denote an attractive male, a **hunk** (albeit patronisingly).

'My Swedish Meatball.'
(Title of an American softcore movie)

meathead, meat head *n*
a stupid person, dullard. This word was first popularised in the USA. The image evoked is either based on meat signifying solid muscle (instead of brains) or perhaps on the sexual sense of **meat** as the penis, in which case the expression is a precursor of the popular term **dickhead**.

'A man of patient indulgence, apparently capable of putting up with every bozo and meathead who comes his way.'
(Jonathan Keates reviewing Malcolm Bradbury's *Unsent Letter*, *Observer*, 5 June 1988)

meat injection *n British*
an act of sexual intercourse. The vulgar euphemism is invariably used by male speakers.

meat market *n*
a place where people congregate in the search for sexual partners; a singles bar. The phrase is usually used dismissively of dance halls, clubs, etc. by non-participants or ex-participants.

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meat rack *n*
a place where, or occasion when available sexual partners are on display. The phrase is specifically used in a **gay** context to describe public places and events such as bars, discos, parties, etc. at which homosexuals gather.

meat wagon *n*
a. a police van, **black maria**
b. an ambulance
c. a hearse
All the senses of the phrase were first heard between the world wars.

meff, meffer, meffa *n British*
a. a homeless person, tramp. The pejorative term, originating in Merseyside, is an alteration of 'meths-drinker', used particularly in the 1950s and 1960s when alcoholic vagrants imbibed methylated spirits.
b. a worthless, unpleasant person

meffy *adj British*
repellent, unpleasant, worthless. The adjective derives from the noun **meff**.

meg *n British*
an awkward, unpopular girl

Teen slang is of course all about **bigging oneself up** while being cruel to outsiders, and 'youth-speak' is full of put-downs, slurs and nasty nicknames for those less suave and sophisticated. This one is used specifically to **diss** the earnest, clumsy, socially awkward girl who doesn't quite fit in with the group's aspirations to cool. Junior etymologists will assert that it derives from the initials M.E.G, for 'most embarrassing girl', but it's much more likely to have been inspired by the daughter of the same name in the TV cartoon *Family Guy*, or simply by an annoying younger sister somewhere in the real world called Megan or Margaret. Typical of youth-speak, the original noun has spun off a new adjective, **megging**, and a verb, to **meg out**: 'Have you seen Holly's new **geek** look: she's, like, suddenly megged out'. (Most of the boys, by the way, think Holly is strangely cute – but would never openly admit it.)
Don't hang out with Leah, she's such a meg. Those granny google-eye glasses she wears are just megging.

mega *adj*

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enormous, hugely successful, great, wonderful. A popular teenage buzzword since the mid-1980s, by the end of the decade mega had penetrated adult speech, in particular journalese. In origin it was an adaptation by black American youth of the fashionable late-1970s prefix ‘mega-’ into an independent adjective.

This band is going to be mega, mark my words!
We had this real mega thrash.

megabucks *n*
an enormous amount of money. An Americanism of the 1970s which is now heard elsewhere, including Britain, where ‘-bucks’ remains the suffix although not strictly appropriate. (‘Mega-’ was a fashionable prefix of the late 1970s.)

He’s making megabucks in the City.

meh *exclamation*
an expression of indifference

‘Meh means rubbish. It means boring. It means not worth the effort, who cares, so-so, whatever. It is the allpurpose dismissive shrug of the blogger and messageboarder. And it is ubiquitous.’
(*Guardian*, 5 March 2007)

mellow out *vb*
to become relaxed, serene; to free oneself from tension and inhibition. The phrase is a cliché of the **hippy** era, taken from the jargon of jazz and, later, rock musicians. It is still heard, largely in American speech.

melon *n American*
the head. The humorous usage featured in the cult 1992 film, *Wayne’s World*.

Use your melon, guy!

melon(-head) *n British*
a stupid person. The word was recorded in use among younger teenagers in the late 1980s.

melons *n pl*
female breasts. An obvious metaphor which exists in other languages, notably Spanish. The word was employed as a nickname by the British tabloid press in

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1986 to refer to the supposedly buxom figure of Lady Helen Windsor.

melvin *vb American*
to grab by the testicles

> *'I don't believe we just melvined death.'*
> (*Bill and Ted's Bogus Journey*, US comedy film, 1991)

Melvin *n American*
a boring person, nonentity. The Christian name was thought in the 1950s to be quintessentially mundane, personifying a suburban dullard. More recently it has been a term of abuse among college students.

Melvyn (Bragg) *n*
1. a sexual encounter, **shag**
2. a cigarette, **fag**
The rhyming slang uses the name of the British TV arts programme presenter and novelist.

memsahib *n British*
a. one's wife
b. a dignified, domineering or redoubtable woman
The word, now usually employed facetiously, is a form of madame-sahib (*sahib* is Hindi for master or lord), a form of address used by Indian servants in the colonial era. (The usual pronunciation is 'memsaab'.)

meneer *n South African*
a teacher. The term is Afrikaans for 'sir'. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

mensch, mensh *n*
a. a reputable, admirable or dependable person (usually, but not invariably, a male). An approving term from Yiddish and German in which its literal meaning is man, woman, person or humankind.
b. an exclamation of surprise or alarm from Yiddish or German

mental[1] *n See* **throw a mental**

mental[2] *adj*
1. *British* mentally ill, subnormal or deranged, crazy. A widespread colloquialism which showed signs of losing popularity in the 1970s, perhaps due to increased sensitivity; this tendency was reversed by **punks**, fans of heavy metal and others who enthusiastically adopted the term to refer to their characteristic frenzies, **headbanging**, etc. In these circles the word may be used

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to express admiration.
See also **radio rentals**
2a. exciting, dynamic
2b. excellent, good
mentalist *n British*
a crazy, eccentric or obsessive person. A common pejorative term among younger speakers since the late 1990s. In standard English the word denotes a mind-reader.

Mephedrone
The UK Ministry of Justice's *Monthly Security Bulletin* listed a number of slang terms which have been used to refer to the drug since its adoption by younger drug abusers and subsequent notoriety from around 2010.
Bounce
Bubble/Bubbles
Cat Piss
Drone
Mad Cow
Meow/Miaow/Mieow
Meow-Meow/Miaow-Miaow/Mieow-Mieow
Meow-Kat/Meow-Cat
Meph
Mephtasy
M-Kat/MCAT/MMCAT
Plant Food 4MMC/4-MMC

merchant banker *n British*
a contemptible person, a **wanker**. This rhyming slang, coined in the late 1980s like its synonym 'Kuwaiti tanker', highlights a contemporary concern (in this case the spectacular mid-1980s developments in the financial centres of the City of London) to revitalise a familiar epithet.
mereng *n South African*
money
merk *vb*

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an alternative spelling of **murk**

merkin *n*

a. the female pubic area or female sex organs

b. an artificial vagina, used as a sex aid Merkin is a late medieval word for a wig designed to be worn on the female pubis, usually in order to disguise the effects of syphilis. It probably originates as an affectionate diminutive form of Mary. From the 1960s the word was better known in the USA than Britain.

mersh *adj*

commercial. A word used in the 1980s in fashionable youth circles and rock journalism, usually at least slightly pejoratively.

mersh tendencies.

Meryl (Streep) *adj British*

cheap. The rhyming-slang term, in use since around 2000, uses the name of the Hollywood actress.

messed up *adj*

intoxicated by or suffering the aftereffects of alcohol or drugs

messy *adj*

excellent. A term from the lexicon of dance music and **hip hop**.

mestern *n South African*

fashionable clothing. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

Met, the *n British*

the London Metropolitan Police force. The abbreviation by which they refer both to themselves and their district or area of jurisdiction (which covers most of central and suburban London but excludes the City).

meth *n*

Methedrine (the trademark name for methamphetamine). A drug user's abbreviation for the powerful amphetamine-based stimulant (**speed**) which has been widely abused, particularly in the mid- and late 1960s.

meths *n British*

methylated spirits, as drunk for its intoxicating effects by alcoholics, vagrants, etc.

metrosexual *n*

a stylish, narcissistic male. The term combines metropolitan and heterosexual and denotes a **straight** man with **gay** tastes or attitudes. It was coined in the

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USA in 2002 and became a vogue term in most English-speaking areas in 2003.

Compare **stray**; **stromo**

Mexican breakfast *n*

a cigarette and a glass of water. A witticism originating in the USA, where the Mexican reference is supposed to evoke poverty and lack of sophistication or competence. There have been other, probably later, variations on this pattern, among which are **dingo's breakfast** and 'pelican's breakfast' (a glass of water).

mezoomas *n pl*

female breasts. One of many similar invented terms probably based on the archaic **bazumas**, a corruption of bosom.

micey *adj British*

1. stingy, miserly

2. shifty, dishonest, disreputable

3. uncertain, suspicious, threatening

4. unfortunate, weak, unassertive

The differing senses of the term are probably related, originating in the idea of a mouse nibbling at or secreting a tiny amount.

Michael Jackson *n British*

an amount or quantity under ten. The term was used by City of London financial traders in the 1990s and the reference was to the celebrity singer's supposed attachments to young children.

mick *n*

1a. an Irish person. This shortening of one of the most common Irish Christian names (along with Patrick or **Paddy**) was first used in the USA and Australia to personify the Irishman or a person of Irish descent. The usage had spread to Britain by the early years of the 20th century.

1b. a Roman Catholic, by extension from the first sense

In both senses, the word is usually used unaffectionately or pejoratively.

2. *See* **take the mick/mickey/michael mickey (finn)** *n*

a soporific or stupefying drug administered to a person without their knowledge. The word was first recorded in the USA in the early 20th century. It may derive from the name of a real individual or from a generic (probably seafarers') term for a cudgel or thug.

Mickey (Bliss) *See* **take the mick/mickey/michael**

Mickey Mouse *adj*

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amateurish, unworthy of consideration or respect. A contemptuous description beloved of the business world in the 1970s and 1980s, Mickey Mouse has in fact been used in this way since before World War II when the phrase was applied for instance to childish or simplistic music or the bands which played it. It subsequently denoted any institution or venture which did not deserve to be taken seriously.

It's strictly a Mickey Mouse operation they're running there.

middle leg *n*
the penis. **Third leg** is an alternative form of the euphemism.
midnight *n British*
marihuana. An item of rhyming slang used by prisoners and others: the rhyme is midnight mass, **grass**.
milf, MILF *n American*
a desirable older female. The designation, typically used by young males in conversation or internet chats, derives from the phrase '(A) Mom I'd like to fuck'.
militant *adj*
1. an allpurpose term of approval. A usage originating in Jamaican **yardie** speech, which has now been taken up by adolescents in the US and Britain.
2. violent or 'known as being hard'
3. angry
A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
milkshake *n American*
female allure, sexiness. The quality, referred to in a song by Kelis, is the feminine counterpart of **pimp-juice**.

She got milkshake.

milly *n British*
a. a disreputable young female
b. a **chav** of either gender
The term, of uncertain origin, was recorded in 2005.
milned-up *adj British*
incarcerated. The term, from the jargon of prisoners, now often refers to temporary imprisonment in, e.g., an observation cell. In the form 'milned-in' the phrase dates back at least to the 1940s: Milne were the makers of door-

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locks used in prisons.

milquetoast, milktoast *n American*

an un-macho, meek man; a **wimp**. Reminiscent of the food given to invalids, milquetoast derives from the name of the fictional character Caspar Milquetoast, created by the American cartoonist H. T. Webster. Zsa Zsa Gabor used the term, to the puzzlement of many British viewers, when interviewed during her trial for assault in California in 1989.

> *'Asked why she resisted, she said: "I'm a Hungarian woman… not a milquetoast".'*
> (Agency report on Zsa Zsa Gabor during trial)

mimsy *n British*

vagina, female pubic hair

> *'Agyness Deyn dyes her mimsy the same shade of platinum as her hair'*
> (Popbitch online gossip website, May 2008)

mincer *n British*

a male homosexual, effeminate or effete male. In armed-forces' usage, from the notion of a 'mincing gait'.

minces *n pl British*

the eyes. From the cockney rhyming-slang phrase, 'mince pies'. The expression is still used today by working-class Londoners; it is now invariably heard in the shortened, one-word form.

> *OK then, feast your minces on this!*

minder *n*

a bodyguard. A word which emerged from the obscurity of working-class and criminal slang into general usage in the early 1970s, mainly due to the fashion for quasirealist crime drama on British television. This trend culminated in the later, gentler television series of the same name, starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole.

mindfuck *n*

a disorienting experience, a manipulation of or interference with one's mind, a staggering idea or event. A **hippy** expression which has lingered on into post-hippy usage. It has been used approvingly to describe a particularly strong drug.

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mine *n*
my home

OK, everyone back to mine to continue the party!

mines
the term is defined on the Urban Dictionary website as ‘a word that dumbasses use to mean possession’

Those books are mines.
That’s mines.
You got mines?

ming *adj British*
unpleasant, repellent, inferior. The derivation from **minging** is used by teenagers and some older speakers. **Mank** was reported as a contemporary synonym.
minge *n British*
the female pudenda. A taboo word which was particularly prevalent in working-class speech of the 1950s. It originated in late 19th-century country dialect and may be from Romany.

‘Minge is one of the assortment of words for the sexual bits that people think should keep him [Chubby Brown] off television because some viewers would not understand him anyway.’
(*Independent*, 31 July 1989)

minger *n British*
an unattractive person, particularly a promiscuous woman. A vogue term among adolescents since the later 1990s. The term comes from the verb ‘to ming’, originally a Scottish dialect synonym for stink.
minghawk *n Scottish* a foolish and/or annoying person. The term has been adopted in other parts of Britain since around 2000.
minging *adj*
a. *Scottish* stinking
b. *British* unpleasant, unattractive. A vogue term in adolescent speech since around 2000.
mingy *adj British*

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a term of childish criticism or abuse which is a blend of ‘mean’ and ‘stingy’ with which it rhymes, rather than an adaptation of the taboo word **minge**

mini-me *n*

a diminutive and/or irritating person, imitator, epigone. The term can also be used as a combining form, as in ‘he’s a mini-me Hayward’, i.e. an inferior imitator of Hayward. From US usage from the Mike Myers *Austen Powers* comedy movies.

mink[1] *n*

1a. *American* a woman, particularly a provocative, spirited and/or sexually attractive or active woman

1b. *American* the female sex organs, female sexuality

We gotta get us some mink.

2. *Irish* a gypsy. The word is used by Romany travellers to refer to themselves, presumably evoking the fast-moving and alert animal and perhaps reflecting the irony that the mink is considered both valuable and vermin.

mink[2]**, minky** *adj British*

excellent. A term of approbation recorded among art students in the south of England in 2002.

minky *n British*

1a. vagina

1b. a female, attractive female

1c. a collective term for females

2. a dirty person

In its various neutral, pejorative and appreciative senses the usage is long-established, based on supposed attributes of the animal.

mint *adj British*

excellent, fashionable. A vogue term of approbation used by adolescents since the 1990s. Synonyms are **fit** and **top**. **minted** *adj British*

wealthy, solvent. A term widespread in all age-groups since around 2000.

miraculous *adj Scottish*

drunk. The humorous and ironic usage may derive from the word’s resemblance to **ridiculous**, which is used in the same sense or, as Eric Partridge suggests, may be a mocking adaptation of a 19th-century euphemism such as ‘(in) miraculous high spirits’.

mish *n British*

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a journey or task. This abbreviated term for ‘mission’ was popular among adolescents in the later 1990s, and can probably be considered as a new coinage, although the same word was recorded in public-school slang as early as 1913.

mitch *vb British*

to play truant, **bunk off**. Partridge dates this usage to the mid-19th century. It is still heard (**ditch** is a current synonym).

mither *vb British*

to complain, nag, bother or prevaricate. A northern English dialect word which is now widely known due to its use by comics such as Jasper Carrot and in the soap opera *Coronation Street*. It is a variant form of ‘moither’ or ‘moider’, words first recorded in the 17th century and meaning both to babble and to baffle or bewilder.

> *I can’t stand his endless mithering about what he’s going to do and how he’s going to afford it.*

mithered *adj British*

shivering with cold. Used by adolescents since 2000, the word originates in provincial English dialects.

mitt, mit *n*

the hand. A shortening of ‘mitten’, first used to mean glove (particularly in boxing and baseball) and, later, the hand. This American slang term, popular among pugilists and underworld ‘tough guys’, crossed the Atlantic in the early 20th century. ‘Mitten’ itself is from an old French word (*mitain(e)*) which was either a pet name for a cat or a corruption of the Latin *media*; half(-fingered).

> *‘He started with a cartwheel/finished in the splits/leaving Salome with his toupee in her mits.’*
> (*Salome Maloney, the Sweetheart of the Ritz*, poem by John Cooper Clarke, 1980)

mixin’ *n British*

fighting, from black speech. Synonyms are

tanglin’, **startin’**.

mix-up *n British*

an argument. In this sense the term is used by black British speakers and teenagers of other backgrounds.

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MLE

The common ground linguistically for young people of differing first, second and third languages, the common language for white, Afro-Caribbean, South and East Asian, Polish or Somali children coming together in a UK secondary school will not be their family language and may not be the standard English promoted by teachers and used in textbooks. In practice it is likely to be a mixed, highly colloquial and highly 'nonstandard' language whose use extends beyond the playground into clubs and into the habitats of street gangs. This emerging variety or set of subvarieties has been characterised as a dialect by some academic linguists, notably recently by Professor Paul Kerswill, who has popularised the notion of MLE, 'Multiethnic London English'. This way of speaking is sometimes called by professionals 'multiethnic urban vernacular', while the popular press has referred to it (58 times, incidentally, between 2006 and 2011) by the derisive epithet 'Jafaican' – fake Jamaican – because of the large number of Caribbean and black British terms it contains and because of its distinctive accent: an enunciation, rhythm and intonation heavily influenced by Black and 'Asian' pronunciation. Members of the public who dislike this style of speech may dismiss it as 'ghetto-speak', while its users employ words like 'slang', 'yout-speak' or simply 'our language'. The interesting question is whether, in a world of 'kidults' and 'adultescents', MLE may no longer represent simply a developmental phase in socialisation. In the absence of traditional constraints to what extent will speakers in the future abandon the language of adolescence when entering the adult world of work and family? It has also been suggested by some sociolinguists and journalists that by labelling this new variety 'youth language' we are introducing a new and dangerous distinction, a new instance of social prejudice and discrimination, in effect suggesting that young people are linguistically deviant or deficient and promoting inter-generational conflict. I think that it is the accent of MLE which is most likely to have a lasting influence on the British branch of the English language, while its vocabulary will remain to some extent restricted to describing the activities of teenagers and young adults. As this dictionary deals not in sounds but in vocabulary, I have preferred to use the umbrella term 'multiethnic youth slang' to characterise what others categorise as MLE.

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mob, the *n American*
organised crime, the mafia. Mob was used to refer to gangster syndicates from the 1930s onwards, in underworld and police jargon and subsequently in journalese. The term is now standard. It has produced derivatives such as ‘mobster’ and ‘mobbed-up’ (involved with the mob).

moby[1] *adj*
1a. *American* huge

A moby truck.

1b. *American* overweight

Getting/going moby.

Both terms derive from the fictional whale *Moby Dick* as a symbol of enormity. The first sense may be appreciative or neutral, the second usually pejorative.

2. *British* nauseous, *sick*. An item of rhyming slang from Moby Dick.

moby[2], moby dick *n British*
a mobile phone. A term used by teenagers since 2000. **Brick** was an earlier synonym.

mockers *n British*
misfortune, curse, frustration. An expression which is used by schoolchildren as an exclamation, sometimes of defiance, more usually in an attempt to put off or jinx an opponent in sports or games. Mockers probably derives via the Yiddish *makeh*, from Hebrew *makah*, meaning ‘plague’ or ‘wound’, reinforced by the English words ‘mock’ and ‘muck (up)’. In adult usage the word normally appears in the phrase **put the mockers on**, meaning to ruin, thwart or jinx.

mockie *n American*
a Jew. A pejorative term of uncertain etymology; it may be related to the British **mockers**, but this cannot be demonstrated conclusively.

mockney *n British*
(a person) affecting a quasi-proletarian accent. The term arose in theatrical circles and was picked up by the media in the late 1980s to refer to attempts by upper- and middle-class speakers to modify their accents in order to render them more stylish and ‘streetwise’.

mod *n British*

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a member of a 1960s youth cult characterised by an obsessive interest in fashionable clothing, in the riding of motor-scooters and in listening and dancing to soul and ska music. The first mods, who began to gain prominence in 1962, referred to themselves as modernists, whence the more lasting epithet. The intention behind the word at this time was to distinguish these style-conscious, mainly working-class young people from the parochial or traditional appearance and attitudes then prevalent in Britain.

> *'When we found out that mods were just as conformist and reactionary as anyone else, we moved on from that phase too.'*
> (Pete Townshend, *Rave* magazine, February 1966)

mode *adj British*
affectedly fashionable, pretentious. A deliberate mispronunciation of **mod**, heard in the 1960s and used to express derision.

> *Oh yes, get a load of that gear, very mode!*

MoFo *n American*
a disguised form of **motherfucker**, used in conversation and in journalese in the 1990s

moggy, moggie, mog *n British*
a cat. Moggy was originally a term of endearment or familiarity for any animal. In northern English dialect it was used to designate, e.g., a mouse, calf or cat. The exact etymology of the word is uncertain; it may be from the Norse *magi*, meaning stomach, or from the use of 'Maggie' as a name for a pet.

> *'Can I just inform you that in South Lancashire a moggy is not a cat, it is a mouse or a small insect. When will the rest of the country learn this?'*
> (Reader's letter to the *Independent*, 4 September 1992)

moist *adj British*
despicable, terrible, 'pathetic'

The tough kid in the playground probably doesn't know or care that ageing UK TV celebrity and know-all Stephen Fry says it's his favourite word, or that, on the other hand, there's a Facebook group dedicated to hating it. Our alpha-youth just knows that, as one such solemnly told me,

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'It's the strongest word, the worst thing you can say about someone.' The actual sound of it is prissy, but in 2013 it was the put-down *du jour* on the street and in the playground. The Yoofs' attempts to define 'moist' range from 'idiotic' via 'really annoying' and 'no ratings, silly, naff' to 'borderline **gay**' (in all senses), but my informant puts it more brutally: 'He's moist an' we all hate the wet man.'

Moist has featured in the USA, in TV comedies and in the 2003 movie about a white wannabe imitating black **gangstas** *Malibu's Most Wanted*, but has its own history in the UK where it has been used by **posh** grownups as a synonym for **wet** or **weedy**, i.e. hopeless and ineffectual, and by not-so-posh older speakers in its sexual sense, too (a connection that hasn't escaped some of its young users).

Jez's joining the church youth group. Raah, that's moist, man!

mojo *n*

a. a magic charm, spell or influence. A black American concept, popularised elsewhere by its use in blues and rhythm-and-blues records of the 1950s and early 1960s. The word's origin is thought to be West African, but no specific source has been identified.

b. any un-named object; thingummy. The word can be used as a euphemism for anything, but is characteristically employed for sex organs or drugs.

moll *n*

a. *Australian* a prostitute. Moll, a short form of 'Molly' (itself a familiar version of 'Mary'), has been used to denote a woman of 'easy virtue' since at least the time of *Moll Flanders* by Daniel Defoe, published in 1722. This sense has survived in Australia, where a 'band moll', for instance, is a **groupie**.

b. *American* a woman, specifically a female companion. This sense of the word, familiar from its use in crime fiction as 'gun moll' or 'gangster's moll', is now outdated.

molly *exclamation British*

the term, recorded in 2000, was defined as '…used to alert someone to the fact that their inability to act seriously or stop laughing is starting to irritate you'

Molly *n*

the drug MDMA, **ecstasy**

'Why US pop has gone mad for Molly, aka ecstasy…From Jay-Z to Madonna and Miley Cyrus, dance music's move into the mainstream has seen more and

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more references to the drug in song lyrics.'
(Guardian, 15 July 2013)

momser, momzer *n*
a. a contemptible person, particularly a cadger or sponger
b. a cheeky, enterprising or self-willed person
The term, which is most often heard in American speech and applied to males, is the Hebrew word for 'bastard'.

mondo *adj British*
excellent, admirable. The American combining form was adopted as a synonym for such vogue terms of approbation as **top** in around 1991.

That new video-game is mega-mondo.

mondo- *combining form American* an allpurpose combining word which in Italian and Spanish means 'world (of)' and in American English means 'a situation of…' or 'a state of affairs characterised by…'. The word is then followed by the defining word, usually with a mock-Latin 'o' ending as in 'mondo-sleazo', 'mondobozo' or 'mondo-cheapo'. This pattern derives from the 1963 Italian documentary film *Mondo Cane* (translated as 'A Dog's Life') which acquired cult status and inspired first intellectual wits and later college students and **Valley Girls** to coin similar phrases.

Monet *adj American*
attractive at a distance but not when seen at close quarters. This vogue pejorative term from the language of Californian high-school girls in the 1990s (it features in the 1994 US film *Clueless*) is applied to the appearance of persons and occasionally objects. It is based on the notion of Impressionist paintings.

'To her character Cher Silverstone would have therefore been a "Monet" – which means OK from a distance but a mess close up.'
(*Sunday Times "Style"* magazine, 22 October 1995)

money *adj American*
cool. A fashionable term since the **yuppie** era.

You're so money and you don't even know it.

mong *n British*

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an idiot, clumsy fool. A shortened form of 'mongol', itself a term (for those suffering from Down's syndrome) now considered offensive. Mong was a vogue term of abuse among London schoolchildren in the early 1970s and was still in use in 2004.

mong'd, monged, monged out *adj British*

a. intoxicated and incapacitated by drugs. The words, fashionable in 1990s **rave** culture, are based on 'mongol(oid)'. **Gurning** and **sledgied** are similar terms.

b. hung-over or suffering from a drugs **comedown**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

mongrel *n*

a. a despicable person. This use of the standard word dates from the 1700s. It is now particularly prevalent in Australia and New Zealand.

> *'They call themselves journalists but they're a bunch of bloody mongrels.'*
> (Recorded, Australian reporter, London, November 2004)

b. *Australian* a person of mixed race. A racist term of abuse since the 18th century.

moniker, monniker, monicker *n*

a name, nickname or alias. No definitive history of this word has been established. What is known is that it has existed in various spellings since the mid-19th century and that it was first used by tramps, vagrants and other 'marginals'. The three most likely derivations are from 'monarch', 'monk' or 'monogram', but none of these is provable nor is there any clear connection with the (Saint's) name 'Monica'.

> *'Christened by his father – a heavy duty John Wayne and Cowboy fan – with the name WAYNE WANG. Would this split-cultural, cartoon moniker destine the baby to grow up, leave Hong Kong and end up in California directing an all-American film… and a violent one at that?'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

monkey *n British*

1. £500. A raffish term in use among gamblers, street traders, **spivs**, etc. The origin of the term is obscure; it has been in use since at least the early 19th century and, confusingly, is also used to refer to sums of £50 or, on occasion, £50,000.

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'My client is not the kind of man to be satisfied with a mere monkey for his services.'
(Arthur Daley in *Minder*, British TV series, 1987)

2. an inferior or menial. Inspired by such images as the organ grinder and his monkey, the word is used to refer dismissively or contemptuously to underlings or errand-runners, etc.

'I'll deal with this myself; the monkeys downstairs can take care of the calculations.'
(Recorded, accountant, London, 1986)

monkey's *n British*
a damn. A word invariably heard as part of the dismissive or defiant expressions 'don't give/care a monkey's'. The term is an abbreviated form of undefined but presumably offensive phrases such as 'monkey's **fart**/**fuck**/**balls**'.

'I'm sure they'll be saying terrible things about us, but quite frankly I couldn't give a monkey's.'
(Recorded, university lecturer, London, June 2005)

monkey suit *n*
a uniform, particularly one which is thought to demean the wearer. Typically applied to bellboys, doormen, etc. dressed in absurd or confining outfits, the term derives from the practice of dressing monkeys in such clothing for carnival displays.

monniker *n*
an alternative spelling of **moniker**

monster *n British*
an unattractive and/or unpleasant person. Defined as 'someone who looks disgusting and smells', this is an item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

monster! *exclamation British*
excellent. A popular expression of enthusiasm or admiration, mostly heard among middle-aged speakers in the 1990s.

-monster *combining form*
a. *American* a personification of a threat or irritation, as in 'rack-monster'

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(exhaustion) or ‘pavement monster’ (bumps or holes in a road surface)
b. an epitome or outstanding example, as in ‘beer monster’, **shag-monster**

monstering *n British*
(a) chastisement, ‘dressing-down’ or harangue. A word which occurs predominantly in middle-aged usage in a professional context and among members of the armed forces.

> *‘In one confrontation, Montgomery, the group’s chief executive, delivered such a “Hitlerian monstering” to a senior executive that she was reduced to tears.’*
> (*Sunday Times*, 30 March 1995)

monty *See* **full monty, the**

moo *n British*
a woman, particularly a stupid or unpleasant woman. It has been claimed that the comedy script-writer Johnny Speight invented this abusive term for his 1960s television series *Till Death do us Part* to avoid the BBC ban, in force at that time, on the use of the word **cow**. In fact the word already existed in London working-class vocabulary from at least the 1950s.

moobs *n pl*
male breasts. The term, recorded in 2004, is formed from man or male and **boobs**.
Maps is a contemporary synonym.

> *‘TOWIE’s James Argent flaunts his moobs in the mud as he attempts to fight the flab at boot camp.’*
> (*Daily Mail*, 12 November 2012)

mooch[1] *vb*
a. to hang around, linger aimlessly, idle
b. to cadge, sponge, take advantage of (one’s friends)

> *‘I’ve been mooching off you for years and it’s never been a problem until she showed up.’*
> (*School of Rock*, US film, 2003)

The word has been in use since the 19th century in both senses and has formed part of the lexicons of tramps, criminals, **beatniks** and the fashionable young

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of the 1980s in both Britain and the USA. Its origin is uncertain.

mooch[2] *n American*
a cadger, sponger, scrounger. A back-formation from the verb.

moody[1] *n British*
a. a sulk, fit of bad temper or sullenness. A popular working-class expression of the late 1970s, usually in the form 'throw a moody'. Moody was a popular allpurpose cockney term for negative, fake or false in the earlier 20th century and 'doing a moody' used to mean acting suspiciously. Later, a moody signified a simulated fight or quarrel.
b. a lie. A word which usually occurs in criminal or police usage, sometimes in the form 'old moody'.

Listen we don't need old moody, give us the names.

moody[2] *adj British*
illegal, counterfeit, of dubious value, quality or provenance. A London working-class term which, from the late 1980s, began to spread into fashionable youth parlance.

They accused him of selling moody gear off his stall in the market.

mook *n American*
a term of abuse of uncertain meaning and unknown origin. It may be a variant form of **mooch** or even **mug**.

'It's very nasty to call a person a honky mook.'
(Steve Martin, *All of Me*, US film, 1984)

moolah, moola *n*
money. A humorous word imported into Britain from the USA before World War II. It is an invented term, probably in imitation of Amerindian, African or other foreign languages, as is the more recent British synonym, **womba**. Like most slang terms for money, moolah underwent something of a revival in the late 1980s.

'Many congressmen arrive in Washington expecting to get rich – if not quick, at least before they leave. The art is in finding ways to get the moolah without contravening the various laws and rules of ethics.'
(*Observer*, 12 June 1989)

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moon[1] *vb*
to exhibit the buttocks publicly, typically from the window of a moving car. A term and practice popular with American teenagers since the 1950s. It has been a common practice among young male students in Britain from at least the late 1970s. (Moon refers to the white globes on display.)

> *'And it's hard not to warm to Panic's bare-faced nerve – mooning in discos, lifting a wallet and rifling through it insolently in full view of the impotent owner.'*
> (*Independent*, 12 January 1988)

moon[2] *n British*
1. a foolish, irritating or obnoxious person. The word has been used in this sense by young schoolchildren (perhaps by analogy with 'loon' or 'buffoon') for many years. Since 2000 it has been adopted by some adolescents, sometimes evoking strong dislike.
2. a month (of a prison sentence or remand). The term featured in the prison letters of Blake Fielder-Civil, singer Amy Winehouse's then husband, which were published by the *Sun* newspaper in July 2008.

moonrock *n American*
a mixture of **crack** and heroin

moose[1] *n*
an ugly or unattractive female. A vogue term, in use among British adolescents in the later 1990s, which has been defined as 'someone who looks disgusting and smells'.

moose[2] *adj British*
1. unpleasant, boring, ugly. The adjectival usage postdates the noun.
2. excellent. In this sense the word was recorded in South Wales in 2000.

moose-knuckles *n Canadian* a synonym for **camel toes**

moosh *n*
an alternative spelling of **mush**

moreish, morish *adj British*
appetising, tempting. This predominantly middle-class colloquialism, applied to anything edible, is a pun on 'moorish' (as in architecture), dating surprisingly from the 18th century.

more-time *exclamation*
'see you later'. The expression, which was used by London teenagers in the

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1990s, may originate in black speech. **Later(s)** is a synonym.

moriarty *n British*

a *party*. A fairly rare item of rhyming slang employing the name of the arch enemy of Sherlock Holmes, later reinvented as a dastardly villain in the BBC radio comedy show *The Goons* in the 1950s, from when this usage dates.

Mork and Mindy *adj British*

windy. The rhyming-slang term, still heard after 2000, uses the title of a US comedy TV series of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

It's a bit Mork and Mindy out this morning.

mortal, mortalled *adj Scottish*

drunk. The expression 'mortal drunk' (i.e. hopelessly or dangerously) was in use from the early 19th century.

moshing *n British*

dancing in a packed scrimmage to heavy metal, **hardcore** or any other fast, loud rock music. This activity, which is more a form of energetic communal writhing than dancing, was adopted by fans of hard rock during the late 1980s as a successor to **slam dancing**, **headbanging** or the characteristic playing of imaginary guitars ('air guitar').

moss-back *n American*

an elderly person. The term is often applied affectionately in family slang to an older relative. Synonyms are **cotton-top** and **frost-top**.

mother *n American*

1. an abbreviated and euphemistic version of **motherfucker**. This version, more common than the full form, is often used appreciatively rather than pejoratively. It is sometimes spelled **muthah** in imitation of black or southern pronunciation. The word is probably used to refer to objects and animals as often as humans.

Man, that was some big mother.
Did you get a look at that mother?

2. a male homosexual, particularly a man in a dominant, protective or influential relation to younger males

motherfucker *n American*

a. a despicable person. The most common term of strong abuse in the American vocabulary. (Euphemistic forms such as 'mother-raper', 'mother-

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jumper' or just **mother** are sometimes substituted.) The expression, naming the ultimate in degeneracy, originated among poor blacks.

'Oedipus was a motherfucker.'
(Graffito, Euston station, London, 1972)

b. an awesome or appalling thing, situation, etc.

one motherfucker of a mess

motoring *n British*
making good progress, performing well. A driver's expression of the 1970s (meaning moving at speed) which became generalised in the 1980s to mean roughly the same as the American **cooking**.

OK, great, now we're motoring!

motormouth *n American*
a person who talks excessively, a 'fast-talker'. A popular term from the mid-1970s, it originated in black ghetto slang. The word was later applied to amphetamine users, disc jockeys, comics and **rap** artists.

mott *n British*
the female sex organs. A vulgarism still widely used (by men) in the 1960s, but now rare. It is from the French *motte*, meaning mound, used by 19th-century pornographers among others.

motzer, motza *n*
(an instance of) good fortune, surprising luck. The words, heard in British and Australian speech, are versions of the Yiddish name for an outsize cookie, itself related to *mazel*: good luck.

mouldies *n British*
parents, older persons. The abbreviation for the colloquial cliché 'mouldy oldies' was in use among teenagers in 2008.

mouse potato *n British*
a modern version of a couch potato. 'Someone who spends all their time at home surfing the internet'.

mousetrap *n British*
a Japanese person. An item of cockney rhyming slang (for *Jap*) which probably originated during World War II, but is still heard, for instance,

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among City financial traders in London.

mouth-breather *n*

a primitive, brutish person. The phrase is used contemptuously for those considered thuggish and/or moronic, evoking the image of a shambling, open-mouthed, slack-jawed creature, invariably male.

mouthpiece *n*

a lawyer, specifically one's defence counsel or legal representative. A term used, particularly by the underworld, since the mid-19th century. The word is sometimes extended to refer to any spokes-person.

> *'A deliberate slip of the tongue gets a laugh. A sergeant begins a question: "When a defendant has got a mouthpiece – sorry, I mean solicitor…".'*
> (*Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

mouthy *adj British*

talkative, boastful or verbose. A pejorative working-class term.

moxie *n American*

spirit, vim, courage, enterprise. Moxie was the trade name of a soft drink on sale in the USA in the 19th century (probably based on a local Amerindian place name). The drinks company used the advertising slogan: 'What this country needs is plenty of Moxie!'.

Mozart *adj Australian*

drunk. The word is one half of the rhyming-slang phrase 'Mozart and Liszt': **pissed**. The British equivalent is **Brahms (and Liszt)**.

mozzer, mozza *n*

luck, good fortune. This seems to be the main surviving variant among many words ('mozz', 'mozzle', 'mozzy') deriving from the Yiddish *mazel*: a cookie blessing the consumer with good luck. The words have existed in British working-class speech since at least the 1880s and later became part of Australian usage, usually in the forms **motzer** or **motza**.

> *'That was a bit of mozzer – all six at one stall.'*
> (Recorded, Newbury, 1989)

Mr/Mister Sausage *n*

the penis. An adults' imitation nursery-word of the sort which has enjoyed a vogue since the mid-1980s, particularly in middle-class British usage. The playwright Mike Leigh used the term in dialogue ascribed to a **yuppie** couple

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in his 1988 feature film, *High Hopes*.

…, much? *American*

a catchphrase used in written and spoken form in order to register a sarcastic or ironic comment

> *'I HATE when people say e.g jealous much? Or tired much? I remember hearing it in sex and the city movie when Samantha says "wax much?" and I hated it then. Now people actually say it in RL! Bleugh.'*
> (Posting on Mumsnet website, 13 May 2012)

US linguist Michael Adams has traced the history of this conversational curiosity, generally employed by younger speakers, influenced by its dissemination in electronic media. He noted that its earliest known instance is 'Underdeveloped much?' in a sketch on US TV show *Saturday Night Live* on 7 October 1978. In 1989 the movie *Heathers* introduced 'jealous much?' which subsequently became a catchphrase. On 10 March 1997, 'Morbid much?' established the pattern as significant in the idiom of the TV show *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* (1997–2003). The conversational device is common in the USA, but only in limited circulation in the UK and Australia.

Awkward much?

Epic fail much?

muckamuck, (high) mucky-muck *n American*

a person in authority or a VIP, especially a self-important one. The term originated in the 19th century and apparently derives from an Amerindian phrase meaning 'plenty to eat'.

> *'Fuck you. It [a concealed gun]'s in Mr Chancellor's name. He got it okayed by the muckamucks.'*
> (Jonathan Kellerman, *Over the Edge*, 1987)

mucker *n*

a friend, 'mate', pal. The term is said to have originated in armed-service usage as a longer expression, 'mucking-in pal' or 'mucking-in spud', soon shortened to mucker. The word survives mainly in the speech of hearty males.

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There you are, Keith, me old mucker.

mucky duck *n British*
an unattractive female, defined on the Student World website in 2001 as 'an ageing slapper'

mucky pint *n British*
a combination of Bailey's Irish Cream liqueur and other alcoholic drinks. The reference is to the muddy colour and slightly viscous consistency as compared with a pint of ale or lager. The term has been in use among students and younger drinkers since 2000.

mudfish *n*
an ugly or unattractive female. One of many pejorative synonyms in use among UK students since 2000. **Mutt**, **munter** and **swamp-donkey** are contemporary alternatives. **mudskipper** *n* a synonym for **mudfish mudsucker** *n American* an unpleasant or despicable person. A term of abuse coined to echo the syllables of the more offensive **motherfucker**.

muff *n*
the female sex organs and/or the female pubic hair. This euphemistic use of the standard word for an enveloping hand- or ear-warmer made of fur (deriving ultimately from the mediaeval Latin for mitten, *muffula*) originated in the 17th century and is still current, although less common than in the 1950s and early 1960s. **muff-diving** *n* cunnilingus. A jocular coinage based on the long-established use of **muff** to denote the female genitals.

muffins *n pl American* female breasts. **Baps** is a British synonym.

muffin-top *n*
a bulging midriff. The term, heard in 2006 especially in reference to obesity among younger people, evokes the shape of the muffins sold in coffee-shops which bulge over paper holders.

mug *n*
1. the face. The word has had this meaning since the early 1700s; it derived from the practice of making china drinking-mugs decorated with grotesque human faces.
2. a fool, dupe. This use of the word was inspired by the image of the victim as an open-mouthed receptacle.

muggins *n British*
a victim, dupe or 'loser', especially when referring to oneself. The word is an embellishment of **mug** (and is also an authentic, if comic-sounding, surname).

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It is now so common as to be an innocent colloquialism rather than true slang.

And muggins here was left holding the bill.

mug (someone) off *vb British*
to make a fool of, take advantage of. An item of London working-class speech dating from the 1950s.

'She's taken the mickey and mugged me right off.'
(Gangster Ronnie Kray, quoted in the *Sun*, 5 October 1993)

mugwump *n American*
an important, powerful person. This now rather dated word is invariably used facetiously or pejoratively and is especially applied to someone who has power and influence but is a maverick or unreliable. It is from the Algonquin Indian *mugquamp*, meaning a chief.

mule *n*
a carrier of illicit drugs across frontiers and/or through customs, a transporter of contraband; someone hired to do this rather than the owner of the drugs. The term was first used by smugglers, then later by law enforcers.

'He used to go over and buy the stuff, then pack it, but it was always brought in by mules.'
(Recorded, London, 1989)

mulga *n Australian*
an unpleasant situation, experience, etc. *Mulga* is a native Australian synonym for acacia and originally denoted an inhospitable or deserted region of bush. 'Mulga-madness' is an archaic term for the mental disorientation experienced by outbackers.

mulled *adj British*
drunk. An inoffensive term heard predominantly outside the London area.

muller *vb British*
to destroy, ruin, confound. The term is said to derive from the German surname 'Muller', perhaps referring to a footballer who scored against England in 1970, or to a manufacturer of armaments. The word became very widespread from the later 1990s in all areas and age groups.

They absolutely mullered us.

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We were mullered big time.

mullered *adj British*

a. destroyed

b. intoxicated by drink or drugs. A popular term among adolescents from the 1990s, it is an elaboration of the earlier **mulled**.

c. exhausted

The term is said to derive from the German surname 'Muller', but pronounced as if English.

mumblefucker *n British*

an irritatingly clumsy, inept or fastidious person. A term heard in the early 1970s. There have been other invented terms, with a similar lack of meaning, playing on the comical overtones of the syllables employed; **fucknuckle** is an example.

mumbler *n British*

a UK synonym for the earlier Americanism **camel toes**. The word refers to the notion that 'lips are visibly moving but no sound is heard'.

mumping *adj British*

scrounging, soliciting favours, begging. A word dating from the 17th century which survives in police and underworld argot. It used to refer to the activities of beggars and vagabonds; it is now often applied to the reciprocal favours encouraged by police officers in contact with local people. The word is descended from the Dutch *mompen*, meaning to cheat.

mumsy *adj British*

the older generation's colloquialism to describe a woman who is unglamorous and 'motherly' has become a fashionable categorisation for a younger generation for whom the maternal aspect is probably less important than the suggestion of fussiness, unfashionable appearance, asexuality, etc.

munch *n British*

food. A recent usage posted on the internet by *Bodge World* in February 1997.

munchied *adj*

hungry. The term is derived from the older notion of **(the) munchies**, but does not necessarily refer to peckishness induced by cannabis consumption. It was recorded among middle-class London students in 2002.

munchies, the *n*

hunger, especially a craving for food brought on by the lowering of blood-sugar levels that is a well-known side-effect of smoking cannabis. The word

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was a children's synonym for snacks which was adopted by **hippy**-era smokers of hashish and marihuana.

> *'Those smug, stupid hippies, who thought it so cool to be comatose called that post-smoke famished feeling "the munchies", and for once they were right.'*
> (*Platinum Logic*, Tony Parsons, 1981)

munchkin *n*
a cute small child, a dwarf, underling. An American expression taken from the name of the little people in the musical, *The Wizard of Oz*; the word is used affectionately or condescendingly. (A low-level munchkin is an employee near or at the bottom of a hierarchy.)

mung *n*
dirt, muck. A term that encompasses everything filthy or distasteful, used particularly by teenagers or students since the late 1970s.

munged *adj South African*
intoxicated by drink or drugs

munt *n South African*
a black person. A highly offensive term used by white racists. The word is Afrikaans slang deriving from the Bantu *umuntu*, meaning a person.

munter *n British*
defined in 2001 as 'someone who looks disgusting and smells', the term has been in vogue among adolescents and young adults since 2000

muntered *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

munting toad *n British*
a very ugly or unattractive female. The phrase is an elaboration of the more widespread **munter**.

muppet *n British*
a retarded, incapacitated or grotesque person. A word usually used with none of the affection or humour that its innocent source (the American TV puppet show of the 1970s) might suggest. The term has been applied to hospital inmates, mentally deranged prisoners or simply to unattractive teenagers by their peers. According to a UK student in 2002: 'When many muppets are gathered in one place, the expanded phrases *The Muppet Show* or *Muppets Take Manhattan* may be used.'

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muppet-shuffle *n British*
a reallocation of roles in an organisation so that under- or non-performing colleagues are moved into positions where they can do less or no harm
murder it *vb British*
1. to ruin

That wafty DJ murdered it. He cleared the dancefloor like a fire alarm.

2. to carry out or perform successfully

That DJ is a don. He murdered it! The dancefloor was heavin'!

The phrase, in both senses, formed part of 'Lamby's lingo', the slang promoted by BBC 6 Music radio presenter George Lamb in 2009.
murk, merk *vb*
to kill, defeat, attack, confound, humiliate. A key component of **hip hop**, gang and youth slang, originating in the USA but widely used in the UK, the true origin of the term is unclear. It may be an alteration of murder; some have claimed that is an abbreviation of mercenary.
murphies *n pl American*
female breasts. The word 'murphy' is adapted from its use (since the 19th century) as a nickname for a potato.
murphy[1], the murphy *n*
1. *British* a potato. The Irish surname has been used as a joky synonym since the early 19th century.
2. the murphy *American* a confidence trick whereby valuables lodged for safekeeping are stolen or substituted by worthless goods
murphy[2] *vb American*
to subject (someone) to **the murphy** (a term denoting various forms of a simple confidence trick)
mush, moosh *n British*
1. the face. A word which has been in use since the 19th century, when it often referred specifically to the mouth. Mush is nearly always used in connection with fisticuffs and may have originated as pugilists' slang. The precise etymology of the word is uncertain, but it has obvious connotations of softness and mastication.
2a. an allpurpose term of address to a stranger (invariably used by men to other men). A working-class, mainly London, usage which was common in the

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1950s and 1960s but is now rarely used. The word is not particularly friendly and is quite often used provocatively. It comes from the Romany word for man, *moosh*.

'I suggest you buy better shirts in future.
Are you asking for a punch up the faghole, mush?'
(*Hancock's Half Hour*, BBC TV comedy, 6 November 1959)

2b. a man, unnamed person. The derivation for this usage is as for the previous sense. The word has rarely been used thus (rather than as a term of address) since the 1950s.

muso *n*

a. a musician, player of rock music with real technical expertise

b. a rock or progressive music fan who displays a pedantic or obsessive interest in his or her favourite music and/or musicians

mutant *n*

a clumsy, foolish or otherwise unpopular individual. A term used by adolescents to refer to unpopular or despised fellow-students or other contemporaries. The same word is used with the opposite connotations in the form **mutie**.

muthah *n*

an alternative spelling of **mother** (in its slang or euphemistic sense), particularly used by fans of heavy metal music to refer appreciatively to each other or their heroes

mutie *n British*

a daring exponent, devotee. A word used by skateboarders and some surfers and rock-music fans to refer to themselves and their fellows. The word is a diminutive form of **mutant** which itself is usually employed with negative connotations.

mutt *n*

an ugly or unattractive female. The term, originally denoting a dog, has been popular among younger speakers since 2000.

mutton, Mutt 'n' Jeff *adj British*

deaf. Rhyming slang, from the cartoon figures created by Bud Fischer, which were popular before World War II. The slang expression has been heard in London from the late 1940s to the present day. It was spread further afield by its use by the character of Albert in the popular 1960s television comedy series *Steptoe and Son*.

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'I'm sorry, love, you'll have to speak up.
I'm a bit mutton in my old age.'
(Recorded, London, 1988)

mutton dagger *n*
the penis. A joky euphemism on the lines of **pork sword** and **beef bayonet**.

muttonhead *n*
a variation of **meathead**

mutt's nuts, the *n, adj*
(something) excellent. In playground and student usage since 2000. Like **the dog's dangly bits** it is a version of the earlier **the dog's bollocks**.

Dave's new stereo is the mutt's nuts.

mwah *exclamation*
an imitation of a kissing sound, originally often suggesting insincerity or affectation, now often sincere affection and sometimes written down, as in e.g. closing a text message

my bad! *exclamation American See* **bad**[2]

mystery *n British*
a runaway person, vulnerable minor. A term from the language of pimps, paedophiles, the homeless and police, referring to someone of uncertain origin or identity.

mystery bags *n pl Australian*
sausages. The term is influenced by the name of a children's lucky dip sweet packet and is both a rhyming-slang term for **snags** (another slang term for sausages) and an ironic comment on the dubious contents of some sausages.

'What's for dinner?
Mystery bags… snags… sausages.'
(*Razorback*, Australian film, 1984)

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N

nabe *n American*
a. a neighbourhood

A new guy in the nabe.

b. a neighbour

The nabes are acting up again.

A shortening of the sort popularised by *Variety* magazine and perpetuated in teenage speech. (**Mersh** and **the burbs** are other examples of this trend which enjoyed a particular vogue in the late 1980s.)
nack *vb British See* **knack**
NAD *adj British*
'not actually done' in medical shorthand, e.g. as added facetiously to a patient's notes
nada *n*
nothing. The Spanish word is used in English slang, especially in the USA.
nadgered *adj British*
a middle-class alternative of **knackered** in all its senses

'By the time I got home I was feeling pretty nadgered.'
(Recorded, 15-year-old boy, Horsham, England, October 1995)

nadgers *n pl British*
1. the testicles. The word was probably used in this sense merely due to the resemblance to **knackers**. It has not been widely used since the 1960s.

a kick in the nadgers

2. the nadgers a state of nervous agitation, irritation, distress or unhealthiness,

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as in such phrases as ‘he’s got the nadgers’ or ‘it gives me the nadgers’. The word could also be used to describe a curse or jinx in the same way as **mockers**. This humorous nonsense term of the 1950s (popularised in broadcast comedies such as *Hancock’s Half Hour*) is now virtually obsolete.

nads *n pl American*

the testicles. An abbreviated form of ‘gonads’ used jocularly by teenagers since the 1980s.

naff *adj*

tasteless, inferior, shoddy and unap-pealing. Naff had existed in working-class slang for at least 40 years by the time it became a vogue word in the later 1970s. It had been used in the jargon of prostitutes to mean nothing or negligible. In the theatrical, criminal and street-trading milieus it meant third-rate or poor quality. The word’s sudden popularity occurred probably because it was seized upon by TV scriptwriters (particularly Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais in the comedy series *Porridge*) as an acceptable euphemism for **fuck** in such forms as ‘naff-all’ (meaning **fuck-all**), **naffing** and **naff off**. Naff’s ultimate origin, which seems to be 19th century, is nonetheless obscure. It has been claimed that it is a **backslang** form of **fan(ny)** (in the sense of female sex organs) or an acronym or alteration of a phrase involving the word fuck (such as ‘not a fucking fart’ or similar). Neither etymology is attested (or particularly convincing), and the similarity to NAAFI is probably coincidental.

> *‘To be naff is to be unstylish, whatever that may mean.’*
> (*The Complete Naff Guide*, Bryson *et al*., 1983)

naffing *adj British*

an allpurpose intensifying adjective used as a euphemism for **fucking**

naff off *vb British*

to leave, go away. The expression is usually in the form of a dismissive exclamation or instruction synonymous with **fuck off**. First used in the TV series *Porridge* in the mid-1970s, the phrase was given great prominence in 1982 when Princess Anne told reporters who were pestering her to naff off.

nag *n*

a horse. The well-known term is used particularly by horse-racing enthusiasts. It was first recorded in 1400 when it was paralleled by the Dutch *negge*, meaning a small horse.

nagwan *exclamation British*

a negative response to the query **w(h)agwan?**

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'Nagwan's in reply to Wagwan, and means nothing is going on.'
(Posting on the 'gangsta' website in 2005)

nail (someone) *vb*
to identify, catch, punish or defeat (or any combination of these). This common term, which can now also by extension (and by analogy with **screw**) refer to the sexual conquest of a woman by a male, has been heard since at least the 18th century.

nailed-up *adj British*
arrested, imprisoned. An item of police and underworld slang.

'I used to shift cars, but I'm telling you that there's more money and less hassle in this. I don't know anyone who's been nailed-up for shifting spares.'
(Car thief, quoted in the *AA Magazine*, 1995)

namby *n British*
1. a weak, cowardly person, a **wimp**. A schoolchildren's word of the late 1980s which is a shortening of the standard English adjective 'namby-pamby'.

'Him? He's a fucking namby.'
(Recorded, teenage schoolgirl, London, 1988)

2. a committed opponent of a controversial environmental policy (such as nuclear power). This journalistic quasi-acronym of 'not in anyone's backyard' was coined in imitation of the more common **nimby** ('not in my backyard') in the USA in the mid-1980s.

nana *n British*
a silly fool. This word was very popular among children from the 1950s to the early 1970s and is still sometimes revived; adults, too, used the term in the late 1950s and early 1960s. It is a nursery shortening of 'banana', a meaning it still retains in post-colonial nurseries in areas such as India and the Caribbean.

nancy boy, nance *n British*
an effeminate man, a male homosexual. This term seems to have originated in the late 19th century, when the name Nancy, a diminutive form of Ann or Agnes, was applied indiscriminately to women as a term of affection and familiarity. The echoes of 'nice' and 'mince' in the rather prissy sound of the word probably went toward reinforcing its derogatory use for men. There was a vogue in the East End of London in the 1930s for male street-dancers in women's clothing who were known as nancy boys.

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'See the nancy boys do their dance.'
(Poster in satirical illustration of decadent England, *Private Eye* magazine, 1963)

nang[1] *adj British*
excellent. A vogue term among London schoolchildren since the late 1990s. **Bare nang** is an intensified form.

You could be forgiven for thinking that teenagers and young adults are forever **dissing** or **negging** their contemporaries, but there are, in fact, plenty of terms used for admiration or praise. No one is quite sure of the origin of **nang**, which was first heard in East London at the turn of this century: it may be from a Bengali word for a naked woman, or from Nang Phan, the name of a Hackney school-girl. The word, often in the phrase 'bare nang', quickly spread to the **Youth** beyond London and replaced earlier vogue terms of appreciation like **safe**, **dope** or **rated** (and **ace**, **brill**, **mint** before them) as the most fashionable allpurpose term of approval. Tired of saying something was **bangin**? Try **nangin** instead. In the mid-noughties some teens started referring to the secret code they used among themselves as **nang-slang** and more recently a glossy magazine was put together by teenagers with the title *Nang!*, giving the once exotic word the badge of respectability that almost certainly means it's on its way out, only to be replaced inevitably with a novel synonym, whether recycled (**fab**, **groovy**) or unprecedented (**choong**).
Jessie J looks well nang in that vide.
The party was nangin.

nang[2] *n Australian*
1. nitrous oxide ('laughing gas'), or a canister containing it. These items, used for whipping cream, can be bought legally and inhaled for their narcotic effect. **Whippit** and **bulb** are synonyms.
2. a redheaded person. The word, probably related to **ranga**, is usually pejorative.
nank *vb, n British*
(to stab with) a knife. The term was in use among youth gang members in 2009. It is probably an arbitrary alteration of the older **shank**. **Nank up** is an

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elaborated form of the verb.

> *'On young black slang I have been told that the new word for stabbed is "nanked". I know it used to be "jerked". I would have probably said "plunged" as in "he copped for him and plunged him".'*
> (Recorded, white South London criminal, 2011)

nanny (goat) *n British*
a *quote*. An item of journalistic rhyming slang of the 1990s.

nanty, nanti, nants *adj British*
no, none, nothing. The word was in use in London working-class and theatrical slang from the early 19th century until the 1960s; this is an example of **parlyaree**, the Italian-inspired patois of actors, showmen and circus workers. Nanty originates in the Italian *niente*, meaning nothing.

narc, narco *n American*
a narcotics investigator or member of a police drug-squad. The word is particularly heard among drug users referring to undercover agents. It may be influenced by, but is not directly related to, the British **nark**.

nards *n pl American*
the testicles. A distorted pronunciation of **nads**, itself an abbreviation of gonads. The word is heard among pubescent and adolescent males.

narg *n British*
a tediously or offensively hard-working and/or socially inept individual. The term was first recorded as part of Oxbridge student slang in the 1960s and is invariably applied to males who are typically unattractive and badly dressed. It may derive from an imitation of the drawling nasal speech seen as typical of such students.

nark[1] *vb British*
1. to inform on, betray. From the noun **nark**.
2. to stop or to keep quiet. This cockney usage invariably occurred in the command 'nark it!'.
3. to annoy or affront; to needle. This expression, which was particularly popular in the 1950s and which is also heard in Australia, is derived ultimately from the Romany word *nak*, meaning nose. Nark in its modern sense is semantically related to such expressions as 'to have one's nose put out of joint', **to get up one's nose**, or 'poke one's nose in'. It is often heard in the form of its past participle, **narked**, meaning annoyed or affronted.

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'The trouble is, many people today they won't do anything. I got a very poor opinion of my fellow creatures, a very poor opinion. So I nark them whenever I can. I like narking people.'
(82-year-old Ted Bosley, quoted in the *Independent*, 18 May 1989)

nark[2] *n British*
a. an informer. The expression originated in the 19th century as 'copper's nark', meaning a police spy or **grass**, nark being an alteration of the Romany (gypsy) word *nak*, meaning nose.
b. a spoilsport, teacher's pet, nuisance or toady. This more generalised usage, deriving from the previous sense, was fairly widespread in the 1950s in working-class circles and is still heard among schoolchildren.
c. a policeman. In underworld, prison and tramp's jargon.
narked *adj British*
irritated, annoyed, affronted. For the derivation of the word see the verb **nark**.
narky *adj British*
irritable, upset. A working-class term used principally in the north of England.

She's been a bit narky all morning.
He's feeling narky.

narly *adj American*
an alternative spelling of **gnarly**
nash *n British*
the vagina. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.
nasties *n pl British*
nursery slang for (old and dirty) underwear or swimming trunks. A narrowing of a general notion of 'offensive objects'.

'Don't forget to pack some nasties if we're going anywhere near a beach.'
(Recorded, social worker, London, 1986)

nasty[1] *n*
1. a sex organ, the genitals. A childish word used humorously by adults in phrases such as 'as dry as a nun's nasty': thirsty.
2. a sexual act. A synonym of the coy or euphemistic **naughty**.
nasty[2] *adj American*

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excellent, impressive, skilled. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

That guy is nasty on the handball court.

natch *adv*
naturally. A shortening used in **hip** talk.

nathan *n American*
nothing. The name is substituted in black street slang and campus usage.

natty *adj*
impressive, admirable, **cool**. A vogue term in Jamaican youth patois, particularly in the phrase 'natty dread', but usable as an allpurpose term of approval. It derives from a shortening of 'natural', referring in Rastafarian terms to someone following the laws of God and nature, perhaps influenced by the standard English adjective meaning trim or smartly-dressed (which itself is probably a variation of neat).

naughty[1] *n*
an illicit act, usually referring to sex and typically occurring in phrases such as 'have a (quick) naughty'. The coy expression, which sometimes also refers to a crime, is heard in both British and Australian speech.

naughty[2] *adj British*
a. criminal, corrupt. A typical piece of understatement from the argot of police and the underworld. This tendency is characteristic of London working-class speech (**spanking**, meaning a (severe) beating-up, would be another instance).
b. impressive, daring. A fashionable usage in working-class speech, generally among adults, from the late 1980s; the word is used to indicate admiration or approval as in 'That's a well-naughty looking bird'.

nause *n British*
a. a nauseatingly unpleasant person. A middle-class term popular in the mid-1960s and now very rarely heard. It has been suggested that this word is in fact a variation of 'Noah's', short for 'Noah's Ark', 1950s underworld rhyming slang for **nark**. As nauseate and nauseous were both fashionable terms in middle-class British and American use in the early 1960s, they would seem more likely origins.

'She was going out with a policeman; God, he was a real nause.'
(Recorded, student teacher, London, 1965)

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b. a nuisance, an unpleasant situation or task. ‘Nauseate’ had a (now obsolete) slang sense of bother, irritate or infuriate in the 1950s, whence this usage. The concept is rendered in modern speech by the colloquial expression to **get up one’s nose**.

nause (someone) out *vb*

to disgust, nauseate. The term is used by adolescents on both sides of the Atlantic, although often in Britain minus the ‘out’ component.

nauticals *n pl British*

haemorrhoids, *piles*. An item of jocular rhyming slang (on ‘nautical miles’) used in *Viz* comic in the 1990s.

Ooh, me nauticals!

NBD *exclamation American*

a self-deprecation or dismissal, usually ironic. The initials stand for ‘no big deal’, usually written or said playfully or sarcastically.

neat *adj American*

an allpurpose term of approval which became popular among teenagers in the mid-1960s and has survived. It is often ridiculed by sophisticates as evidence of naïve or gushing enthusiasm. The word occurred with this sense in the slang of jazz musicians, the ‘smart set’ and adolescents as long ago as the early 1920s.

‘You’re a neat girl.
So are you – I mean… you’re a neat guy.’
(*Blue Velvet*, US film, 1986)

nebbish, nebesh, nebech *n*

a fool, an ineffectual, clumsy or pathetic person. The word entered English speech from Yiddish in which one of its meanings is a pitiful nonentity or ‘loser’. The ultimate origin of the word is the Czech adjective *nebohy*, meaning unhappy, unfortunate or diseased.

‘A nebech is more to be pitied than a shlemiel. You feel sorry for a nebech; you can dislike a shlemiel.’
(*The Joys of Yiddish*, Leo Rosten, 1970)

neck[1] *n*

cheek, impudence, daring, **chutzpah**. This sense of the word is at least 100

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years old, originating in rustic northern English speech. It survives principally in the form **brass neck**, a synonym for 'bare-faced cheek'.

> *'I tell you, she's got plenty of neck: she walked out [on her husband] and then told him to move out.'*
> (Recorded, housewife, London, 1988)

neck[2] *vb*

1. to kiss, embrace and pet. An American euphemism dating from the early years of the 20th century.

2. *British* to drink, ingest. The raffish verb, probably a back-formation from the drinkers' catchphrase-injunction 'Get this down your neck!', became fashionable from the early 1990s. It was adopted by members of the **acid house** and **rave** subcultures who referred to 'necking E's' (swallowing tablets of **ecstasy**).

neck-oil *n*

alcohol. Drink thought of as a physical and social lubricant by (usually hearty) drinkers.

necro *n British*

an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000. It is a shortening of 'necrophiliac'.

ned *n Scottish*

a hooligan. The word has been in use since the 1960s: it may be related to **ted(dy) boy**. In 2004 it was a synonym for **chav**.

neddy *n British*

a horse, **gee-gee**. A children's pet name appropriated by adults, particularly in the context of betting and horse-racing.

needle, the *n British*

irritation, resentment, provocation. The word has been used in expressions such as 'take the needle' (take offence), 'give someone the needle' and **get the (dead) needle** since the late 19th century.

needle-dick *n*

(someone with) a small penis. This expression (usually heard in the USA) is also sometimes used as a nonspecific term of abuse.

neek *n British*

someone who is too earnest and/or not streetwise

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The combination of **nerd** and **geek** – not 50% of each, but 200%, from both – has been around for a while, but has undergone some subtle changes in the way the Yoof feels about the gaming-obsessed, blogging, speccy fellow-pupil (possibly female but nearly always male) in question. Neeks aren't necessarily techies (although when I hear the word, the character Moss in noughties TV comedy series *The IT Crowd* always comes to mind), they may just be the ones who crack unfunny jokes, wear cringeworthy clothes, or have actually read a book from cover to cover. Though by definition they lack street smarts and street cred, some neeks have made a sort of transition towards being, strange as it seems, semi-**cool**. This Xbox Live clan member can sort your phone problems, answer the maths questions, update you on world politics… and glasses used to be neeky but are seen more and more as a **hipster** fashion accessory.
Jason is king neek in our class.

neeky *adj British*
displaying the characteristics of a **neek**

neg, negg *vb British*
to criticise, denigrate, belittle. The abbreviation of negative is a more recent synonym for **diss**, in use among teenagers in London in 2009.

nellie[1], nelly *n British*
1. an ineffectual, weak, effete or sentimental person. Often given more emphasis by phrases like 'big soft nellie' or 'great wet nellie'. Nellie was used until the late 1940s in the USA and Britain as a humorous or contemptuous appellation for a male homosexual.
2. in the phrase 'not on your nellie', the word was originally from Nelly Duff, an invented name providing a rhyme for **puff** in the sense of breath, hence life
3. a fat and/or dowdy female. The pejorative term, used by adolescents, may derive from the 1950s children's song *Nellie the Elephant*.

nellie[2], nelly *adj American*
effeminate. The adjective, based on the earlier noun form, became fairly widespread in the late 1990s.

Nelson (Mandela) *n British*
(a drink of) Stella Artois lager, playing on the name of the former President of South Africa and leader of the anti-apartheid movement. **David (Mellor)**, **Paul (Weller)** and **Uri (Geller)** are synonyms, all popular with students since the late 1990s.

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OK, set up the Nelsons.

nerd *n*
a gormless, vacuous, tedious and/or ineffectual person. Since the later 1970s this has been a vogue term, particularly among adolescents. It was coined in the USA in the late 1960s or early 1970s by members of surfing and hot-rodding cliques to refer to outsiders considered feeble or conformist. The word was then taken up on student campuses and by **hippies**. (An underground cartoon strip of the early 1970s portrayed nerds as a subspecies of suburban dullards.) The word nerd itself (**nurd** was an earlier alternative spelling) is of uncertain origin, but may be influenced by **turd**.

'And the jock shall dwell with the nerd and the cheerleader lie down with the wimp and there will be peace upon the campus.'
(*Observer*, 29 May 1988)

'"Being a nerd is chic these days," proclaimed the tediously Teutonic Britta Hoffner from Frankfurt, Germany. "I am a nerd and proud of it."'
(*Sunday Express*, 27 February 1994)

nerdling *n British*
performing devious financial manoeuvres, 'massaging the figures'. The word was used by City financial traders in London from the 1990s. It is a technical term from the game of Tiddlywinks, in which it means to execute a clever move that confounds one's opponents.

nerdy *adj*
gormless, ineffectual, characteristic of a **nerd**. The adjective postdates the noun.

'He favoured dark business suits, dark ties that hung straight down against his white shirts, and a short nerdy Afro.'
(*Where Did Our Love Go?*, Nelson George, 1985)

nerk *n British*
a fool. An invented, mainly middle-class term which predates the (probably unrelated) American **nerd**. 'Fred Nerk' was a fictitious personification of idiocy or small-mindedness in the 1950s.

nerts *n American*

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a polite alteration of **nuts**

nesh[1] *adj British*

weak, effete, disappointing. In northern English dialect the word means ‘cold’, susceptible to cold or afraid of the cold. It comes from Old English *hnesce* meaning soft or tender.

nesh[2] *vb British*

to behave in a cowardly way, perform feebly

He neshed that tackle.

net-head *n*

an enthusiastic user of the internet. This phrase, using the component **head** in the sense of aficionado (as in, e.g., **petrol-head**), moved in the 1990s from being an obscure item of American jargon to being a widespread and fairly respectable designation.

‘A net-head’s adventures online.’
(Subtitle to *Surfing on the Internet* by J. C. Herz, 1994)

never-never *n British See* **on the never-never**

new *adj British*

insignificant, disappointing, dated. The ironic, dismissive term was used by George Lamb in his BBC 6 Music radio show in 2009.

That Calvin Harris track is a bit new.

newbie *n*

a newcomer or new user on the internet, in the patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**. **Noob** is a more recent variant from.

‘Depending on where they show up or on how they behave, newbies are either patiently tolerated or mercilessly hazed.’
(*Surfing on the Internet* by J. C. Herz, 1994)

newted *adj British*

drunk. A term based on the vulgar expression ‘as **pissed** as a newt’.

next[1] *n, adj British*

(something) ‘crap’, irritating, pointless, **random**. The origin of the usage is

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not clear but it may be inspired by the use of the word as an impatient dismissal or injunction to move on, as in 'That's enough of that – next!', or a command for the next contestant in a talent contest to replace the one in view.

next[2] *vb*

to dismiss someone or discard something and move on, as in a TV talent contest or a speed-dating session

She got nexted.

N.F.A. *adj British*

a homeless person in the jargon of the police and representatives of other authorities. The term is based on the official designation of 'no fixed abode'.

N.F.N. *adj British*

unintelligent and/or unsophisticated. An item of medical slang (reported in the *Sunday Times* 'Style' magazine, 6 October 1996) which can facetiously be written on case notes in front of patients without their understanding. It is an abbreviation of 'normal for Norwich/Norfolk', based on the supposition that inhabitants are characteristically slow-witted and provincial.

niagaras *n pl*

the testicles, **balls**. Rhyming slang from 'Niagara Falls'. A word heard in Britain and Australia, where it has been adopted especially by students, rock journalists, etc. from the original 1950s working-class usage.

She kicked him in the niagaras.

Niall (Quinn) *n British*

1. chin

2. (a drink of) gin. The rhyming-slang term, using the name of the former footballer and manager, was in use among tabloid journalists in 2012.

nick[1] *vb British*

1. to steal. The word has been used in this sense since at least the 1820s. The word is rare in the USA, but has been recorded in the sense of rob.

'The doctor's had his bike nicked and his place turned over, and the only time we see the Old Bill is when they're in here getting legless.'
(*Biff* cartoon, 1986)

2. to arrest. Nick was a colloquial term for catch from the 16th century. By the

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early 19th century it had also acquired this specific meaning.

nick[2], the nick *n British*

a prison or police station. This common expression dates from before World War II and postdates the verb form **nick**, meaning to arrest.

I think you'd better come down the nick and explain yourself.
He's been in nick on and off all his life.

See also **nick-bent**

nick-bent *adj British*

temporarily or expediently homosexual because incarcerated. A prisoners' term mentioned by the upper-middle-class former prisoner Rosie Johnston in 1989.

Nick is a well-established slang synonym for prison, **bent** for homosexual.

nickel-and-dime *adj American*

trifling, cheap, petty. Nickels and dimes (five and ten cent coins) constitute small change.

nicker *n British*

£1, one pound (sterling). This common term has been in use since about the turn of the 20th century (when it also denoted a sovereign). Nicker was the name given to pieces of metal thrown down in a game and later applied, in racing, to flinging down a sovereign bet on a horse.

I made about fifty nicker on the deal, didn't I?

nick off *vb British*

a. to play truant. A synonym of **bunk off**, **wag it** or **wag off**.
b. to skive off, do a runner

She gone and nick'd off.

niff *vb, n British*

(to give off) a bad smell. Originally an Eastern English dialect version of 'sniff'.

There's a terrible niff in here. 'I wouldn't get too near to that dog; he niffs a bit.'
(Recorded, editor, London, 1988)

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nifty *n British*
a sum of £50. This old rhyme was revived among City traders and subsequently adolescents in general during the 1990s.

Bung him a nifty and he'll probably come across.

Nigel *n British*
an upper-middle-class or upper-class male. A pejorative term since the 1960s, Nigel is thought to epitomise ostentatious young men who drive sports cars and wear flat caps and tweed jackets.

'Naff causes of death:… racing a right Nigel from Oxford to Cambridge in a silly sports car.'
(*The Complete Naff Guide*, Bryson *et al*., 1983)

Nigerian lager *n British*
Guinness beer, stout. A witticism inspired by the black colour of the brew. **African lager** is a synonym.

nigger *n*
a black person. This word has been in use since the late 18th century. It is now a term of racist abuse when used by white speakers, although it can be used affectionately or sardonically between black speakers. The word is derived from *niger*, the Latin word for the colour black, via Spanish (*negro*), French (*nègre*) and the archaic English *neger*.

nightmare *adj*
awful. In adjectival form the word has been in vogue among teenagers and young adults in all English-speaking areas since the 1990s, possibly influenced by the cliché 'nightmare scenario'.

nightmare homework

nimby *n*
an opponent of controversial legislation (typically on environmental issues), only so long as he or she is directly affected. The word is an acronym for the slogan or catchphrase 'not in my back yard', coined in the United States (where a 'yard' is a garden) in the 1980s to describe a syndrome whereby a person supports a potentially harmful move or policy in principle but opposes it for selfish reasons. The American expression entered common currency in Britain around 1986. (An unqualified opponent to the same issues is a **namby**.)

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'He thinks working motherhood is a jolly good thing, but he's also a nimby ("by all means let mothers work, so long as it's not in my office").'
(Sarah Jane Evans, *Sunday Times*, 18 March 1989)

nim nim nim *phrase British*
in the words of one teenager 'what is said when someone is speaking rubbish'. The phrase indicates annoyance and/or indifference to another's pontificating or criticism. 'My rents were telling me off… nim nim nim'.

nimrod *n*
a foolish, unattractive or unfortunate person. The term was recorded on US campuses in the early 1990s and subsequently in UK school playground parlance.

ning-nong *n Australian*
a fool. A now dated, but not altogether obsolete word inspired by **nig-nog** (in the earlier non-racist sense) and nincompoop. It may be unrelated to the synonymous **nong**.

ninny *n British*
the vagina. The term was recorded among adolescent girls in 2002.

nip, Nip *n*
1. a Japanese person. (*Nippon* is the Japanese word for Japan.) 'Jap' has been the preferred term among British speakers, but nip has made headway since the mid-1970s. This term is largely pejorative.
2. a computer microchip

nipples, the *n, adj British*
(something) excellent. The phrase, used by teenagers, may be by analogy with, or a euphemism for, **the (dog's) bollocks**.

'"Just look at that dress," Emily says with that sophisticated self-confidence 16-year-old girls exude these days. "Isn't that just the nipples?"'
(*Daily Telegraph*, 15 Jun 2012)

nipply *adj American* cold, chilly. The term is derived from the colloquial 'nippy' and the phenomenon of erect, painful nipples caused by cold. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

nish *n British*
nothing. An old alternative form of **nix**, first heard among working class Londoners and in showbiz circles and **polari**. It was recorded in use by adolescents in 2000.

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'How much did you ask her for?' '£25 a week.'
'How much did you get?'
'Nish.'
(Recorded, secondary pupils, London, March 2005)

nit *n*
1. *British* a foolish person. A contraction of nitwit which was popular in the 1950s, especially among radio comedians, but is now almost obsolete.
2. *American* nothing. A variant form of **nix**.

nitso, nitto *n British*
nothing. British alternative forms of **nix**, in working-class London usage.

nitty-gritty, the *n* the essentials, small details. This now common phrase was adopted in Britain from American speech in the second half of the 1960s. The expression originated in black slang, in which nitty-gritty referred to the scalp in the context of grooming.

nix[1] *n*
no, nothing, none. One of very few German words to enter the thieves' and low-life cant of the early 19th century and remain in occasional use. *Nichts* is the standard German for nothing or not, *nix* being a colloquial version.

nix[2] *vb*
to forbid, veto. This form of the word is predominantly American, its brevity recommending it to journalese usage.

The governor nixed the proposals.

nizzle *n See* **-izzle**

Noah, Noah's *n*
a. *Australian* a shark
b. *British* a park
c. *British* a **nark** (informer)
All the senses of the word are examples of rhyming slang, from 'Noah's ark'. The two British instances are now rare if not obsolete.

nob[1] *vb British*
to copulate. A working-class usage which became fashionable in the 1970s and early 1980s. It derives from the use of **(k)nob** to mean the penis, and as such is usually, but not invariably, used by and about men.

'We ate your food and nobbed your tarts.'

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(Jools Holland, of the pop group Squeeze, at the end of a tour of Venezuela, 1980)

nob[2] *n British*

1. the head. This now old-fashioned usage dates from the 17th century or earlier and is a form of archaic words which survive as ‘napper’, ‘nape’ and ‘knob’.

2. an aristocrat or VIP. Nob in this sense may derive from sense 1 (by way of the notion of a famous, prominent or swollen-headed personage), from the use of nob to designate the head on the Jack card in cribbage or, more straightforwardly, as a shortening of ‘noble’ or ‘nobility’.

‘A second battle between the nobs and the yobs was a slice of real life, as filmed by BBC2’s new documentary series, “Enterprise Culture”. A builder named Ken King has bought Avebury Manor.’
(Kate Saunders, TV review, *Evening Standard*, 17 May 1989)

3. the penis. In this sense the spelling **knob** is usually preferred.

nobber, nobba *n British*

a fool. Often used as a term of endearment, usually by and between males.

nobble[1] *n British*

1. an act of dishonestly interfering with a process, such as by bribing a member of a jury or drugging a racehorse. From the verb.

2. a trick, a devious scheme or clever way of doing things

‘I said, look, the nobble is to give me some money and I’ll get you some [drugs]. It’s just a bit of a nobble really.’
(Rockstars’ **minder**, *Guardian*, August 1987)

nobble[2] *vb British*

to incapacitate or subvert. The term applies specifically to drugging or otherwise distressing a racehorse in order to adversely affect its performance, or to suborning or threatening members of a jury. The word probably originated in rustic use with the meaning ‘knock on the head’, perhaps influenced by **nob**, and hobble.

nobbo *n See* **knobbo**

nob-rot *adj British*

bad. A term popular among schoolchildren since the 1990s.

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They're a nob-rot band.

noddy *n British*
a buffoon, simpleton, clumsy or ungainly person. In modern usage the term has been specifically applied to low-ranking police officers by members of the CID and public. Noddy is an archaic rustic term for a simple-minded or cloddish individual, inspired by such a person's inadvertent head movements. The use of the word for the famous children's storybook character created by Enid Blyton reinforced the image evoked.

no diggety *exclamation*
'no doubt', 'no question'. An expression from the lexicon of **rap** and **hip hop**.

nod out *vb*
to become unconscious or fall asleep. This racier version of the standard 'nod off' is used especially in connection with drug-induced somnolence or stupor.

noggin *n British*
a. a drink. The word of unknown origin may designate a measure of a quarter pint or simply an alcoholic drink of any size or type.
b. the head

noid *n*
a paranoid person. The clipped form, typical of adolescent slang since the late 1980s, was popular among students in Britain in the late 1990s.

Don't be such a noid, no one's getting at you.

no-mark *n British*
an insignificant person, a 'nobody'. An item of Merseyside slang popularised by the TV soap opera *Brookside*.

nonce, nonse *n British*
a prisoner found guilty of sexual offences against children or other acts against the pale of prison morality. Short for 'nonsense boy' or 'nonsense case'.

'Nonce meaning nothing, a non-sense, a no one, a non-thing, a phenomenon existing somewhere between noun and verb, between the most terrible acts and the dreadful word for them: pervert, child molester, sex offender, monster, beast… The nonce is the game in an open season.'
(Ken Smith, *Inside Time*, 1988)

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noncey *adj British*
affected, pretentious, overly respectable. The word is probably an alteration of **ponc(e)y**, perhaps influenced by **nancy boy** or **nonce**.

> *'There was a time in my life when this sort of noncey Robert Robertson thing would have made me puke, but I must be getting old or something.'*
> (Zoë Heller, *Sunday Times* magazine, 12 November 1995)

nong *n Australian*
a fool. The word is of obscure origin; it may originate in an Aboriginal word or as a corruption of *non compos mentis* (meaning 'not of sound mind'). It is probably unrelated to the synonymous **ning-nong**.

no-no *n*
something forbidden, impossible, unwelcome, inadvisable, etc. An American slang term which, since the early 1970s, has become a common colloquialism in all English-speaking countries.

non-trivial *adj*
important and/or demanding. A usage originating in the jargon of computer specialists.

noob *n*
a more recent form of **newbie** used in internet communication since around 2002

noodle *n*
1. the head. In this sense the word is a variant form of **noddle**.
2. a fool or simpleton. This sense of the word is probably inspired by the notion of softness.

noodling *n*
behaving in an aimless and/or unhurried manner. This use of the word is variously explained as being inspired by the length and consistency of noodles, or as an alteration of 'nodules' – the object apparently of leisurely 'fossicking' by Australian miners.

> *'The Dead would crank up an old standard… and zone off into extended soloing and noodling as their LSD trips unfurled.'*
> (*Q* magazine, March 1997)

noogie, nuggy *n American*
a. a kiss or hug

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b. petting or other sexual activity This Americanism, which may possibly be distantly related to the British **nookie**, is a survival of an archaic British dialect term ‘nug’, which is itself related to the verb ‘nudge’, and which meant to fondle.

nookie *n British*

sexual intercourse or sex in general. This coy term became popular in the late 1970s and 1980s, probably due to its use in the media in place of more offensive synonyms. (Nookie also occurs, albeit rarely, in American usage.) The etymology of the word is uncertain. It may be a form of the archaic British dialect verb ‘nug’ (which has survived in American speech in the form **noogie**: kiss or hug), or it may alternatively be an alteration of an older euphemism for the female pudenda as a ‘shady nook’. It has been defined recently as ‘70’s style slang for sex, now making a bit of a come-back’.

noonie *n*

an alternative spelling of **nunnie**

noonoo *n*

vagina. It may be coincidental that the nonsense word also figured as the name of the Teletubbies’ robot/vacuum cleaner companion.

> *‘…Probably because I couldn’t tell what he was saying and the female had the hairiest noonoo I’ve ever seen.’*
> (Comment on movie *Last Tango in Paris* posted on Guardian website, 27 March 2013)

noov, noovo *n, adj British*

(a person who is) nouveau riche. A dismissive term employed by upper-class and public-school speakers and pseudo-intellectuals. Etonian schoolboys applied the term to Harrovians in the late 1980s.

Nora *n British*

a drab or unattractive woman. The phrase ‘a right Nora’ has been used since the 1990s by students and other adolescents to condemn any female thought to be frumpy, unattractive or shrewish. The term was probably originally inspired by the character of Nora Batty in the TV comedy *Last of the Summer Wine*.

norks *n pl Australian*

female breasts. This word is said to be inspired by the wrapper design for butter produced in the 1950s by the Norco Cooperative Dairy Company, which showed a cow with a full udder. The word was introduced to British speakers by the *Barry McKenzie* cartoon series, running in *Private Eye* magazine in the

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1960s. ‘Norkers’ and ‘norgs’ were earlier forms.

Norman no-mates *n British*

a rarer version of **Billy no-mates**

Norman Normal *n British*

a very conventional, conformist person. The mythical Norman (supposedly an especially dull, typically bourgeois or petit bourgeois Christian name as well as resembling ‘normal’) was invoked by the last **beatniks** and, after them, the **hippies** as a term of light-hearted contempt.

Norris *n American*

a misfit, outsider, clumsy and inept person, usually male. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

north and south *n British*

the *mouth*. A piece of Victorian London working-class rhyming slang that is still heard, always in the full form.

> *‘What a mouth, what a mouth/What a north and south/Blimey what a mouth he’s got!’*
> (Lyrics to *What a Mouth*, recorded by Tommy Steele, 1960)

nosebleed *n American*

an obnoxious person

nose candy *n American*

cocaine. Another euphemistic use of **candy** in particular and sweet imagery in general to describe drugs. This term was widespread among users following the adoption of cocaine as a middle-class fashion in the late 1970s.

nosh[1] *n British*

1. food. In Yiddish, the noun (deriving from the verb form, itself from the German *naschen*) signifies a snack or tidbit eaten between meals. In English usage it has been generalised to encompass all sizes of meal.

> *‘Hey look at all that lovely nosh going to waste.’*
> (*Biff* cartoon, 1986)

2. a promiscuous and/or disreputable female. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

nosh[2] *vb*

to eat. The word is a later alteration of *nashn*, a Yiddish version of the German word *naschen*, meaning to snack or eat surreptitiously.

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After he'd noshed everything on the table, he started in on the fridge.

no shit, Sherlock! *exclamation*
an ironic riposte to a statement of the obvious. Probably originating in American speech, it is also an item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
nosh (someone) off *vb British*
to have oral sex with someone, perform fellatio or cunnilingus. A 1980s invention in self-conscious imitation of cockney forms of the 1950s.
nosser *n British*
a homeless person, vagrant
not(!) *exclamation* a contradiction of the previous statement. The usage, which some linguists claim to have originated in Celtic languages, was popularised by the cult US film *Wayne's World* in 1992 and the comedy sketches on the US TV programme, *Saturday Night Live*, on which it was based. It neatly replaces the older mechanism whereby the phrase 'I don't think!' was appended.

She's my favourite person. Not!

no-tail *n British*
a female. The term, used typically by males, is probably inspired by its usage in the black comedy TV series *The League of Gentlemen*, but may be earlier in origin.
notch *n American*
the female sex organs
not many! *exclamation British*
an allpurpose term of dismissal, derision, etc., in London working-class speech. Its precise derivation is unclear, but it may be a replacement for the earlier use of 'not much!' as an ironic riposte to a statement of the obvious.
not the full shillin' *adj British*
slow-witted and/or distracted, eccentric. A folksy expression dating from the pre-decimalisation era, still heard in 2004, perhaps due to its use in the TV soap *Coronation Street*.
nouve, nouveau *n, adj British*
alternative renderings of **noov**, **noovo**
novel *adj British*
pretentious, unoriginal, unappealing. The standard term has been used ironically in this way by students and others since 2000.

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nowhere *adj*

worthless, inferior, hopeless, uninteresting. A dismissive term which formed part of the **beatnik** vocabulary in the USA in the 1950s and later in Britain. When the Beatles recorded *Nowhere Man* in 1965, the word was in vogue in very limited circles; it was subsequently heard among **hippies**, particularly in the USA.

nowt *n British*

nothing. A northern English dialect version of the archaic or literary 'naught'. The word is sometimes appropriated by southern speakers for emphasis, irony or familiarity.

nuddy, nuddie *adj British*

nude, naked. A schoolchildren's humorous or coy mispronunciation of the standard English term, usually in the phrase 'in the nuddie'.

nudger *n*

a **gay** male. This pejorative term is a shortened form of **fudge-nudger**.

nudnik, noodnik *n American*

an irritating, boring or stupid person. This Yiddish word is derived from the Czech adjective *nudny*, meaning tiresome or boring.

'nuff *n*

a humorous rendering of 'enough' reflecting its pronunciation in rapid or childish speech. The word is usually seen in this form in the cliché ''nuff said'. Vogue expressions also employing the word were 'nuff-tuff', meaning bold or daring, and 'nuff carn', meaning enough money, both used by teenagers from the late 1980s.

nuff! *exclamation American*

possibly a contraction of the phrase 'enough said'

nug *n American*

a girl(friend). The term is probably a shortening of the word **nuggy** which is equivalent to the British **nookie**.

nugget *n British*

1. a one-pound coin. From its gold colour and thickness.

2. a fool, worthless person. The term was recorded in Scottish use in 2003 and later elsewhere in the UK.

> *'Greg Searle, 35, was jailed for two years for threatening police …during an eight hour stand off in his home town of Chepstow, South Wales. At one stage Searle updated his Facebook page to say: "I've left my grenade somewhere, I*

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think it's still in the car.… There's nothing to see here you nuggets LOL."'
(*Daily Mail*, 4 April 2012)

nuggets *n pl American*
the testicles

Man, it was so cold my nuggets nearly froze off.

nuggy *n American*
an alternative spelling of **noogie**

nuke *vb*
a. to attack with nuclear weapons. The verb was coined by 'hawks' in the USA in the early 1970s. During the Falklands War of 1981, T-shirts and car stickers were produced in Britain with the exhortation 'Nuke Buenos Aires!'.
b. to devastate, defeat, overwhelm. By extension the verb is now used with this general meaning, particularly by teenagers and students.

We nuked them in the inter-college playoff.

c. to cook in a microwave oven. The colloquial verb for a nuclear attack has been used in this sense throughout the English-speaking world.

number *n*
1. a marihuana cigarette, **joint**. A vogue term of the late 1960s originating in the USA and deriving from the use of number to mean item, piece or unit. The word remains in use among cannabis smokers.

'Roll another number for the road.'
(Song title, the Holy Modal Rounders, 1969)

2. an act of betrayal, a confidence trick, a scam. Most often heard in the phrase **do a number on (someone)**: make a dupe of someone. Related is the phrase 'to get someone's number': to see through someone's deception.
3. a sexual partner. An unromantic term of the 1970s and 1980s denoting a casual or anonymous pick-up. (American author John Rechy published a novel with the title *Numbers*, dealing with **gay** liaisons, in 1970.)

'She goes to singles bars to pick up what she calls "numbers".'
(Recorded, London, 1986)

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number (someone) *vb*
to identify, single out, denounce someone

They numbered him as a prime suspect. I got numbered.

number-crunching *n*
the activity or practice of handling complex calculations and large quantities

number one(s) *n* urination. A nursery term dating from the Victorian concept of personal hygiene as a drill. The idea is usually expressed in the form 'do number ones'. In the USA it is occasionally a verb, in the form 'to number one'. *See also* **number two(s)**

number two(s) *n*
defecation. A children's term often used humorously by adults. It occurs in both British and American speech. *See also* **number one(s)**

numb-nuts *n*
an ineffectual, stupid or contemptible person, invariably male. A term of abuse popular for instance with college students in the USA; since the mid-1980s it has been heard in other English-speaking areas. (Nuts refers to the testicles, although the epithet has no sexual connotations.)

numero uno *n, adj American*
(something or someone considered) superlative or supreme. A borrowing, from Hispanic American speech, of the Spanish for 'number one'.

numptie, numbty, numshie *n British*
a fool, buffoon. This Scottish term became more widespread from the early 1990s. It has been derived from the unfortunate children's character Humpty-Dumpty, but is equally likely to be based on 'numb(-skull)'.

nunnie, noonie *n American*
the backside, **butt**, **ass**. An invented inoffensive euphemism.

'You're gonna freeze your nunnie.'
(*M*A*S*H*, US TV comedy series, 1981)

nunu *n*
an alternative spelling of noonoo

nurd *n*
an alternative spelling of **nerd**

nurdling *n*
an alternative spelling of **nerdling**

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nurk *n*
an alternative spelling of **nerk**

nut[1] *n*
1. the head. A predictable metaphor which had become established slang by the mid-19th century (see the verb form).
2a. a crazy, eccentric person. The word was used in this sense in the USA for about thirty years before its adoption by British speakers in the late 1940s, from **nut-case**.
2b. a devotee, fan(atic) or **buff**. The word is used as a combining form or suffix, as in 'health-nut'.

nut[2] *vb British*
to butt someone with one's head, usually in the face, a common form of assault among street fighters and practised brawlers. The concept is also expressed by phrases such as 'stick the nut on (someone)' or 'give someone the nut'. **Gorbals kiss**, **Glasgow kiss** and 'Glasgow handshake' are colourful alternatives.

> *'Millions of TV viewers… saw the Wimbledon wildman nut Everton skipper Kevin Ratcliffe.'*
> (*News of the World*, 12 February 1989)

nut-case *n*
a crazy person. A slang version of 'mental case' which spread from American speech into British usage at the end of the 1950s. It is now a fairly mild term, usually denoting harmless eccentricity. A racier, more modern version is **headcase**.

nut-house *n*
a psychiatric hospital, mental home. The phrase has been in use since the 1920s.

nut-job *n American*
a more recent variation of **nut-case**

nut out/up *vb*
to go crazy, lose control of oneself, run amok. A recent teenagers' and college students' term.

nuts[1] *adj*
1a. crazy, absurd, insane. An Americanism from the turn of the 20th century, adopted elsewhere before World War II, it derives ultimately from the 19th-

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century notion of ‘off one’s nut’, a slang version of the colloquial ‘off one’s head’.

1b. extremely enthusiastic or enamoured

2. *British* good. As heard since 2000, the word is probably a shortening of **the mutt’s nuts** rather than the colloquial term for crazy.

nuts[2] *n pl*

the testicles. A metaphorical use of the word which serves as a more acceptable euphemism for **balls**.

nuts! *exclamation*

an exclamation of defiance which may be used without offence, unlike the synonymous **balls**. The most famous instance of this (typically American) expression was General McAuliffe’s one-word riposte to the German army’s request for surrender at Bastogne in World War II.

nutter *n British*

a maniacal, unrestrained, unpredictable person. Often said in awe or grudging admiration of the subject’s energy and capabilities.

> *‘He then began saying I would get into trouble. “That boy of yours looks a nutter to me!”’*
> (Joe Orton’s diary, 12 May 1967)

nutty *adj*

1. crazy, absurd, eccentric. A usage which slightly pre-dates the almost synonymous **nuts**. By the 1960s it was considered a well-established colloquialism.

2. *Jamaican* **natty** (in the standard and patois senses), smart and spirited. Caribbean English has retained the 19th-century British sense of dandified. The word was applied by the white British pop group, Madness to themselves in a punning reference to their ‘craziness’ and the inspiration they gained from black music.

3. *British*

excellent, exciting. An allpurpose term of approval in use among schoolchildren, clubbers and **fashionistas** from the late 1990s.

nyaff *n Scottish*

an irritating or obnoxious person. The term is supposed to be echoic in origin, and is based on the irritating sound of a dog or a small child.

nyam (up) *vb British*

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to eat. The term was heard in black British speech in the early 1990s. It was thought to be echoic, but possibly originates from a West African language. By 2013 the adjective **nyam**, meaning delicious, was in use among teenagers across the Anglo-sphere.

nympho *n* a promiscuous woman. The word is a shortening of ‘nymphomaniac’. The word has often been used by schoolchildren since the 1950s.

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O

O *n*
opium, in the jargon of drug users
oats *n pl See* **get one's oats**
oatsy *adj*
spirited, assertive, restive or **feisty**. A coinage derived from the earlier phrase to 'feel one's oats'.
obbo *n British*
observation by police officers, surveil-lance. An item of police slang recorded by the *Evening Standard* magazine, February 1993, and popularised by its use in the many TV dramas based on police work broadcast in the later 1990s.
obv[1] *adj, adv British*
short for 'obvious(ly)'. An abbreviated form in use among middle-class speakers from around 2000.
Compare **unforch**
obv[2], obvi *adj American*
obvious, apparent. The abbreviated forms were recorded in campus usage in 2012.

It's totally obvi that Deelia is hot for you.

Compare **obvz**
obvz, obvs *adj British*
obviously. The abbreviated forms, recorded among young adults in South London in 2011, may be written in texting or online or spoken. The usage has been adopted by journalists for spoof articles imitating the gushing of fashionable older speakers, too.
Compare **obv**
ocean-going *combining form British*
an allpurpose intensifier used to prefix nouns, as in 'an ocean-going shit' (an extremely obnoxious person). The usage is inspired by such terms as 'ocean-

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going yacht', denoting a larger and more powerful version of the thing in question. **Born-again** is used in a similar way.

ocker *n Australian*

a working-class male, especially one epitomising the more boorish Australian attributes. This word, which seems to be related to the British **oik** by an unrecorded process, has a resonance beyond its simple definition. It has overtones of the American 'good ole boy'. 'Ockerism' and 'ockerdom' describe the cult or syndrome of male comradeship, beer-drinking and lack of refinement embodied in such cultural icons as the comedian Paul Hogan's 'Hoag' character and the Test cricketer Merv Hughes. (**Alf** is a less well-known synonym for ocker.).

> *'Paul Hogan …the archetypal Aussie Ocker.'*
> (Photo caption, *Southern Cross* magazine, July 1989)

> **ockerina, ocarina** *n Australian* a female **ocker**. A play on words heard occasionally.

O.D., o.d. *n, vb*

(to) overdose. The abbreviation replaced the full form in the 1960s among 'counter-culture' and street drug users. It is still in use and is sometimes extended to refer to a surfeit of something innocuous.

> *Oh God, I've completely o.d.'d on those chocolates.*
> *'Billy O.D'd on Drano on the night that he was wed.'*
> (#8220;People Who Died", written and recorded by Jim Carroll, 1981)

> **oddball** *n, adj*

(a person who is) eccentric, nonconformist or an outsider. An Americanism which has been established in British and American speech since the 1950s. The origin of the expression probably lies in pool playing or another sport.

> *She's a bit of an oddball.*
> *That's thoroughly oddball behaviour.*

odds and sods *n pl British*

a rhyming vulgarisation of 'odds and ends'

odds it *vb British*

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to ‘play the odds’, take a risk or chance. A piece of London working-class terminology, used particularly by police officers and members of the underworld.

You’re oddsin’ it a bit, aren’t you?
I can’t be sure, we’ll just have to odds it.

ofay *n American*
a white person. The word is said to be a **backslang** version of ‘foe’ in black American slang of the late 1960s. Another proposed etymology is the Yoruba word *ofé*, meaning a ju-ju or charm. The word probably originated earlier in the 20th century in the immigrant underworld as a code reference to the police and other authority figures. It is sometimes encountered in the phrase ‘ixnay ofay(s)’, meaning ‘no whites’.

‘Nice integrated neighbourhood, ofays, Arabs, Chaldeans, a few colored folks. Ethnic, man.’
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

off[1] *vb American*
to kill. A word popular at the time of the Vietnam War when ‘off the pigs’ was a slogan much chanted by militant protesters. The term, possibly derived from **bump off**, was picked up by British speakers and enjoyed a brief vogue in the early 1970s. It is still heard occasionally, especially in the verb form ‘off oneself’ (to commit suicide).

‘Isn’t he the dude on trial for offing the undercover cop?’
(*The Last Innocent Man*, US film, 1987)

off[2] *n British*
a fight. A playground term also used by teenage gangs.

Quick, there’s going to be an off.

offie *n British*
an off-licence, liquor store
off-key *adj British*
ugly, unattractive, badly dressed. One of a number of terms, including **bungled**, **cake-up**, **cruttess**, in vogue among street-gang members, **hip hop**

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aficionados and students in the UK since 2000.

off one's block/chump/crust/head/nut/onion *adj*

mad, crazy. These phrases are all elaborations of the well-established colloquialism, 'off one's head' (heard since the mid-19th century). The terms are sometimes extended to mean intoxicated by drugs or drink, more usually denoted by phrases beginning with 'out of', such as **out of one's head**.

off one's face *adj*

completely drunk or under the influence of drugs. A variant of 'off one's head'. The usage arose in Australian speech, but by the mid-1990s was in common use in Britain among younger speakers. The variant 'off one's case' is also used by prison inmates in the UK.

> *"'I went high at university!' he said reasonably. 'Used to get really on my face in fact …'"*
> *'"Off! Off! Dad, it's off your face", Mouche screeched from the bed.'*
> (*Girls' Night Out*, Kathy Lette, 1989)

> *'… inside, we were buzzing nicely… I was off my face: 1995 had come early.'*
> (*Independent*, 24 January 1995)

off one's jaw *adj British*

drunk. A variant form of the earlier **off one's head/face** recorded in 2002.

off one's pickle *adj British*

drunk. A variant form of the earlier **off one's head/face** recorded in 2002.

off one's trolley *adj British*

deranged, unstable, crazy. A variation on the **off one's block** theme, which has been popular in British speech since the 1970s. The original image evoked may be of a child losing control of a cart or scooter, or of a patient falling from a mobile stretcher or frame.

off-side *adj British*

unfair, improper behaviour. An upper- and middle-class term of disapproval, deriving from various field sports.

off the hook *adj American*

a. excellent

b. terrible

The expression, heard since 2000, probably originated in black speech. It is sometimes altered to 'off the **hizzle**'.

off the wall *adj American*

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eccentric, unusual, **way-out**. A phrase (possibly inspired by the unpredictable trajectory of a ball or an ice-hockey puck rebounding from a wall) which has been adopted outside the USA, usually in connection with zany and/or creatively original ideas or behaviour.

O.G. *n American*

'original gangster': an older and respected gang member. A term from the code of the Los Angeles street gangs of the 1980s.

ogens *n pl American*

female breasts. The name of the small spherical variety of melons is used figuratively, sometimes altered to **Hogans**.

oggle *vb British*

a humorous or simply mispronounced version of the verb to 'ogle', usually in the sense of 'eye lasciviously'. A middle-class colloquialism.

oggle-rye *n British*

a. an eye

b. an eyelash

c. an eyebrow

A **parlyaree** term recorded since the 1960s, in use particularly among London **gays** and transvestites. It combines the verb **oggle** (a deformation of 'ogle') and a nonsense syllable to provide the rhyme.

ohno-second *n*

a realisation of error, sudden panic, in e.g. medical slang. The expression mimics technical terms such as nanosecond. It describes '…the moment you realise you've dropped that blood sample it took six stabs to get'. (Recorded, *British Medical Journal* online, 2002).

-oid *suffix*

the suffix, seen in slang since the late 1960s, confers a sense of the pseudo-scientific or pathological on the preceding word or part of a word. It is invariably also pejorative, and as such performs as a negative version of the neutral '-ish' or '-esque'. Examples are 'Ramboid', 'bozoid' (from **bozo**), 'trendoid' and **zomboid**.

oik *n British*

1. a vulgar, coarse, boorish or socially inferior person. This term was, and still is, applied by public schoolboys (rarely by girls) to local children or those attending state schools. It is also sometimes used self-effacingly or ironically by working-class males to refer to themselves. The word's origin is obscure (one suggestion is that it was an imitation of the sound of unsophisticated

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speech), but seems to lie in the 19th century; it is almost certainly cognate with the 20th-century Australian term **ocker**, also denoting a working-class male. Evelyn Waugh used the word, in his diary entry of 7 January 1920, when referring to his host as a 'wizened, pleasant little oik'.

> *'I'm constantly amazed that a couple of oiks like me and Gray have managed to make it.'*
> (Recorded, advertising executive, London, 1986)

2. a person with 'one income and kids'. An acronym in **yuppie** use in the late 1980s. Similar coinages are **dinky** and **oink**.

oiler *n*

1. *British* a sycophant. The *Sunday Times*, 16 October 1994, reported that Princess Diana had used the term in reference to Prince Charles's entourage.

2. *American* a synonym for **greaser** in the sense of a Hispanic person

oily rag *n British*

1. a disparaging term applied to inexperienced or incompetent motor mechanics who are assigned menial jobs such as wiping away grease

2. a cigarette. This piece of rhyming slang, from **fag**, was common in the 1950s but is now rarely heard.

oink *n*

a person with 'one income and no kids'. An acronym characterising one type of worker in the **yuppie** milieu from the late 1980s. Similar coinages are **dinky** and **oik**.

oinker *n American*

a vulgar, obnoxious or greedy person. A young person's euphemism for **pig**. The term was, and is, predictably, applied to police officers.

okey-dokey, artichokey! *exclamation*

a joky expression of agreement on the lines of **aye-aye, shepherd's pie**. Apparently the okey-dokey version was a favourite of First Lady Hillary Clinton.

-ola *suffix*

this word ending has been appropriated from Spanish where it signifies large and negative. It is added to standard terms and slang terms (as in **payola** and **boffola**) to convey the notion of outrageous, excessive or 'super-'. The usage arose in the USA in the 1950s.

Old Bill, the Old Bill *n British See* **Bill**

old cheese *n Australian*

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a mother or matriarch. An affectionate epithet used principally by males.

old Dutch, my old Dutch *n British See* **Dutch**[1] 1

old fellow *n*

the penis. An affectionate euphemism used by hearty males.

old lady *n*

one's mother, wife or sweetheart. The term was notably adopted by **hippies** in Britain in the late 1960s, not from local working-class usage, but in imitation of American **bikers**, etc.

old lag *n British*

a recidivist, habitual offender or former prisoner. **Lag** is an elastic term which, since the early 19th century, has encompassed imprisonment, sentencing, a notion of transportation or simply a convict.

old man *n*

one's father, husband or sweetheart. *See also* **old lady**

old moody *n British See* **moody**[1] **b**

old-skool *adj*

belonging to or imitating a previous style, 'retro'

old trout *n British*

a middle-aged or elderly woman, especially one who is frumpish or short-tempered. This expression has been used as a mild pejorative (very occasionally even affectionately) since the 19th century.

> *'Here's what's coming up for you; two old trouts and a man who should be in the army.'*
> (Victoria Wood, *As Seen on TV*, BBC comedy series, April 1988)

See also **out trouting**

Oliver (Twist) *adj British*

drunk. An item of rhyming slang for **pissed**. Unlike many similar multi-word examples, it invariably occurs in its full form, rather than being abbreviated to 'Oliver'.

ollie *n British*

a marble, in the literal sense of the children's plaything (which is probably a variant form of **allie**), and in the figurative sense, as in the expression to **lose one's marbles**

> *'Another few days with those dozy gobshites and I'd have lost me ollies.'*

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(Alexei Sayle, *Great Bus Journeys of the World*, 1988)

Olympic torch *n British*
an idle, inert colleague, in UK police slang, because he or she 'never goes out'. A synonym is **BONGO**.

OMG *exclamation*
an expression of surprise and/or disbelief. The initials of 'Oh my God!' may be spoken as well as written.

omi, omee *n British*
a man. A **parlyaree** word which survived into the modern era, omi is a corruption of the Italian *uomo*, meaning man. The term featured in the language of the theatre and among street traders and vagrants among others.

omipolone, omipoloni *n British*
a male homosexual. This now-dated form has survived in theatrical and film usage from more widespread earlier currency in the argot of the underworld, tramps, tinkers, etc. It is a portmanteau comprising **omi** (man) and **polone** (woman). The word was used as a euphemism in the radio comedy series *Round the Horne* during the 1960s.

on a mish *vb See* **mish**

on blocks *adj, adv See* **up on blocks**

on canvas *adj, adv British*
in solitary confinement, in prison. The phrase derives from the fact that prisoners in solitary confinement are issued with canvas mattresses and nightshirts.

oncer *n British*
an alternative spelling of **oneser**

on crack *adj American*
behaving in an eccentric, crazy way. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

one-er *n British*
a £100 note or sum of one hundred pounds. In the parlance of street gangs, recorded in London in 2002.

one-eyed trouser snake *n*
the penis. A colourful metaphor which probably originated in Australia in the 1950s. The word has spread to Britain and the United States and is nowadays generally truncated to **trouser snake**, which has developed further connotations.

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oneser *n British*
a one-pound note or pound coin

All I got on me is a oneser.

one time *n*
the police (referred to as such because you have one time or one chance to get out of the situation alive). An expression from the lexicon of **rap**.
See also **Babylon**; **Feds, the**; **pig**

on fire *adj*
stimulated and stimulating, exciting, spectacular

The band was on fire.
Her new look is on fire.

on holiday *adj British*
in prison (temporarily), in the argot of tramps and the homeless

onion *n*
1. *British* a police sergeant. The term is rhyming slang based on onion bhaji, a popular Indian dish, rhymed with 'sargie'.

Watch out, the onion's coming

2. *American* (a girl with) a large rear. The term, recorded in 2011, was defined by one student as 'buttocks so shapely it brings tears to the eyes'.

Check out the fine onion on that betty!

on me ones *adj British*
alone, lonely, isolated, abandoned. The altered form of 'on my own' is heard in teenage slang.

'…when one loses the herd, they quickly become lonely, self-doubting and aggressive. "Ones" is the self-explanatory slang result, its throwaway chirpiness attempting to mask the ever-present fear of flying solo in a modern world where there is safety in both numbers and contempt for traditional grammar.'
("Yoofspeak", Times Educational Supplement, 9 September 2010)

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on one *adj British*
a. under the influence of (a tablet of) **MDA** or **ecstasy**. An expression from the jargon of **acid house** club habitués.

Are you on one, matey?

b. in the know, *au fait* or *au courant*
In both senses this is an adolescent vogue phrase of the late 1980s.
on one's Jack/Jack Jones *adj*
alone, on one's own. Rhyming slang from the name of the American singer.
on one's tod *adj*
alone, on one's own. The phrase is rhyming slang from 'Tod Sloan', the name of an American jockey active at the turn of the 20th century.
on the arm *adj British*
bribed, corrupted. An instance of police and criminal slang.

Don't worry, we've got a prison officer on the arm.

on the batter *vb British*
engaged in prostitution and soliciting. An item of working-class slang heard throughout the UK since the 1960s, deriving from a more generalised 19th-century sense of the phrase as signifying 'engaged in a violent debauch'.
on the blob *adj*
menstruating. The expression, which seems to be used mainly by males, is heard in many English-speaking communities. **Blob** has also been used in several sexually related contexts. **On the rag** is an older synonym.
on the brew *adj, phrase British*
on the dole, unemployed. The sense of 'brew' in this phrase, which was heard in the 1980s, especially in the north of England, is unclear.
on the bum *adj, adv*
1a. on the road. Leading the life of a hobo or tramp.

'Just about a year ago I took off on the bum.'
(Lyrics from *Lodi*, written by John Fogerty and recorded by Creedence Clearwater Revival, 1968)

1b. engaged in cadging or begging. From the verb to **bum**.
2. malfunctioning, out of order. A less common synonym of 'on the blink',

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bum here meaning dud or useless.

on the bung *adj Australian*
out of order, broken down

on the cotton wool *adv, adj British*
a rhyming-slang version of **on the pull**, recorded in 1999

on the creep *adj, adv*
in search of a sexual partner. The term, heard in the Lowlands of Scotland and the north of England, usually refers to male behaviour. Contemporary synonyms include **on the sniff** and **out trouting**.

on the DL *phrase American*
(in) secret, confidential, discreet. The initials stand for 'down-low'.

Keep that on the DL: no one else knows about it.

on the drip *adv, adj British*
on hire purchase, by instalments. One of many synonyms (including **on the knock**, **on the never-never**, **on the strap** and 'on the lay-by') in use since the 1950s.

on the earhole/ear'ole *adj, adv British* cadging, trying to borrow money. An old London working-class expression which was still heard in the 1980s. For the etymology see **ear'ole**.

on the elbow *adv British*
engaged in cadging, borrowing money or scrounging. A London working-class expression. The elbow reference may evoke literal nudging or figurative barging or pushing.

on the floor *adj British*
rhyming slang for *poor*

on the fritz *adj, adv American*
malfunctioning, out of order. A synonym of the colloquial 'on the blink'. Fritz here may be the German nickname, probably alluding to imported German goods, thought by Americans in the 1930s to be shoddy. It may alternatively echo the sound of a short circuit, a buzzing in electrical equipment.

'We're thinking about getting a doberman since the alarm system went on the fritz.'
(*Hart to Hart*, US TV series, 1981)

on the heavy bevvie *adv*

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engaged in heavy drinking. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

on the hot cross (bun) *adj, adv British* on the *run*. An item of rhyming slang used, and possibly coined, by the crime novelist Ruth Rendell.

on the hurry-up *adv British*
at full speed. An item of London police jargon.

on the job *adj, adv British*
engaged in sexual intercourse. An unromantic euphemistic phrase which has been used increasingly in 'polite' company in Britain and Australia since the 1960s.

on the knock *adj, adv British*
1. on credit or hire purchase, by instalments
2. *See* **knock**
3. engaged in selling or canvassing door to door. An alternative form of **on the knocker**.

on the knocker *adj, adv British*
going from door to door. Typically to sell something of dubious worth or to persuade the gullible to part with items such as antiques for less than their true value. A non-regional working-class term.

on the lash *adj British*
engaged in drinking or otherwise having fun. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

on the money *adj*
correct, accurate. The phrase, which probably originated in the US in gambling circles, is usually heard among middle-class speakers.

> *'It's good when the band's on the money.'*
> (UK TV documentary on the band Status Quo, 18 June 1993)

on the needle *adj*
habitually injecting heroin or another narcotic

> *She finally admitted she was back on the needle.*

on the nest *adj, adv Australian*
having sex

on the never-never *adj, adv British*
on hire purchase, on credit, by instalments. One of many such phrases

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originating in the 1950s; this one ruefully reflects on the impossibility of ever getting out of debt once enmeshed.

on the nose *adj Australian*

stinking, smelly, rank. The expression is either a shortening of a phrase such as ‘heavy on the nose’ or an inversion of an earlier expression ‘to have a nose on (someone or something)’, meaning to dislike.

on the (h)orn *adj British*

(of a male) having an erection. A very common working-class and schoolboy vulgarism of the 1950s and early 1960s, now somewhat dated. ‘Horn’ has been a synonym for the penis since at least the 18th century.

on the other bus *adj British*

homosexual. Used typically by males, usually of other males, the pejorative or mocking phrase is a synonym for **batting for the other side**.

on the piss *adj, adv British*

engaged in a drinking bout or habitual heavy drinking

on the pull *adv, adj British*

looking for a sexual partner, hoping to pick up a member of the opposite sex. A working-class term in use since the late 1960s from **pull**; its predatory overtones mean that it is usually applied to males.

> *‘Don’t bother asking – those two are out on the pull again.’*
> (Recorded, adolescent girl, London, 1987)

on the q.t. *adv*

discreetly, secretly. A version of ‘on the quiet’, first recorded in 1870.

on the razz/razzle *adj, adv British*

engaged in boisterous celebration, on a binge. The old colloquialism (razzle probably originated as a rhyme for ‘dazzle’) has been adopted by adolescents since 2000.

on the salmon *adj British*

(of a male) having an erection. The phrase is a shortened form of the rhyming slang ‘on the salmon and prawn’, meaning **on the (h)orn**. The phrase was used as the title of an art exhibition in the East End of London by the young artist Sarah Lucas in 1995.

on the sniff *adj, adv*

looking for a sexual partner. This more obscure synonym of **on the pull**, **out trouting**, etc., was used by the Scottish comic character Rab C. Nesbitt in the

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BBC comedy of the same name, 18 November 1993.

on the up-and-up *adj, adv*

above board, bona fide. Originally an Americanism of uncertain derivation (perhaps an intensification of upright), the term is now widely used in Britain, especially in London working-class speech.

No it's OK: he finally convinced me that the deal was on the up-and-up.

on tilt *adj, adv American*

unsteady, unbalanced. The phrase comes from the light flashed on a pintable to say that the game has been curtailed because the machine has been forced out of alignment by overenthusiastic play. It often refers to a person who is behaving uncharacteristically or eccentrically.

on top *adj, adv British*

(caught) in the act, red-handed. A criminal and police expression evoking the image of, e.g., a burglar on a roof, i.e. exposed.

oof *n British*

a promiscuous or sexually willing female. One of a set of terms in use among male City traders, recorded by psychologist Belinda Brookes in the *Independent on Sunday*, 9 July 1995. Others included **mum** and **dragon**. The word may imitate a gasp of desire, like its 1920s' predecessor, 'oomph' (an archaic term for sex-appeal).

open the kimono *vb American*

to reveal one's secrets, disclose normally confidential information. A piece of corporate slang popular in the US and elsewhere since the 1990s.

oppo *n British*

1. an opposite number, a partner. A military abbreviation used in police, underworld and more general contexts. Most users assume, understandably (and probably correctly), that this is based on 'opposite'. A more fanciful suggestion is that it is in fact a corruption of 'hop o' my thumb', rhyming slang for *chum*.

2. an operation, particularly a military operation (a surgical operation is simply an 'op')

optic (nerve) *n Australian*

a sexually perverted or lecherous individual. The phrase rhymes with **perve**.

oracle *n See* **work the oracle**

oral *n*

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oral sex, fellatio, cunnilingus

orange squash *n British*

money. Rhyming slang for **dosh**, in use among City traders and others in 2003. **Rogan (josh)** is a contemporary synonym.

orchestras *n pl British*

the testicles. The word is late 19th- or early 20th-century rhyming slang from 'orchestra stalls' (a category of theatre seating): **balls**. It is invariably used literally rather than figuratively.

order of the boot, the *n British*

(notice of) rejection, dismissal or refusal. The humorous expression, based on the more exalted Order of the Bath, Order of the Garter, etc., is normally employed in the context of a sacking or a rejection by a lover. This form of words has largely supplanted the earlier 'order of the push'.

orifice *n British*

an unpleasant and/or stupid person. The derogatory term is in use in the armed forces and on campus, for instance.

original *adj British*

excellent, acceptable. A vogue word of approval first used among black British gangs and later adopted by schoolchildren in the mid-1990s.

original gangster *n American See* **O.G.**

O RLY? *phrase*

an expression of disbelief. The reference is to an internet meme or image macro known as the 'O RLY owl', featuring a photo of a snowy owl with a quizzical expression, first posted in 2001.

ornamental *n British*

an Oriental person, in student parlance. The term is usually descriptive rather than derogatory or racist.

ort *n Australian*

the anus, buttocks. An old term of uncertain origin which was still in use among younger speakers, for instance, in 2011.

O.S. *adv Australian*

overseas

Charlene's gone O.S.

ossifer *n*

a police officer. A facetious and/or provocative deformation of the standard

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word, often said in imitation of the slurred speech of a drunk. It occurs all over the English-speaking world.

O.T.F. *adj British Jewish*

the initials stand for 'of the faith'. The phrase is used euphemistically by Jews and non-Jews and is also occasionally used by other users in the London area to mean 'one of us'.

other, the *n*

sexual intercourse or other sexual misbehaviour. A common euphemism probably deriving from the phrase 'this, that and the other', coyly referring, like 'hanky-panky', to unnameable activities. Until the late 1950s the other often signified homosexual activity as opposed to orthodox sex. Nowadays phrases such as 'a bit of the other' are usually heard in a heterosexual context.

> *'He asked me if I fancied a bit of the other, so I told him yes, but only if the bit belonged to some other bloke.'*
> (Recorded, London, 1965)

O.T.T. *adj British*

outrageous, wild and uncontrolled. A shortening of the late 1970s catchphrase **over the top**, given wider currency by its adoption as the title of an anarchic TV comedy show in the early 1980s. It often occurs in phrases such as 'go (completely) O.T.T'.

oudish *adj British*

excellent, **wicked**. The term of approval has been used by teenagers since the 1990s. Its origins are obscure.

out[1] *adj*

living or behaving openly as a homosexual. The result of having **come out** (of the closet). A term from the **gay** lexicon.

> *Bruce is out.*
> *She's been out for some time now.*

out[2] *vb*

1. to reveal or denounce as being a homosexual. The term, originally an obscure item of **gay** jargon, became famous in the 1980s as the practice of public naming of **closet cases** gathered momentum.

2. to knock unconscious, beat up. A term from the lexicon of **teddy boys** and **mods**.

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outasight *adj*
superlative, excellent, sensational. The phrase ‘out of sight’ was probably used first in this sense by jazz musicians and their **beatnik** imitators in the late 1950s in the USA. Outasight, like the earlier **way-out** and the coeval **far-out**, used the image of something far from the ordinary or far outdistancing its rivals. The expression was popular among the **hippies** of the late 1960s and in the jargon of soul music.

outfit *n See* **fit[2] 1**

outlaw[1] *n*
a gang member. The word has been adopted by gangs in many different milieus, including the American **biker** gangs of the 1950s and, more recently, the black street gangs of the USA and urban Britain.

outlaw[2] *adj American*
exceptional, outstanding. A teenage expression, originally a term of approbation from the street, where outlaw is a term used of gang members by themselves.

> *‘Outlaw dress.’*
> (*Broadcast News*, US film, 1987)

out of it *adj*
euphoric and/or semi-conscious after ingesting drink or drugs. A fashionable shortened version of **out of one’s head/skull/box** which spread from the USA to other English-speaking areas around 1971.

> *‘Her main hobby these days seems to be getting out of it as often as possible.’*
> (Recorded, female rock singer, Devon, 1986)

out of one’s head/skull/box *adj*
a. crazy, deranged
b. intoxicated by drugs or drink
These terms became widespread in the mid-1960s, before which synonymous phrases (with the exception of ‘out of one’s mind’) usually began with ‘off’. When the Rolling Stones called their 1965 album *Out of Our Heads* the phrase was still a little-known Americanism. The ‘box’ version has been fashionable in Britain since the mid-1970s.

out of one’s pram *adj British*

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out of control, crazy. An alternative form of **off one's trolley**, the term has overtones of a childish tantrum or loss of temper rather than true insanity.

out of one's tree *adj*

a. crazy, deranged

b. intoxicated by drugs or drink

A colourful variation on **out of one's head** that is typically American and Australian. The implication is of someone volubly or energetically crazy or **high** and chattering like a monkey.

out of order *adj British*

1. transgressing, beyond the pale

> *'"I think you're well out of order," he said. Apparently he had been waiting for seven years to see Grace [Jones] again, and was peeved about the extra four hours standing around.'*
> (*Independent*, 30 March 1990)

2. incapacitated, particularly by drink or illicit drugs. These extensions of the standard sense of the phrase became fashionable in raffish speech in the early 1970s. The first sense is more often heard in working-class speech, the second, predictably, in the drug-using subcultures.

out of pocket *adj American*

unreachable by phone, or email, or in person

For most of us, at least in the UK, **out of pocket expenses** are those we have to cover ourselves, and being **out of pocket** is when we don't get reimbursed. Bizarrely, though, the same words have in the last three or four years taken on a totally new meaning for young professionals in the USA. When they say 'she's out of pocket', they mean she's not available, typically when not responding to cellphone or email, or just because she's away from her desk. To confuse things yet further, in North American street slang the very same expression means 'out of line' (in British parlance **out of order**) in the sense of behaving unacceptably. It's not clear whether these new usages started out as misunderstandings or were dreamed up spontaneously, but it's certain that, in the context of a transatlantic conversation, misunderstanding is more than likely.

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out sharking *n See* **sharking**

out to lunch *adj*

a. crazy, deranged

> *'The second most out-to-lunch politburo in the north of England.'*
> (*Private Eye* magazine, 27 October 1989)

b. unconscious, incapacitated by drink or drugs. A usage which was particularly popular in Britain around 1975.

out trouting *n British*

looking for a sexual partner. A vogue term of the mid-1990s heard in raffish usage, particularly among young adults in the advertising industry, journalism and city financial circles. It is based on the derogatory **old trout**, meaning a woman.

overshare *vb*

to divulge too much personal information, be indiscreet.

See also **TMI**

over the top *adj, adv British*

outrageous, bizarre, beyond the bounds of normal behaviour or decorum. The expression equally describes fury, extraordinary generosity or simple bad taste. It derives from the general idea of going 'off the scale', of being beyond measurable or acceptable limits, reinforced perhaps by the use of the phrase in World War I to describe troops climbing out of the trenches to go into battle, hence throwing caution to the winds. Often abbreviated to **O.T.T.**, the phrase was a vogue term in 1979.

> *There's no point in going over the top about someone like that.*
> *Wearing that dress with those shoes is really over the top.*

ownage *n*

(an instance of) humiliation, from the common adjectival slang sense of **owned**

owned *adj*

defeated, dominated, humiliated. The popular term from youth slang, typically referring to being made a fool of in a social situation or being defeated in an electronic game, is sometimes deliberately misspelled as **pwned**. It derives from the notion of a more powerful person claiming exclusive 'ownership' of a technique, style or of a weaker adversary.

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own goal *n British*
a suicide. An unsentimental item of police jargon since the 1970s.
Oxo (cube) *n British*
the *Tube*, the London Underground railway. The rhyming slang uses the brand name of a concentrated meat-stock product.

He disappeared down the Oxo.

oy-oy, saveloy! *exclamation British* a synonym for **aye-aye, shepherd's pie!**
oyster *n British*
a shoplifter. Recorded in 1999 among petty criminals in London, the word may be a cockney pronunciation of 'hoister'.
Oz *n*
Australia

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P

packed *adj*
well-hung. The term was used by the British comedian Dawn French in January 1994.

packet *n*
the male genitals. A term from the **gay** lexicon, usually referring to the crotch as it appears clothed.

pad *n*
a home. The word now invariably refers to a room, apartment or house. In 17th-century Britain pad was used by peasants and poor travellers to designate a bed made of straw or rags, while in American slang before 1950 it designated a pallet or couch on which opium smokers or other drug takers reclined; this sense was later extended to encompass any room or place in which drug users gathered, or the beds on which they slept. The dissemination of **beatnik**-related jargon introduced the word to a wider audience, as did its adoption by the **hippy** generation.

> *'Drop-out pads for the large numbers of people hitting London at the moment looking for the mythical beautiful dreamboat.'*
> (*International Times*, April 1968)

paddle *vb*
to hit, beat, thrash. This synonym of 'wallop' probably derives from the archaic use of the noun paddle to mean both hand and, more rarely, foot. Long before signifying a bat, paddle also denoted a small spade.

Paddy *n*
an Irish person. A nickname derived from the short form of Patrick, the most common male Christian name in Ireland. It has been used since at least the 18th century. Although the term can be used as an epithet, it may be used descriptively and is also heard among the Irish themselves, where it is usually a personification of a typical rustic Irishman. An alternative, usually with a slightly more pejorative emphasis, is **mick**.

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'We Import More Paddies Every Year.'
(Joke acronym for Wimpey, British construction and civil engineering firm)

paddywaggon *n*
a secure police van, a **black maria** or a police car. This term was introduced into Britain and Australia from the United States at the end of the 19th century. The reference to paddy reflects the importance of the Irish population of New York and other northern cities in providing police officers at the time, rather than to the number of Irishmen arrested. **Meat wagon** is a racier, more modern alternative.

paedo, pedo *n British*
an unpleasant or unfortunate person. This contraction of the term 'paedophile' has been adopted as an allpurpose insult in playground parlance since 2000. A synonym is **kiddy-fiddler**.

pain in the arse/ass *n*
a nuisance, irritation or source of problems. A vulgar version of 'pain in the neck', an expression in use since the early 20th century. (**Arse** may be substituted by any synonym or **balls**, etc.).

'A few drinks and respectable family men, dads, became lecherous pains in the ass.'
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

painters *n pl See* **have the decorators in**

paki *n British*
a. a Pakistani. The abbreviation, invariably used in a racist context, began to be heard in the later 1960s.

'Paki scum go home.'
(Racist graffito, Whitechapel, London, 1980)

b. a shop, usually a supermarket or general store, operated by a Pakistani or other South Asian

'I'm just off down the paki for a can of beans.'
(Recorded, housewife, London, 1987)

The simple shortening is used, in the first sense, as an offensive racial epithet and in the second sense as a simple descriptive term for the many independent

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corner stores owned and run by immigrant families. In both senses the word is often applied, loosely, to any immigrant from the subcontinent, including those of Bengali, Indian or Sri Lankan origin.

paladic, palatic *adj British*

drunk, a light-hearted term of uncertain origin; it may be a corruption of **paralytic**

palari *n British*

speech, talk, particularly in **camp** and theatrical circles. It is a corruption of the Italian *parlare* or of **parlyaree**.

palatic *adj See* **paladic**

palooka *n American*

a large, clumsy and/or slow-witted male. Before World War II the word was usually employed to describe a third-rate prize-fighter. It was apparently coined by Jack Conway, an ex-baseball player and sports writer. The resemblance to *peluca*, Spanish for wig, may be coincidental.

> *'This big palooka has been trying to get me pregnant every which way but lopsided.'*
> (*The Boss's Wife*, US film, 1986)

palookaville *n American*

a. an out-of-the-way, slow, rustic town, the **boondocks**. The expression describes the kind of town popularly supposed to be inhabited by **palookas**.

b. oblivion, ignominy. A metaphorical use, describing the state of mind characteristic of washed-up, punch-drunk prizefighters.

> *You keep on fighting out of your class, you're buying a one-way ticket to palookaville.*

pan-handle *n British*

an erection. The term probably dates back to the 1950s, but was popularised in the late 1980s by *Viz* comic.

panned *adj*

drunk. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

pansy *n*

a male homosexual or an effeminate, effete or weak male. A word first used in this context in the 1920s and well-established until the late 1960s. It survives mainly in the speech of the middle-aged and elderly.

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pant off *exclamation British*
go away! An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000

pants *n, exclamation, adj British* this allpurpose term of disapproval was a vogue word of 1995 and 1996 among adolescents. (Under)pants had long been a subject for pubescent children's jokes, a tradition reinforced when the word was picked up by disc-jockeys and comedians, e.g. on the children's TV programme *Alive and Kicking*.

> *'Pants, said Tom, pants, pants… I'm afraid I think this pants is a very silly word. I must go, I've a book to read.'*
> (*Independent*, 9 October 1996)

pants man *n Australian*
a promiscuous male, seducer or **stud panty** *adj British* fortunate, lucky and/or attractive. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
Panty him!

panty-man *n*
a male homosexual. The term, usually pejorative, originates in Caribbean usage. **Antiman** is a contemporary synonym.

panty-pop *vb, n British*
(to a expel) a **fart**. The term was in use among middle-class teenagers in 2005.

pantywaist *adj American*
an effete person, sissy or weakling. The term comes from the image of a male wearing women's underwear or a type of toddler's one-piece garment of the same name.

panwit *n British*
in the words of one user, a 'stupid, thick or brainless person'. An item of teenage slang of the 2000s decade, said to come from Northern England. The origin of the word is unclear but another speaker opined that it derives from the notion of someone 'as witless as a frying pan'.

paper bag job *n*
an ugly or unattractive person. The image is of a person who could only be considered as a sexual partner if his or her face were covered. The expression, first heard in the 1960s, probably originated in US high-school or campus usage; it enjoyed a vogue among schoolboys in Britain in 1968 and 1969.
Compare **bag one's face/head**

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paper-hanger *n American*
a passer of dud cheques and/or counterfeit money in the jargon of the underworld and police

papers *n American*
money

papes *n*
money, especially to buy drugs. The short form of **papers** was probably first used by gang members but by around 2002 was heard on campuses and in financial circles in the USA and UK.

pappy *n British*
bread. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

par *n, adj British*
a snub, humiliation, insult, unfair outcome. In the words of users the term typically applies to (something) 'out of order', or (someone) 'who takes the piss'. The word, said by some to derive from *faux pas*, is a staple of multiethnic youth slang and featured, e.g., in the lyrics to *Next Hype* released in 2009 by East London **grime** artist Tempa-T.

That's a par.

para *adj British See* **paro**

paracat *n British*
a person under the influence of drugs, especially when rendered agitated, anxious and/or suspicious. A blend of para(noid) and **cat** in the sense of an individual. More recently, the term is sometimes shortened to **cat**. It is typically heard in black street-talk and club culture since 2000.

paraffin lamp *n British*
a tramp. This rhyming-slang expression was recorded in the Merseyside area in the early 1990s, although it is presumably much older. **Penny stamp** and **Harold Ramp** are synonyms.

parallel parking *n American* sexual intercourse. A popular euphemism since the 1970s among high-school students and **preppies**. (The phrase is displayed on car park notices to remind drivers of parking discipline.)

paralytic, paralysed *adj*
(extremely) drunk. A very common expression in Britain (but less so in the USA, where **paralysed** is probably more prevalent) since the first decade of the 20th century.

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parental units *n pl American*
parents, a rarer form of **units** or **rents**
parentectomy *n British*
the removal of a patient's (presumably troublesome) parents, in medical slang
park a custard/tiger *vb British*
to vomit. The chosen words are intended to suggest consistency or colour. The first version was said by Eric Partridge to be in use in the Royal Navy in the 1930s.

> *'People… were actually trying to park a custard after eating something they had only identified after swallowing and didn't want to digest.'*
> (*Love it or Shove it*, Julie Burchill, 1985)

park and ride *vb British*
to have sex. From the phrase indicating public transport arrangements for some greenfield and (sub)urban campuses. The expression was recorded by the Student World website in 2001.
parking *n American*
necking and petting in cars. A teenage euphemism of the 1950s which is still in limited use.
park one's arse/bum/carcass *vb*
to seat oneself, position oneself
park one's bus *vb*
(of a male) to have sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
parky *adj British*
cold. A word of obscure origin dating from at least before World War II and still in use. Among middle- and upper-class speakers the term is occasionally altered to parquet (as in 'parquet flooring').

> *'It's a bit parky in here – mind if I close this window?'*
> (Recorded, teacher, London, 1987)

parlyaree, parliari *n British* the strong Italian influence on the theatre, dance, music and the humbler entertainments of the streets from the late 17th to the late 19th centuries gave rise to an Italianate jargon. This terminology was adopted by English speakers (including vagabonds, street traders and the like), with resulting deformation of the original Italian words. This code, later

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known as parlyaree or parliari (itself a corruption of the Italian *parlare*, meaning to speak), died out slowly during the 20th century. Certain terms remain in limited use, among them **nanty**, **omi**, **khazi** and **bona**.

parni *n See* **pawnee**

paro, parro, para, parra *adj British*

paranoid, in the popular sense of nervous or suspicious. These short forms were in use among schoolchildren from the end of the 1980s.

Compare **noid**

parquet *adj British See* **parky**

parra, parro *adj British See* **paro**

parred *adj British*

snubbed, humiliated, insulted, treated unfairly. The adjectival form postdates the noun **par**.

She got parred.

party down *vb American*

to let oneself go, to enjoy oneself to the full. A later embellishment of the colloquial verb to party, with overtones of dedicated involvement or application.

party-hat *n American*

a condom. Synonyms are **hat**, **jim(my)-hat**.

party pooper *n*

a spoilsport, 'wet blanket'. This expression (see **poop** for the probable origin) was introduced to Britain from the United States in the early 1960s. It originally referred to adults interfering in teenagers' activities, but was later generalised to describe any morose or unconvivial person.

pash[1] *n British*

1. a teenage 'crush', an infatuation; especially a young girl's feelings towards an older girl or teacher. A shortening of 'passion' still heard in public schools.

Amanda has a pash on Miss.

2. a girlfriend or lover. In armed-forces usage.

3. rubbish. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

pash[2] *adj British*

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passionate

feeling pash

passion wagon *n*
a car or van used for purposes of dating and/or seduction. The word was probably first used in armed-services slang during World War II, describing buses used to transport female personnel. **Draggin' wagon** and **shaggin' wagon** are later, racier alternatives.

paste (someone), paste one on (someone) *vb British*
to hit, beat up, 'thrash' or defeat someone. This use of the word paste, perhaps inspired by the slapping of paste on walls, posters, etc., or from 'baste' or 'lambaste', arose in the 19th century and was popular in colloquial speech until the late 1950s. 'Paste one on (someone)' was then an alternative version; 'give someone a (good) **pasting**' survives.

pasting *n*
a beating or resounding defeat. From the verb to **paste (someone)**.

patch *n*
one's territory, area of jurisdiction. A designation used by street gangs, drug dealers and law enforcers.

patna *n American*
a friend. The word, heard since 2000 and typically used by African Americans, is an 'Afro' pronunciation of 'partner'. It is generally used in situations where solidarity or affiliation are being emphasised.

patootie *n American*
1. the backside, buttocks. An inoffensive term which may be an invention or a deformation of 'potato'.

She fell flat on her patootie.
You can bet your sweet patootie I will!

2. a girlfriend or boyfriend, a sweetheart. In this (now obsolescent) sense the word is almost certainly a jocular alteration of (sweet) potato.

patsy *n*
a dupe. The term dates from the early years of the 20th century but its original significance is lost. Robert L. Chapman's *New Dictionary of American Slang* tentatively derives it from *pasqualino*, Italian for a scapegoat or loser.

Patsy Cline *n British*

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a *line* (of cocaine). The term uses the name of the late US country music star and has been heard since the later 1990s.

Pattie *n British*

a *first* (first-class honours degree). A student pun (rhyming slang on Pattie Hearst) on the pattern of **Desmond**, etc. A set of nicknames of this sort was coined in 1987 and 1988.

Paul (Weller) *n British*

(a drink of) Stella Artois lager, playing on the name of the former neo-mod musician. **David (Mellor)**, **Nelson (Mandela)** and **Uri (Geller)** are synonyms, all popular with students since the late 1990s.

Pavarotti *n British*

a £10 note or sum of ten pounds. A pun on the name of the famous Italian tenor and 'tenner'. Synonyms are **Ayrton (Senna)** and **Tony Benner**.

pavement pizza *n*

a patch of vomit in the street. A drinkers' term from the 1980s which forms part of a set of terms such as **road pizza**, **road apple**, etc. as supposedly humorous euphemisms for distasteful discoveries.

paw *n*

a hand

pawnee *n British*

a. a body of water; a lake, pond, the sea

> *'Two ducks on the pawnee.'*
> (Bingo callers' code for the number 22)

b. water in any form (such as rain, tears, etc.). The word, now very rarely heard but not extinct, is a corruption of the Hindi *pani*, entering English through colonial slang, Romany, or both.

pax *exclamation British*

a request for a truce, usually heard in the course of children's games. The word is Latin for peace and was formerly used by public-school masters as well as boys to appeal for calm or silence. Non-public schoolchildren usually employed the word **faynits**.

paydirt *n*

profit, reward, success. A mining metaphor originating in the USA.

P.C.P. *n*

angel dust. The initials are from phencycli-dine, an animal tranquilliser that

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was abused (and manufactured in home laboratories), particularly in the USA in the 1970s, for its disorienting effects.

P.D.A. *n American*

a 'public display of affection'. A **preppie** code term for overt kissing, hugging, etc., usually said in a disapproving tone.

P.D.Q. *adj, adv*

'pretty damn quick'. A middle-class adults' expression often used in issuing commands or instructions. The term was recorded in Britain in 1900 and may be earlier.

pea-brain(ed) *n, adj*

(someone who is) stupid

peace, peace out! *exclamation American* goodbye. A term from the lexicon of **rap** and hip hop aficionados which was adopted by some white speakers, particularly on university campuses in the 1990s.

peach *n British*

a foolish person. A less common synonym of **plum** and **pear**, used by schoolchildren since the 1990s.

peach (on someone) *vb*

to inform upon someone. This term originated in the 15th century as a shortening of the archaic term *apeach* (related to 'impeach') and has yet to be adopted into orthodox usage. It was commonly used as late as the 1960s but is now rare, except in the speech of an older generation.

peachy *adj American*

wonderful, excellent. The term, now often used ironically, is based on the earlier noun 'peach', meaning someone or something delectable. 'Peachy-keen' is an intensive form of the word.

peak[1] *adj*

1. excellent

2. unfortunate, unfair

Both senses of the word, sometimes spoken accompanied by hands joined to simulate a mountain-top, derive from the notion of the highest level – of excellence or of 'unacceptableness'. The expression probably arose in US street usage in the early 2000s, becoming fashionable in UK youth slang and '**chav**-speak' by the end of that decade.

peak[2] *n British*

bad luck, unfairness

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peak for you

peaky *adj American*
producing euphoria. This appreciative term formed from ‘peaking’ (i.e. achieving a maximum **high**) refers to the enjoyable effects of drugs.

We managed to get hold of some peaky shit.

peanut-smuggling *n See* **smuggling peanuts**
Pearl (Harbour) *adj British*
cold, chilly. The witticism, referring to the weather, is based on the notion that there ‘is a Nip in the air’.
pearler
1. *n Australian* an excellent, exceptional person or object. From the notion of a pearl as a peerless example.

She’s a little pearler. I don’t know what I’d do without her.

2. *n, adj British* (something) excellent, beautiful. The term was in use in Wales in 2010.
pears *n pl Australian*
female breasts. Another example of the tendency for any vaguely rounded fruit to be used to symbolise the breasts, such as the synonymous **apples**, **melons**, etc.
pear-shaped *adj British*
awry, faulty, inadequate. This increasingly common adult colloquialism is usually heard in the phrase to ‘go pear-shaped’, presumably from the image of a balloon or football losing its spherical shape after puncturing.

‘Things were OK until Christine left and then within a short time it all started to go pear-shaped.’
(Recorded, London schoolteacher, February 1996)

peas *n British*
money. The term, presumably derived from ‘p’ as the abbreviation of ‘penny/pence’, has been in widespread use among London teenagers since the mid-noughties decade.
pebbles *n pl*
1. crack cocaine

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2. *British* steroids

pecker *n American*

the penis. The term may originate as a rural shortening of woodpecker, as a euphemism for **cock**, or simply as a metaphor for an importunate member.

> *'When I told him to get a-hold of himself I didn't mean for him to get his pecker out.'*
> (Recorded, US oilman, Norway, 1982)

peckerhead *n American*

a fool, slow-witted or clumsy person. Originally used by country people, now a favourite term of abuse among college students and others. The British and Australian equivalent is **dickhead**.

peckerwood *n American*

a white person. This derogatory term has been used by black and white alike and uses the southern American name for the red-headed woodpecker (the link is the reference to that bird's red neck). The term is sometimes abbreviated to 'wood' and is often thought wrongly to be a synonym for **peckerhead**.

> *'Selective breeding in the good-old-boy peckerwood, white-sheet, lynch-mob states has brought about a monster… a dog that is auditioning for the apocalypse …"*
> (*Lights Out for the Territory* by Iain Sinclair, 1997)

pecs *n pl American*

the pectoral muscles. A word used particularly by body builders and by women admiring (or disparaging) the male physique. The shortening became widespread beyond the USA from the 1970s.

> *'The guys there [California] all have great pecs, but I guess that's not the only thing.'*
> (Recorded, American female executive, London, 1986)

pedo *n See* **paedo**

pee[1], pee-pee *n*

urine or an act of urination. The word is probably in origin a euphemistic form of the more onomatopoeic **piss**, but is reinforced by being the initial sound of **piddle** and a cognate of other European forms (such as the French *pipi*). It was not recorded before the 18th century.

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pee[2], pee-pee *vb*
to urinate
(For the origins of the word see the noun form.)
pee'd *adj British*
a more polite version of **pissed**
pee'd off *adj*
a less offensive version of **pissed-off**
peek *n British*
an observation cell in a prison, in the jargon of prisoners recorded in the 1990s. (The verb 'peek' itself is not slang, being a direct descendant from the Middle English *piken*.)
peely-wally *adj British*
wan, ailing. The phrase is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England, but is also sometimes used by Jamaican and black British speakers. The expression may be an elaboration of 'pale' or derive from a personal nickname.

feeling/looking a bit peely-wally

peepers *n pl*
the eyes. A humorous euphemism.
peeps *n pl*
people. The term occurs in American slang, in which it may refer to one's fellow gang members or one's friends and family, and in British, where it is often a plural term of address, probably inspired by its use in the comic monologues delivered by the comedian Harry Enfield in the character of Stavros the kebab-shop owner in the 1980s. It was still in (mainly jocular or ironic) use in 2013.
peeve *n British*
an alcoholic drink, alcohol. The term, used by teenagers in particular since around 2000, is often in the phrase **sconned on peeve**, that is, drunk.
peg *vb British*
to throw. An item of multiethnic youth slang. **Dash** and **chob** are contemporary synonyms.

peg me that can of coke

peg it, peg out *vb*

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to die. The first version of the phrase is currently more fashionable than the earlier peg out, which appeared in the USA in the mid-19th century, inspired by the use of pegs in the game of cribbage ('pegging-out' was finishing the game). The form peg out may also mean to collapse exhausted or fail in one's efforts.

pelf *n British*

money. An old term, like many others (**rhino**, **spondulicks**, etc.) revived in the money-conscious environment of the later 1980s. Pelf is from the Middle English *pelfre*, related to 'pilfer' and meaning loot.

> *'Miss Smith… Cold as the Ice itself; She admires nought but Pelf.'*
> (*List of Covent Garden Ladies, or the New Atlantis*, pamphlet, 1773)

pen-and-ink *n, vb British*

(to) stink. An early 20th-century cockney rhyming-slang term which has survived to the present. It can be used as a noun phrase, as in 'there's a real pen-and-ink in here!' or as a verb, normally in a form such as 'it don't half pen-and-ink in here!'.

pencil-dick *n American*

a vulgar alternative of **pencil-neck** and **pencil geek**

pencil geek *n American*

a tediously studious person, a **swot**. One of many high-school and campus categorisations of fellow students; **grind** and **conch** are synonymous.

See also **geek[1] 1b**

pencil-neck *n American*

an earnest, unattractive, excessively studious male. A derogatory term, suggesting the appearance of a scrawny individual, which has been used as a synonym for **nerd**, **grind**, etc. **Pencil geek** is an alternative form.

pendoo *n British* a South Asian person displaying gaudy, unsophisticated tastes in clothing, accessories, etc. The jocular and/or derogatory term, typically applied to Sikhs, equates roughly to the white **chav** and was celebrated on websites from 2003

> *'Ali G and his band of pendoos aint got nuttin on us.'*
> (Online posting by Asian gangsta, 2005)

peng *adj British*

attractive. One of the most popular vogue terms of approval in youth slang

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since around 2000 and still in use, sometimes also as a collective noun, in 2014. Some claim that it is originally Jamaican, a shortening of ‘kushempeng’ meaning a high-grade strain of marihuana, referenced in a 1983 song. Others think, improbably, that it is an abbreviation of ‘penguin’, the bird being thought quintessentially cute.

Jessie’s proper peng.
There’s loadsa peng about.

Compare **deng**

penguin suit *n*
formal male evening dress; a dinner suit

penny stamp *n British*
a *tramp*. This old example of London rhyming slang was still in use in the 1990s, now referring to homeless persons in general. **Paraffin lamp** is an alternative.

pep pill *n*
a tablet of amphetamine or a similar drug. This term was used in the 1940s when stimulant drugs such as caffeine and benzedrine were taken to combat fatigue and sleep.

percussive maintenance *n*
striking something in an attempt to make it work. A jocular term used especially in the medical and other technical fields.

percy *n*
the penis. One of a number of personifications of the male member which include **peter**, **dick**, **willie**, **John Thomas**, etc. The word principally functions as part of the phrase **point percy at the porcelain**.

perk *vb Australian*
to vomit. A variant of **puke**, perhaps influenced by the phrase ‘to perk up’ or the word ‘percolate’.

perp *n American*
a wrongdoer, felon. An abbreviation of ‘perpetrator’ used by law enforcers.

‘They’ve ID’d the perp, but they can’t touch him.’
(Recorded, journalist, Pocatello USA, November 2004)

perpetrate *vb American*
a. to put on a show of confidence, self-assurance

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b. to dissimulate, pretend Both usages of the word probably originated in black speech.

personals *n pl Australian*
lingerie, (female) underwear. An adult euphemism used both facetiously and seriously.

I wouldn't hang your personals out here in full view.

Peruvian marching powder *n*
cocaine. A jocular middle-class American euphemism of the mid-to-late 1970s which was probably too long and unwieldy to gain a wider currency.

perve[1], perv *n*
a lascivious or perverted person, a 'dirty old man'. A shortening of 'pervert' heard since the 1960s.
See also **optic (nerve)**

perve[2], perv *vb Australian* to behave lasciviously. From the noun form.

pervy *adj*
perverted or lascivious

pesterous *adj Caribbean*
irritating, troublesome

peter *n*
1. the penis. A personification and predictable euphemism dating from the 19th century (if not earlier) and mainly used by adults.

'Absence makes the peter fonda.'
(Caption to nude photograph of Peter Fonda, *Oz* magazine, 1969)

2. a safe. In the jargon of the underworld peter originally meant a trunk or strongbox, later a safe. The word was being used with this sense as early as the 17th century, perhaps inspired by some sort of biblical pun, now lost.

peter-man *n British*
a safecracker. An underworld and police term in use for the last few decades or so. Peter is an old word for a safe or strongbox.

Pete Tong *adj British*
wrong. The rhyming-slang expression, using the name of a star club DJ, has been in use since around 1998 and was used in the title of a 2004 film.

Oh God, it's all gone Pete Tong!

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petrol-head *n*
a car enthusiast. The term is heard both in Britain and Australia and was given wider currency in Britain from the 1990s by its usage in motoring magazines and such television programmes as BBC TV's *Top Gear*.
pew *n British*
a chair. A colloquialism usually heard in the verb form 'take a pew': sit down. This humorously elevated version of chair arose around the turn of the 20th century.
P.F.O. *adj British*
injured as a result of drunkenness. Jocular medical shorthand for 'pissed, fell over', e.g. as recorded as a mock diagnosis in a patient's notes.
Compare **P.G.T.**
P.G.T. *adj British*
assaulted while drunk. Jocular medical shorthand for 'pissed, got thumped', e.g. as recorded as a mock diagnosis in a patient's notes.
phat *adj*
excellent, **hip**. The re-spelling of **fat** (itself alternatively derived from its use in the phrase **fat-city** or from the fat tyres favoured by **low-riders**, etc.) was an emblematic term first in hip hop and **rap** circles and then in other youth subcultures such as surfers, skateboarders and skaters, etc. (A magazine named *Phat* catering for rollerbladers and computergame fans was briefly published in Britain in 1994.) In this spelling the word, which some authorities claimed was actually based on 'emphatically', had no comparative or superlative forms to compare with 'fattier' or 'fattiest'.

phat garms

phreak *vb*
to hack into a telephone, telecommunications or computer system, in the patois of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**. The term is a later back-formation from 'phreaker', the designation for the first hackers who interfered with the US telephone system for fun, in search of knowledge or for profit.
phudi, phudu *n*
vagina. The word occurs in Hindi and Panjabi. **Fudi** is an alternative spelling.
piano *adj British*
faint, delicate, 'under the weather' or indis-posed. This upper-class expression derives from the Italian musical term *piano*, which is an instruction to play or sing softly. The British speaker's pronunciation, in imitation of the original

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Italian, is ‘pee-aah-no’.

> *‘Please don’t disturb her, she seems to be feeling a little piano today.’*
> (Recorded, hostess, Dorset, 1974)

pickled *adj*
drunk. A fairly inoffensive term, usually heard in the speech of the middle-aged or elderly.

> *‘I sat next to Pat Collins who is a very intelligent and delightful woman. I felt sorry that she had George Brown, completely pickled, on the other side of her.’*
> (Tony Benn’s Diaries, 14 October 1969)

picni, pickney *n*
a child. The term is Caribbean dialect, a more recent variant form of the often racist ‘picaninny’, itself from the Portuguese *pequenino*, meaning tiny.

piddle[1] *vb British*
to urinate. A childish or humorous-sounding word, this is nonetheless one of Britain’s oldest ‘non-respectable’ words in current use.

piddle[2] *n British*
urine or an act of urination. Piddle is etymologically related to puddle and to piddling meaning insignificant or trifling. It has been used as the name of small rivers in county districts and seems to have had a colloquial meaning of ‘small water’ or ‘insignificant scrap’ before its narrowing to the modern sense during the 18th and 19th centuries.

> *‘Piddles were done out of the back window last night, standing on the bed.’*
> (Spike Milligan, *Adolf Hitler; My Part in His Downfall*, 1971)

pie *n British*
the vagina. The term was in use among London students in 2008.

piece[1] *n*
1. *American* a gun. An underworld euphemism.
2. a graffiti artist’s *oeuvre*. A shortening of ‘piece of work’ or ‘masterpiece’ and forming part of the graffiti subculture lexicon of the 1980s.

> *‘Kids do it mainly for the clothes – jeans or trainers, or to buy cans of spray*

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paint to do pieces (graffiti).'
(Teenage mugger, *Observer*, 22 May 1988)

3. *British* a girlfriend, female. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

my piece

4. *British* penis. Used by teenagers and young adults, e.g. at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010.

piece[2], piece of ass *n American*
a woman (or, less often, a man) considered as a sexual object. Piece has been employed in a similar sexual context, invariably referring unromantically to a woman, since the 15th century. The various phrases such as 'piece of ass', **piece of tail**, etc. are probably more recent, arising, like **bit of fluff**, in the 19th century.

piece of piss/pudding *n British*
something easy to accomplish, presenting no problems, a pushover. Both terms are variants on the common colloquialism 'a piece of cake'.

piece of tail *n*
an alternative form of **piece of ass**

pieces *n pl British See* **do one's nut/block/crust/pieces/taters**

pie-eater *n*
a fat and/or greedy person. The derisive terms, used by adolescents in particular, coincided with national concerns over obesity in the US and UK since 2002. **Pie-wagon** was a synonym heard in the US in 2004.

pie-hole *n American*
the mouth. A humorous usage heard among adolescents and featured in the US film, *Sleepwalkers*, 1992. **Hum-hole** and the earlier British **cakehole** are synonyms.

piff[1] *n British*
nonsense. A 1980s shortening of the colloquial 'piffle', heard among adolescents.
a load of piff

piff[2], piffy *n, adj*
(something) excellent, impressive, **cool**. The term originally referred to a powerful strain of cannabis, but by the mid 2000s had become a widespread

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allpurpose term of approval among young speakers.

piffy *adj British*

dubious, doubtful, suspect. A middle-class usage, often said disdainfully or superciliously. Its origin is obscure; it does not appear to be related to piffling in the sense of insignificant, but may be influenced by 'iffy' or 'piffle'.

pig *n*

1. a policeman or woman. An offensive term that gained its greatest currency in the 1960s in the USA whence it was reim-ported into Britain. (It was used in the same sense in the late Victorian underworld.)

'Today's pig is tomorrow's bacon.'
(Anti-war protestors' and demonstrators' slogan of the 1960s)

2a. a girl. A usage from the argot of street gangs, **beatniks**, etc. since the 1950s. Surprisingly, in these contexts the word is not necessarily pejorative.

2b. *American* an ugly, repellent girl. A term current in the late 1980s in US colleges, where 'Pig of the Year/Week' contests took place and the unwitting winner was presented with a prize.

3. a sexist male, as characterised by feminists. A shortening of the catchphrase 'male chauvinist pig' (also rendered as **MCP**).

4. a segment of an orange

These subsenses evoke the familiar images of the pig as gluttonous and disgusting or round and chubby.

pigeon *n American*

a worthless female. In hip hop and **rap** parlance since the 1990s.

pigging *adj British*

an intensifying adjective used as a milder substitute for **fucking**. Pigging has the merit of being able to be broadcast. It is used, often with vehemence, by both men and, particularly, women.

I told him to take his pigging 'peace offering' and get lost.

pig it *vb British*

to behave in a disgusting manner. The expression may apply to living in filthy surroundings, acting in a slovenly way or 'slumming'.

pig Latin *n*

a synonym for **backslang**, or a means of coining slang terms by the rearranging of syllables. **Ixnay** is an example.

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piglet *n Australian*
1. an unattractive teenage girl
2. *See* **pig**
pig off *vb*
to leave, go away. A euphemism for more offensive terms such as **piss off**, etc., usually heard in the form of an imperative. It is often used by women who wish to express themselves forcefully without obscenity.

'I finally got fed up and told him to pig off.'
(Recorded, female teacher, London, 1989)

pig out *vb*
to eat excessively and/or messily, to behave in an outrageous or obsessive way. This racier version of the colloquial 'pig (oneself)', meaning to overindulge, probably originated in the USA and was established in Britain during the later 1960s.
pig's, pig's ear *n British*
1. beer. A London rhyming-slang term that is still heard. (The dismissive exclamatory phrase 'in a pig's ear!' is unconnected, being a euphemism for 'in a pig's arse!').

I'll have a pint of pig's.

2. an alternative version of **pig's break-fast/arse**
pig's breakfast/arse/ear *n British*
a mess, an outrageous failure, a complete disaster. Most often heard in statements such as 'you've made a right pig's breakfast of that!'.
piker *n American*
a mean, tightfisted person; a **welcher** on a bet or a shirker. A now obsolescent word, related distantly to the British **pikey**, or from an abbreviation of 'turnpike', piker occurred in the writings of Raymond Chandler in the 1940s. It originally referred to the unreliability of vagrants or itinerants.
pikey, pikie *n British*
a gypsy or vagrant. The term properly denotes one of the travelling people who lives in a settlement, such as a member of a family of hop-pickers. The precise origins of these terms (and the American **piker**) are unclear because of the convergence of two similar senses of 'pike'; the first is a toll road as in turnpike, the second is an archaic British verb meaning to depart or travel. In

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2004 pikey was one of the terms used as a synonym for **chav**.

pikeys' wedding *n British*

a brawl. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

pill *n*

1. *British* a ball. A schoolboy term of the 1950s.

> *'If I pla there is dead silence becos i never hit the pill at all they are all air shots chiz.'*
> (Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle, *Back in the Jug Agane*, 1959)

2. pills *British* the testicles; by extension from the above sense

3. *British* a foolish or stupid, annoying person. A shortening of **pillock**.

4. *South African* a **joint**. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

pill-head *n*

an amphetamine user or addict

pilling *adj*

under the influence of an illicit drug or drugs, not necessarily in pill form

pillock *n British*

a foolish or stupid, annoying person. A vulgar but not taboo term of abuse which had existed in British slang usage since the 1950s (its exact date of origin is undetermined), coming into vogue in the mid-1970s. Various etymologies have been proposed for the word; 'pillicock' was a late medieval term for the penis, sometimes used as an expression of endearment or affectionate abuse; pillocks has also been explained as a rural term for rabbit droppings, or as a synonym for the testicles (**pills**) employing the diminutive or affec-tionate suffix '-ocks' (as in the case of **balls** and **bollocks**).

pillow-biter *n*

a male homosexual, particularly a passive partner in sodomy. This expression probably originated in Australia, where it is common. It was introduced to the British public during the trial of Jeremy Thorpe (accused of plotting the murder of a male model, Norman Scott, in 1974) by the satirical magazine *Private Eye*.

pill-popper *n*

a user of amphetamines or tranquillisers

pimp[1], pimped (out) *adj*

exciting, fashionable, admirable. Vogue terms among hip hop aficionados and

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US teenagers since 2000, from black street culture's elevation of the pimp as a style icon.

pimp[2] *vb*
to embellish, make gaudy, customise. The term, originating in US hip hop slang of the 1990s, was popularised by the TV series featuring makeovers for old cars, *Pimp My Ride*.

pimp (someone) (over) *vb American*
to deceive, cheat someone

Man. I got pimped that time.
He pimped us over good.

pimp-juice *n American*
1. masculine allure. An imaginary or intangible quality possessed by some males. The term has become popular since 2000. The female equivalent is **milkshake**.

Damn, that boy got pimp-juice.

2. semen

pimps *n, adj British*
(something) very easy, a pushover. A word used by young schoolchildren from the late 1980s, particularly when showing off or boasting. The word is usually used in an exclamation such as 'that's pimps!' or 'it's pimps!', meaning 'there's nothing to it'. There seems to be no relation between this term and the standard English word for a procurer or the archaic use of pimp to mean sneak or inform upon.

pimpsy, pipsy *adj British*
easily accomplished, no trouble. A variant of **pimps** used typically by middle-class schoolchildren.

pinch *vb, n*
(to make) an arrest. An underworld and police term on both sides of the Atlantic.

pinch a loaf, pinch one off *vb American* to defecate. The phrases are part of male **toilet-talk**.

pineapple *n Australian See* **rough end of the pineapple, the**

ping
1. *vb British* to shoot or wound by shooting. An item of underworld slang

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from the early 1990s, the word is echoic, imitating the sound of a small-calibre gunshot or a ricochet.

2. *vb, n* (to send) an electronic message (to), contact. A widely used (and, by many, disliked) item of workplace slang. The word was first used in relation to sonar signals, later for computer messages.

Ping me, will you, as soon as you get this message.
I got a ping from Farrell.

pinhead *n*

a. a fool, idiot

b. a person with a small head and a (proportionately) large body

pink[1] *adj*

a code or facetious term for **gay** adopted from the heterosexual lexicon by the male homosexual community for ironic or semi-ironic self-reference. (The Nazis affixed pink triangles to homosexuals.) **Lavender** is a similar usage.

pink[2] *n American*

the female genitals. This term, which arose in the language of pornographers, prostitutes, etc., was picked up in show-business jargon in such phrases as 'surrender the pink' (the title of a book by the actress Carrie Fisher) and the name *Kissing the Pink* adopted by an early 1990s rock band.

pinko[1] *n, adj American*

(someone with) liberal or left-of-centre politics or ideas. The image is of a watered-down 'red' (someone with extreme left-wing beliefs).

pinko[2] *adj, n Australian*

(intoxicated by) methylated spirits, which are often dyed pink

pink oboe *n British*

the penis

pins *n pl*

legs. The word was first recorded in this sense in 1530 when pin was synonymous with (wooden) peg.

I'm a bit unsteady on my pins.

pipe *n*

1. *American* a gun. An item of street jargon used especially by adolescent criminals in the 1990s.

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'Teachers report that teenagers talk about "packing a barrel" or "chilling someone with a pipe".'
(*Sunday Times*, 31 August 1992)

2. *British* a telephone, particularly a mobile telephone, in the jargon of truck-drivers and rescue services

3. *American* a very easy task, programme of study, etc. This usage is probably based on the earlier phrase 'pipe course', used on campuses to describe an undemanding study option. The relationship to the standard sense of the word is unclear.

pipe one's eye *vb*

to weep. This phrase is now almost obsolete, except in self-consciously fanciful speech. Although 'pipe your eye' has been interpreted as cockney rhyming slang for *cry*, the expression had been recorded as early as the beginning of the 19th century (before either cockney rhyming slang or the use of the word cry to mean weep were widespread). Connections have been drawn with plaintive, tear-provoking pipe music or the more prosaic image of water-works, but the precise origins of the term remain uncertain.

piper *n American*

a **crack** smoker. A term of the late 1980s.

piss *n*

1. urine or an act of urination. An echoic word with cognates in other European languages (*pisser* is the French verb) which has been in use since the Middle English period. Its level of respectability has varied; originally it was a generally acceptable term, by the 18th century a vulgarism, and by the mid-19th century virtually taboo. Since the 1960s it has been possible to use the word in public, although **pee** is preferred in polite company.

2. *British* alcoholic drink. In this sense the term usually occurs in the phrase **on the piss**.

3. weak beer

4. nonsense

5. *See* **take the piss (out of someone)**

piss about/around *vb*

a vulgar version of 'mess about'

piss all over (someone) *vb*

to thoroughly defeat, humiliate or overwhelm. The image is taken from the literal behaviour of animals or humans ritually signalling victory.

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piss and wind *n See* **all piss and wind**

piss-ant, pissant *adj American*

trifling, paltry, insignificant. Although a fairly strong indicator of contempt or dismissal, this word is not treated as a taboo item in the same way as other compounds containing **piss**. The word is originally a rustic noun (also rendered 'piss-mire') meaning an ant. The piss element refers to formic acid.

piss-artist *n British*

an habitual or accomplished heavy drinker, a drunkard. A term used sometimes with contempt, sometimes with admiration.

pissed *adj*

1. *British* drunk. This usage came into the language at some unrecorded date early in the 20th century. It presumably originally referred to the incontinence of a helpless inebriate, or else to the equation of alcohol itself with urine. This sense of the word is rare in American English, but was encountered e.g. in the 1980s parlance of East Coast sophisticates.

> *'If you look at all the slang words for "drunk", you'd think we were permanently pissed.'*
> (Recorded, London student, February 2002)

2. *American* upset, angry, **pissed-off**

> *When I told him to go he got really pissed. I was pissed at her for making me go through all that grief.*

pissed-off *adj*

angry, irritated, disappointed, upset. Like the verb to **piss (someone) off**, this usage emerged at the time of World War II.

> *'Well… people who bought from our competitors are probably pretty pissed off. The plastic should be worn through just about now!'*
> (Record bootlegger, *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

piss-elegant *adj American*

smart, refined or fashionable. This (fairly mild) vulgarism implies either that the elegance in question is excessive or pretentious or simply that the speaker is envious or disapproving.

pisser *n*

1. something annoying or disappointing. Originally an Americanism, the term

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spread to Britain in the mid-1970s.

> *'Living in a world where nothing boring ever happens is a real pisser.'*
> (*The Young Ones*, BBC TV comedy, 1982)

2. a toilet

pisshead *n*

1. *British* a habitual drunkard, **piss-artist**

2. *American* an unpleasant person, **shit-head**

pissing-match, pissing contest *n American*

a competitive display, especially a futile one. The term, inspired by the common male pastime of competing to urinate farthest or highest, is used typically to describe displays of masculine aggression or rivalry.

> *'Look sister, I don't want to get into a pissing contest with you, just tell me where the command bunker is.'*
> (*Screamers*, US film, 1996)

piss in someone's pool *vb American*

a vulgar alternative to **rain on someone's parade**

piss in the wind *vb*

to do something futile, make a doomed attempt. A vulgar version of such colloquialisms as 'whistle in the wind/dark'.

piss it *vb British*

to succeed effortlessly. A term probably deriving from **piece of piss**: a ridiculously easy task.

> *'They told Sophie the entrance exam would be a bugger, but she absolutely pissed it.'*
> (Recorded, personal assistant, London, 1989)

piss off *vb*

to leave, go away. This vulgarism was in use throughout the 20th century, particularly in British speech. The word piss has no specific significance, but adds intensity and often overtones of exasperation, both where used descriptively and as an instruction.

> *'You got a couple of options: piss off out of town, or take him out, mate.'*
> (*Blackjack*, Australian TV crime drama, 2004)

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piss (someone) off *vb*
to irritate, anger, annoy or provoke someone. This phrase entered the English slang lexicon around the time of World War II and was probably more prevalent in American speech than British until the 1970s.

> *It really pisses me off the way she just assumes I'm going to pick up the pieces.*

piss on someone's chips/sandwiches *vb British*
more vulgar synonyms for the American phrase **rain on someone's parade**. The latter version was used by the standup comedian Jo Brand in 1994.

piss-poor *adj*
dreadfully bad. Piss is used here as an intensifying addition. The phrase was earlier used to mean destitute. Since the late 1970s it is in fairly widespread use, particularly in journalistic circles where it denotes 'of miserable quality', pitiful.

piss pot *n*
a chamber-pot, potty

piss-take *n British*
an act of mockery, parody. A common back-formation from the phrase to **take the piss (out of someone)**.

piss-up *n British*
a drinking bout, drunken celebration. A vulgarism generally used neutrally or with cheerful overtones rather than disapprovingly.

> *'Bob Bee, for Hawkhead Productions, has secured the ultimate television commission: to organise a piss-up in a brewery.'*
> (*Independent on Sunday*, 1 April 1990)

pissy *adj*
insignificant, trivial, inferior

pissy-fit *n British*
a tantrum, fit of bad temper. Recorded in use by Leicester University students in 2011, it is a variant of **hissy-fit**.

pistol *n American*
an attractive, active or powerful person. Used of and by both sexes as a term of admiration, the word need not have sexual connotations, but in modern usage often does.

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Isn't she a pistol?

pit *n*

1. a bed. A popular word in the armed services since before World War II, now in general use.

2. any dirty, sordid or unpleasant place. A more recent alternative to dump, a synonym for **tip**.

See also **pits, the**; **throttle pit**

pitcher *n British*

a market trader who sells his or her wares by way of an ostentatious performance.

Compare **lurker**; **rorter**

pith *n British*

a variant form of **piff 2**

pits, the *n*

an unpleasant, disgusting and/or unbearable place, situation or person; the worst place, situation or state of affairs imaginable. This Americanism has become widely used throughout the English-speaking world. It is, in origin, said to be a shortening of armpits.

> *'This review has nothing to do with the world of mountaineering and in a sport where there is a wealth of first-rate literature, this "offering" can only be regarded as the pits.'*
> (Reader's letter, *Sunday Times* Books supplement, October 1989)

pit stop *n*

a. a pause in a drinking bout in order to visit the toilet

b. a pause in a journey or other activity for alcoholic refreshment Both senses are humorous adaptations of the pit stops made by racing drivers in order to undergo refuelling, a change of tyres or running repairs.

Placido *n British*

a £10 note or the amount of ten pounds, a pun on 'tenner' using the name of the tenor Placido Domingo. Synonyms are **Pavarotti**, **Ayrton (Senna)**.

plank *n*

1. *British* a dull-witted person, someone who is as 'thick as two short planks'. The term was used by the late Princess Diana, referring to herself.

2. a solid-bodied electric guitar. A musician's term of the 1980s; playing such a guitar is known as **spanking the plank**.

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plant *n American*
marihuana. The term was recorded in 2001.
plastic *adj*
(usually of a person) artificial, shallow, insincere. A **hippy** buzzword of the 1960s, borrowed from **beatnik** usage to castigate the conformist and materialist world of the **straights** as well as the legions of 'weekend' hippy imitators. The word submerged during the 1970s, but by 1990 was back in use in British playground slang.
plat *n Australian* a stupid person. The word's origin is uncertain (Eric Partridge derives it from the French *plat*: flat), but the resemblance to **prat** may not be fortuitous.
plate-face *n Australian*
someone of 'Oriental' origin. A derogatory racist term referring to the supposedly wide, flat, round faces of the Mongoloid racial type.
plates (of meat) *n pl British*
the *feet*. A well-known example of cockney rhyming slang which is actually still used, although almost always in the shortened form, by working-class Londoners.

I've got to sit down – I've been on me plates all day.

player, playa *n*
a person who has multiple and simultaneous sexual partners, 'a smooth talker who cheats, is stylish'. This vogue term, heard among younger speakers since 2000, probably derives from the notion of 'playing around' or 'playing the field'. It probably originated in black US speech.
play footsie *vb*
a. to indulge in amorous or flirtatious caresses with the feet, typically covertly under a table
b. to flirt with or toy with in a general sense; often in the context of business and commercial relationships
play gooseberry *vb British*
to be the unwanted third person present at a romantic assignation, as a chaperone, uninvited guest or unwitting intruder. The expression dates from the 19th century: in the language of parents and children 'gooseberry' then, as now, denoted a buffoon or figure of fun, possibly from the supposedly comic appearance of the fruit or its sour taste.
play hardball *vb American*

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to behave in a tough, unrelenting or uncompromising way. A phrase used for instance among business people, politicians, sportsmen, etc. from the 1960s, and now heard outside the United States. A metaphor taken from baseball, where a hard ball is used by professionals and a soft one by juniors and amateurs.

play hooky *vb American*

to play truant. Hooky (or 'hookey') is related to the cockney **hook it**: 'to take to one's heels', escape.

playing away *n British*

indulging in extra-marital or illicit sex. The use of the phrase was particularly apposite when referring to sports celebrities such as David Beckham, Wayne Rooney and Sven Goran Eriksson in 2004.

'Unlucky in love, Kylie was furious last night after lover Olivier Martinez was caught playing away with Hollywood babe Michelle Rodriguez.'

(*Daily Star*, 29 July 2004)

play the arse *vb British*

a. to behave foolishly

b. to behave in a truculent, **arsey** manner

play the whale *vb Australian*

to vomit. The image is of a whale spouting.

pleb *n*

a plebeian, member of the lower classes. A fashionable term in Britain in the early 1960s when class-consciousness preceded 'consciousness-expanding' among the educated young.

plex *vb Jamaican and British*

a synonym for **flex** in its slang sense, used by gang members since the mid-noughties decade

plod, the plod *n British*

the police force or a uniformed policeman. From 'P.C. Plod', a character from the popular children's stories featuring Noddy, written by Enid Blyton in the 1950s. The term additionally evokes a slow-witted, literal and figurative plodder in a civilian context.

plonk *n British*

1. wine, especially cheap wine. The word usually refers to red wine, although it was originally a corruption of *vin blanc* coined by British soldiers in France during World War I.

2. a woman police officer. An item of derogatory police slang (from **plonker**)

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recorded by the *Evening Standard* magazine, February 1993.

plonker *n British*

1. the penis. A term probably influenced by 'plonk (down)' in the sense of place down heavily or present defiantly. The word has been in use since early in the 20th century. It was rarely heard during the 1960s and 1970s but was revived during the 1980s vogue for 'schoolboy' vulgarity.

> *'If she's game and wants your plonker wear a Jiffi so you can bonk her.'*
> (Promotion slogan for *Jiffi* condoms, 1988)

2. a **dickhead**. Inspired by the previous sense of the word and by the suggestion in 'plonk' of ponderous or clumsy movement, this usage became a vogue term of the late 1980s.

> *'You end up shouting at the people who care about yer, not to the plonkers who treat you like dirt.'*
> (*EastEnders*, British TV soap opera, 1989)

3. a gaffe or blunder

4. a kiss, particularly a heavy **smacker**

plook, pluke *n Scottish*

a spot or pimple on the skin, **zit**. The etymology of the word is obscure.

plop(s) *n British*

excreta. A humorous nursery term sometimes used facetiously by adults.

plotting *n British*

chilling out. In this sense the word was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

plough *vb*

to have sex (with). The word is used in multiethnic youth slang and perhaps only coincidentally by some adults, too.

ploughed, plowed *adj American*

drunk. One of many terms evoking an image of laid low, crushed or destroyed. **Blitzed**, **smashed**, **legless**, etc. are others on this theme.

p.l.u. *n British*

'people like us'. An old upper-class code term of approbation and social discrimination, still used occasionally.

> *I'm afraid they're not really quite p.l.u.*

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plum *n British*
a foolish person. Synonyms are the less common **pear** and **peach**. The widespread term was recorded in use amongst junior schoolchildren in the 1980s and among teenage North London schoolboys in the 1990s.

plums *n pl*
the testicles. One of many examples of fruit as a sexual metaphor.

plunge *vb British*
to stab. An item of London argot in use by the older generation of professional criminals.

> *'…I have been told that the new word for stabbed is "nanked". I know it used to be "jerked". I would have probably said "plunged" as in "he copped for him and plunged him".'*
> (Recorded, white South London criminal, 2011)

plunker *n American*
a condom

po *n British*
a chamber-pot, potty, toilet. Now a dated nursery word, po was used by adults until the 1960s. The word is an imitation of the French pronunciation of *pot (de chambre)*.

pocket billiards/pool *n*
(of a man) manipulation of one's genitals through the trouser pockets. The first phrase is British, the second the American version.

pod *n American*
marihuana. A dated term derived from the seedheads found in herbal cannabis.

pods *n pl British*
the testicles. This use of the word has been popularised by *Viz* comic.

pog *n British*
a synonym for **chav** recorded in 2004

pogged *adj British*
replete, full after eating. The expression, which may originate in dialect, is heard mainly in the north of England.

> *Properly pogged, I am.*

pogie, pogey, pogy *n American*
the female sex organs. The word is probably derived from the obsolete 'pogie'

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or ‘pogue’, which denoted a male homosexual, hence sexual activity in general.

point percy at the porcelain *vb*

to urinate. An expression invented by Barry Humphries which, via the comic strip *The Wonderful World of Barry McKenzie*, has passed into common currency in Britain as well as Australia. **Percy** is one of many common personifications of the male member.

pointy-head *n American*

an intellectual or person of excessive refinement. The expression has been used in the USA since the late 1960s by the self-consciously philistine or genuinely uncultured in expressing contempt for political or social pundits, artists, academics, etc.

poke *n*

1. an act of sexual intercourse. Poke shares this sexual sense with **bang**, **boff**, **knock**, etc., which are all synonyms for strike.

2. a punch, blow. A specialised sense of the standard English word poke meaning to prod (having the same meaning as the Middle Dutch *poken*).

pokies *n pl*

the outlines of female nipples as seen through clothing, in the language of pornographers, paparazzi, fashion and media journalists

polack *n*

a Polish person. The slang term, often pejorative in American usage, is, minus the e, the word for Pole in the Polish language.

polari *n*

a variant form of **parlyaree** widely used, e.g. on the internet, since the 1990s. **Palari** is an alternative form.

polisher *n*

a toady, ingratiating person, obsequious flatterer. A London working-class term also briefly in vogue in the media in the early 1980s. It is a truncated form of the (originally American) **apple-polisher** (from the image of a schoolchild presenting an apple to a teacher in order to curry favour).

Polish fire drill *n American*

a chaotic situation, bungled operation, mess. A supposedly jocular expression heard in adult speech since the 1970s. (Polish may, in US slang, play the part that Irish or Egyptian have traditionally played in British racist jokes.)

polluted *adj American*

drunk. A probably ephemeral campus and **preppie** term.

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polone, poloni *n British*
a woman, female. A near-obsolete term of theatrical and showman's slang, dating from the 19th century. The word is an example of non-Italian **parlyaree**, ultimately derived from *beluñi*, a Spanish gypsy term for an (immoral) woman.
See also **omipolone**
Pom *n Australian*
a native of Britain, especially an Englishman. The word is a shortening of the earlier term **Pommy**.
Pomgolia *n*
an alternative form of **Pongolia**
Pommy, Pommie *n, adj Australian*
(a person who is) British. The standard, and usually derogatory, slang term for natives of or immigrants from the British Isles, Pommy is probably a corruption of 'pomegranate', chanted as a humorous semi-rhyme for 'immigrant'. The epithet has been in use since the first decade of the 20th century. The noun is now probably more common in the form **Pom**.
pom-pom *n Jamaican*
the vagina. The word was used in the lyrics to ragga music.
ponce *n British*
1. a pimp, procurer. This sense of the word was first recorded in the late 19th century.
2a. an ostentatious, effeminate male
2b. a parasite, 'sponger', idler
Ponce derives either from the standard English 'pounce', or possibly from the French *pensionnaire*, in the sense of a nonpaying guest. In its first and literal sense, ponce is virtually standard English (used by the police force among others). The following senses are terms of contempt directed at individuals thought to be showy, smugly idle or parasitic.
ponce (off someone) *vb British*
to take advantage (of someone), borrow or cadge (from someone). A widespread usage derived from the noun.
Can I ponce a fag off you?
ponce around/about *vb British*
to behave in a showy and/or irresponsible manner. A usage based on the noun, **ponce**.
ponced-up *adj British*

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smartly dressed or overdressed. From the noun **ponce** (a pimp, idler or show-off).

pond scum, pond life *n*

a contemptible, worthless person or people. Originating in American usage in the 1980s, this more colourful rendering of the colloquial 'low-life' became widespread in all English-speaking areas in the 1990s.

Compare **bottom-feeder**

pong[1] *vb, n British*

(to) stink. The word is of uncertain origin but may derive from a similar Romany (gypsy) verb.

pong[2] *n Australian*

an Oriental person. A racist epithet, either based on **Pongo**, or imitating the sound of East Asian speech.

Pongo *n*

1. a black man, a coloured person, a foreigner. A patronisingly derogatory middle-class term used, e.g., in public-school and army speech.

2. an English person. An Australian and New Zealand slang term derived from the previous sense of the word.

Pongolia, Pomgolia *n Australian and New Zealand*

the UK, Britain. Jocular terms based on **Pom** and **Pongo** and punning on Mongolia (evoking the notion of a distant and barbaric country).

ponies, the *n pl British*

horses, in the context of horseracing and betting

I lost it all on the ponies.

pony[1] *n*

1. *British* the sum of £25 or, more recently, £25,000, in the jargon of the racetrack, underworld, market traders, etc. In its traditional sense the word was probably adopted to reflect the small size of a £25 bet

2. *American* a promiscuous female. Equivalent to the male **player**, it is probably from the euphemism/song lyric 'ride the pony'.

pony[2] *adj British*

of poor quality, disappointing, worthless. In this sense the word is a shortening of the rhyme 'pony and trap': **crap**.

'If we don't take our time, it risks being utterly pony.'

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(Recorded, theatre director, London, July 2003)

pony up *vb American*
to pay. A synonym for 'pay up' or 'fork out', the phrase was first recorded in the early 19th century and was said to derive from the earlier British use of the Latin form *pone*, meaning put (money down or forward).

'At 100,000 tax dollars a pop the American people ponied up for one reason; it was the future.'
(*Philadelphia Project*, US film, 1993)

poo[1] *n British*
1. a nursery term for excrement that has passed into standard colloquial English
2. champagne. A **yuppie** and **Sloane ranger** abbreviation of **shampoo**.

'You're getting good at this. Extra poo tonight.'
(*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

poo[2] *adj British*
bad. The adjectival use of the word has been recorded since 2000.

a completely poo bike
That film was so poo!

pooch *n*
a dog. This well-known term, particularly well-established in the USA, is of mysterious origin. Possible etymologies are from a dialect version of pouch (alluding to a dog's insatiable desire to 'tuck away' food) or from a term of endearment, possibly the German *putzi*.

'Podgy Chas Clark, son of ex-Chancellor Nigel Lawson's financial guru Sir William Clark, called his pooch Charlie – a nickname for cocaine.'
(*News of the World*, 29 October 1989)

poodle-faker *n*
an effete, over-refined or offensively genteel young man, specifically a young man in attendance on older ladies. Faker here implies insincerity and poodle the attitude or appearance of a lapdog. The word appeared in Britain in the

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second decade of the 20th century.

poof, pouff, poove, poofter, pooftah, puff *n*

a male homosexual. The most common slang term in Britain and Australia. The variations of the word go in and out of fashion. Poof and poove were popular in the 1960s, poofter in the 1970s. The origin of the epithet is obscure and the subject of argument. Possibilities include 'pouff!' as a supposedly affected exclamation of disdain, or a northern English pronunciation of 'puff', which itself could be a dialect exclamation of disgust, a reference to puffed-up with pride, or a Victorian term for a sodomite. It might equally be inspired by the 'puff' of 'powder puff', or the French words *pouffe*: a stuffed seat and *pouffer (de rire)*: giggle.

poofer *n*

an unspecified or unnameable thing. An item of middle-class slang recorded in 2002.

pool *See* **pocket billiards/pool**

poom *n Jamaican*

the vagina

poomplex *n Jamaican and British* a worthless and/or weak effeminate person, in the slang of gang members and their imitators. The term featured in lyrics by London **grime** rapper JME in 2006.

poon, poontang *n American*

1. the female pudenda

2. women in general, seen as sexual objects. The word is from Louisiana French in which it is a corruption of *putain* (the standard French term for **whore**), first applied to black women.

> *'I guess this means my poon days are over.'*
> (Remark widely attributed to John F. Kennedy following his inauguration as US president, 1960)

poona *n American*

marihuana or hashish. A word of uncertain origin (Poona is an Indian city but is not renowned as a source of narcotics) recorded in adolescent usage in the 1990s.

poonanie, punany, punani *n*

a. the vagina

b. females, when considered as sex partners

This formerly obscure item of Caribbean patois was popularised by the

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comedian Ali G at the end of the 1990s. It is variously derived from the Ashanti *oponaani*, meaning keyhole or the Hawaiian *punani*, meaning heavenly flower.

poonanny *n See* **poonanie**

poop[1] *n, vb*

excrement, (to) **crap**. A nursery word used humorously by adults and in the phrases 'poop-scoop', a small lidded shovel used to clear up dog-droppings, and **hot poop**, the latest news or gossip, the newest fashion. Poop is heard all over the anglophone community but is particularly prevalent in the USA. It has existed since the time of Middle English and the same word has been used with the same meaning in Dutch. ***Poo-poo*** is a synonym. **poop**[2] *adj* bad. Since the later 1990s the noun has been used adjectivally, e.g. by UK school-children, in the same way as **poo**.

poop-chute *n*

the anus

pooped, pooped out *adj*

exhausted, out of breath. The word is probably an imitation of the sound of puffing and blowing, although there is a theory that it derives from British sailors' slang for a ship being swamped by a 'poop' wave. In its current sense it was originally a North American term, spreading to Australia and Britain in the 1960s.

too pooped to pop

pooper *n See* **party pooper**

poo-poo *n, vb See* **poop**[1]

poor *adj*

1. bad

2. good

The standard word has been adopted into adolescent slang in the same way as **bad**, **tragic**, etc. since 2000.

poot[1] *vb, n*

(to) **fart**. Originally an echoic nursery word, probably originating in the USA, poot has achieved prominence in the vogue for references to flatulence in adolescent humour since the late 1980s (epitomised by *Viz* comic). In American usage poot may also mean excrement.

poot[2] *n See* **get some poot**

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poove *n British*
a version of **poof** which was current in the early 1960s
pop *vb*
1. *British* to pawn. The word has had this meaning since the 18th century.
2. *See* **pop one's clogs**
3a. to take (an illicit drug) orally. The expression refers particularly to amphetamines or barbiturates rather than hallucinogenics such as LSD or hard drugs such as heroin. **3b.** to inject a narcotic. The word is used more often in connection with intramuscular than intravenous injection, often in the specific forms **skin-pop** and **joy pop**.
4. to hit, punch

He popped him one in the eye.

5. to give birth

Has she popped yet?

6. to have sex with or to achieve orgasm. This usage of the word is long-established, pre-dating for instance **pop one's rocks**.
7a. to shoot
7b. to kill. An underworld euphemism.
pop a chubby *See* **chubby**
pop a squat *vb American*
to sit down or to take a seat

Right in, bruv, and pop a squat over here.

pop a vein *vb American*
to become apoplectic with anger. A children's equivalent of 'burst a blood vessel', applied to and about furious adults.
pop it *vb*
to die. The phrase is heard in Britain and Australia.
po-po, po *n American*
a. a police officer
b. the police force in general
An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000 and recently by UK teenagers, too.

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pop one's clogs *vb British*
to die. A humorous, sometimes incongruously light-hearted phrase popular e.g. with TV presenters, disc jockeys and other entertainers. 'Pop' here is probably the old slang word for pawn, the suggestion being that when the family member dies, his or her clogs are sold.

pop one's rocks *vb*
to achieve orgasm, ejaculate. A version of **get one's rocks off** which was briefly a vogue expression in the early 1970s. Pop has been used in a sexual sense at least since the 19th century. (An American synonym is 'pop one's cookies'.)

popper *n American*
a gun. In this sense the word was first recorded (referring to a revolver) in the 1940s and was still in use among street gangs in the 1990s.

poppers *n pl*
amyl nitrite capsules. This strong stimulant drug, prescribed to relieve angina pectoris, comes in glass phials which are broken under the nose and sniffed. The drug was taken for pleasure in the 1960s and 1970s and later specifically for its supposed effects as an enhancer of sexual pleasure by the **gay** community in the 1970s and 1980s.

porcelain *n See* **point percy at the porcelain**; **pray to the porcelain god**

porch monkey *n*
a black person. The racist phrase, adopted by some adolescents in the 1990s from their elders, is intended to evoke a slave or child asleep on a porch or ministering to its white superiors.

porg *n British*
a small person. From the initials of the euphemistic 'person of restricted growth', this is usually a term of abuse, e.g. in playground usage.

pork *vb American*
to have sex with. A college students' word that was widely used in films in the 1980s. It probably derives from the earlier **pork sword** and **dork**.

He claims to be porking her.

porker *n*
1. a fat person. From the use of **pig** to mean glutton.
2. a police officer. This is a later development from **pig**, used for instance by anarchists, squatters and late-1980s **hippies**.

pork out *vb*

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to eat to excess. A variant form of the colloquial **pig out**, recorded since the early 1980s.

pork pie, porky-pie, porky *n British*

a *lie*, an untruth. A piece of rhyming slang from London working-class speech that surfaced suddenly in the playground and the media and became widely popular at the end of the 1970s.

> *'I think you'll be finding that William's been telling porky-pies again.'*
> (Recorded, secretary, London, 1986)

> *'You wouldn't be tellin' me porkies would you, son?'*
> (*Minder*, British TV series, 1987)

pork sword *n*

the penis. A term used particularly by American college students on the same lines as **mutton dagger** or **beef bayonet**.

porn *adj British*

excellent. The term was in use among middle-class teenagers in 2008 and was said to refer to something or someone 'even better than **fetch**'.

porridge *n British*

a term of imprisonment. Leaden, grey, institutional porridge is evoked as an image of the general deprivations of prison life, but is probably in origin a pun on **stir**. This underworld term was given wider currency by its use as the title of a BBC TV comedy series, starring Ronnie Barker.

portion *n British See* **give (someone) a portion**

portion of yes *n British*

sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

POS *phrase*

the letters stand for 'parents over shoulder'. The code is used when texting, instant messaging or communicating online to warn readers not to send anything incriminating when adults are in the vicinity.

Posh and Becks *n British*

sex. A rhyming-slang term in use in 2003, derived from the nicknames of celebrity couple singer Victoria ('Posh Spice') and footballer David Beckham.

posho *n, adj British*

(a person who is) snobbish and/or from a privileged background. This elaboration of the colloquial 'posh' was used by students from the mid-1990s.

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a posho restaurant
'King's College is full of poshos.'
(Recorded, London student, March 1996)

posse *n*
a. *Jamaican* a criminal gang or secret society. The self-dramatising term, from western movies, was adopted in the 1970s to describe **yardies**. It became known through their overseas activities in Britain and the USA in the 1980s.
b. a youth gang. The word was adopted in urban Britain by teenagers in the late 1980s.
postal *adj American*
uncontrollable, irrational, disoriented. This vogue term among Californian adolescents was popularised by the 1994 US film *Clueless*. It often occurs in the form **go postal**. The term is derived from the image of deranged postal workers who embark on a shooting spree before committing suicide.

By the time I got home Dad was, like, totally postal.

pot *n*
1. cannabis. This 1950s term was considered old-fashioned by drug users by the early 1960s, but was adopted by critics and commentators in the press to refer to hashish and marihuana. This use of the word originated in North America in the early years of the 20th century but its etymology is unknown. Some authorities claim a derivation from an obscure Mexican term for the drug (*potiguaya* or *potaguaya*), others that there is a connection with the use of **tea** as a nickname for marihuana, or that it is a deformation of **pod**, an attested synonym.

'I do not advocate legislation of pot, merely because I dread the inevitable hassle of commercialism.'
(Letter to *Oz* magazine, June 1969)

2. a pot belly

He's got a bit of a pot on him.

potatoes *n British*
money. In armed-service slang during World War II '(big) potatoes' denoted both great wealth and the possessor thereof. The use of the same word since the

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1990s may be a separate coinage.

> *'Oh where are those potatoes? Tell me about those potatoes because I can't eat, I can't eat.'*
> (Sarah Ferguson, Duchess of York, in conversation with her psychic, Madame Vasso, reported in 1996)

potato-head *n*
a. a person with coarse or indistinct features
b. a stupid person. 'Mr Potato-head' was a children's toy popular during the 1970s. It consisted of a set of plastic parts to stick into a potato.

pothead *n*
an habitual smoker of cannabis (hashish or marihuana). An early 1960s term which was out of fashion by the late 1960s, save in whimsical or ironic usage.

potless *adj*
destitute, 'broke'. This use of the word is probably from the vulgar colloquialism 'without a pot to piss in', or may simply refer to the pot of money required for a gambling session.

potty-mouth *n American*
a user of obscene language, a 'foulmouth'. This jocular middle-aged colloquialism was adopted by adolescents in the 1990s, including the **rriot grrrl** band Brat-mobile who used it as an album title in 1993. It was still in use in 2005.

pouff *n*
an alternative spelling of **poof**

pound one's pork/pudding/meat/weenie, etc. *vb*
(of a male) to masturbate

pov *n British*
a synonym for **chav**, recorded in 2005. It derives from poverty (-stricken).

power-flour *n*
cocaine. The nickname was in use in the USA in 2012.

pow pow *exclamation British*
according to teenage users the phrase, recorded in 2007, is used 'similar to **brap brap**'… **representing** oneself well, **bigging it up**

pox, the pox *n*
venereal disease. Originally referring to syphilis, pox is a variant form of 'pocks' (as in pock-marks) meaning pustules and itself related to 'pocket'.

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poxy *adj British*
very bad, worthless, inferior. Originally signifying diseased, from the use of **pox** to mean syphilis, poxy is now a fairly strong (mainly working-class) term of contempt.

P.R. *n American*
a Puerto Rican. The abbreviation is usually heard in a derogatory context.

prairie-fairy *n American*
an environmentalist, green activist. A derogatory term which featured in the 1992 Montana State Election debate. Synonyms are **tree-hugger**, **eagle freak**, etc.

pram *n See* **out of one's pram**

pramface *n British*
a disreputable, vulgar or shabby-looking female. A term of abuse for supposed social inferiors ('they look as if they should be pushing a pram on a council estate') such as **chavs**. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004 and was later also used as the title of a TV series.

prang[1] *vb, n British* (to) crash. A word, used in the context of motoring, which moved from echoic air-force slang of the 1940s to become a common colloquialism of the 1970s and 1980s.

prang[2] *adj British*
scared. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. Some users say the word is an alteration of 'paranoid', originating in Black British gang usage. The form **prong** was recorded in West London schools in 2006.

prang out *vb British*
to be scared, 'high and paranoid'. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

prank *n British*
a foolish and/or unpleasant person. The term, used by schoolchildren and students since 2000, is a blend of **prick**, **prat** or **prannet** and **wank(er)**.

He's a complete prank, that one.

prannet *n British*
a fool. A term which enjoyed a vogue in the late 1970s. Prannet looks like a blend of **prat** and **gannet**, both widespread terms of mild abuse. However, it is probably a form of a much earlier word (also seen in the form **pranny**)

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denoting the buttocks and the female pudenda.

pranny, prannie *n British*

a fool. Variant (and possibly earlier) forms of **prannet**.

prat, pratt *n British*

1a. the backside, buttocks. A word dating from the 16th century or earlier which is currently an inoffensive, if rare synonym for **bum**, etc. (encountered in the compound 'pratfall').

1b. the vagina. This sense of the term is an extension of the preceding, it has been rare since the 1960s.

2. a fool, idiot, buffoon. A sharp, but not obscene term of criticism or abuse, in vogue in the 1980s. The word denotes extreme foolishness and is derived, in the same way as the synonymous **arse** or **twat**, from the previous senses of the term.

> *'Anyone who bought a futon from the Nagasaki Futon Company should return this to the shop immediately as a serious design fault could result in the owner looking like a stupid prat.'*
> (*Great Bus Journeys of the World*, Alexei Sayle, 1988)

prat about *vb British*

to behave stupidly or irresponsibly, to do things in a disorganised, messy way. From the noun **prat**.

prawn *n See* **come the raw prawn**

pray to the porcelain god *vb* to vomit in a toilet

preesh *vb American*

to appreciate (something). The abbreviation was in use on campus in 2010.

> *I totally preesh*
> *we really preesh your help*

preggers *adj*

pregnant. Originally an upper- or middle-class expression using the Oxbridge and public-school termination **-ers**.

preppie, preppy *n American*

a. a student or ex-student of an American preparatory school. The term was popularised by Erich Segal in his best-selling novel *Love Story*. American prep schools (as opposed to the British version which educates boys aged from 8 to 13) prepare teenage boys for higher education.

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b. a young person embodying the values, manners and dress of upper-class America. The preppy is roughly the equivalent of the British **Sloane Ranger**.

> *'He is variously described as "Ivy League" or "preppy" and he is instantly recognizable by his blue button-down Oxford cloth shirt, navy blazer, club tie and penny loafers. He might be viewed as an American Hooray Henry, except that he is quietly-spoken, excessively polite and never throws muffins.'*
> (*Independent*, 12 March 1988)

presh *n, adj British*
a vogue term of endearment based on 'precious' and used both straightforwardly and ironically in London **parlyaree** since the 1960s. 'Presh-bag' is an elaborated form often used teasingly to a loved one or acquaintance.

press *vb*
to have sex (with), penetrate. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

previous[1] *adj British*
premature, impetuous, presumptuous. A term of mild disapproval favoured by London working-class speakers and members of the police force, usually in the phrase 'a bit previous'.

previous[2] *n British*
a criminal record, previous convictions. A shortening adopted by police officers and the underworld, usually in the phrase 'has he/she got any previous?'.

prick *n*
1. the penis. The Oxford English Dictionary records the first use of the term in 1592; it was probably extant in the spoken language for some time before. Prick was probably coined with the image of a thorn in mind, from the shape and the image of penetration evoked. In the 20th century while it is, in 'polite company', the least acceptable of the many terms (**cock**, **tool**, etc.) for the male member, it is nevertheless commonly used, together with **dick**, by women in preference to those alternatives.
2. a fool, obnoxious or contemptible male

> *'He's something like a financial management consultant, in other words a complete prick.'*
> (Recorded, homeless male, London 2002)

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prick-tease, prick-teaser *n*
a potential sex partner who excites sexual arousal without allowing consummation. This phenomenon, usually in the context of male-female encounters, is paralleled by the French *chauffe-cul* and the synonymous **cock-tease, cock-teaser** in English.

primo *adj*
first class. (From the Spanish for first.) **El primo** is an alternative version.

prison slang

The use of slang in prison is attested all over the world, with a number of long-standing terms remaining in circulation among prisoners and readily understood by prison staff. Listed below are some recent examples of prison slang, circulated by the Ministry of Justice in its newsletter.

B – heroin
Barry – cocaine
Basic-rider – a prisoner who prefers to be on basic regime
Bitty – an addict or heavily medicated person
Blanks – narcotics of poor quality
Bluebox – wing pay-phone
Bobby – heroin
Bone – crack cocaine
Burn – tobacco
Champ – a drug user who will not reveal his source
Cro – cannabis
Ghost – to move someone to another wing or another prison secretly, typically at night
Joey – a low-status prisoner used to perform menial tasks and run errands
Lash – to steal or rob
Muppet – a psychiatric prisoner
Oats – cocaine
P, Punk – skunk marihuana
Pad – cell

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Pelly – cell
Peter – cell
Peter-thief – a prisoner who steals from cells
Scuff – fight
Sosh – association
Scooby – prison officer
Shit 'n' a shave – a short prison sentence
Stripe – to inflict a slashing injury with a bladed article, or the subsequent scar left by such an assault
Tek – mobile phone
Tick – obtaining drugs or tobacco on credit
Wire – implement for charging a mobile phone

privates *n pl*
the genitals, 'private parts'. A euphemistic or humorous term.

pro[1] *n*
a prostitute

pro[2] *adj British*
good. An allpurpose term of approval, used by teenagers and young adults at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010.

probs *adv*
probably. The shortened form was in use among US college students and teenagers in the UK in 2011.

"Is he going to fail that test then?" "Probs."

proctoheliosis *n British*
arrogance, overweening self-assurance. From the Greek *helio*, sun, and *procto*-meaning rectal, a condition in which somebody thinks that the sun shines out of their **arse**. Also known as **helioproctosis**.

Prod *n British*
a Protestant. **Prot** is an Australian alternative version.

profiling *n American*
behaving ostentatiously, 'posing'. A term from the post-1990s black lexicon, often denoting ritual showing-off within a group. *Compare* **styling**; **vogu(e)ing**

prole *n British*

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a proletarian, member of the 'lower' classes. A contemptuous term employed by overt snobs or, ironically or self-deprecatingly, by the 'proles' themselves.

prong *n*

the penis

proper job *n, exclamation British*

an allpurpose term of approbation often used as an exclamation, particularly in the speech of the West Country

props *n American*

respect. An item of black street-talk (a shortening of 'pay/show proper respect') which was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

Prot *See* **Prod**

prune *n British*

a foolish person. A mild term of childish abuse, employing one of the less appetizing elements on the typical family and/or school-dinner menus of the 1950s and 1960s.

pseud *n British*

a pseudo-intellectual, pretentious or 'bogus' individual. A buzzword of 1962 and 1963, largely because of its frequent use in *Private Eye* magazine. *Pseud's Corner* in *Private Eye* is a long-running column, reprinting instances of pretentiousness.

psych (someone) out *vb*

to unnerve, outmanoeuvre or overwhelm. An Americanism which has spread to other areas, psych out originally meant to use psychology to gauge an opponent's weakness.

psych (oneself) up *vb*

to work oneself into a state of mental alertness, aggression, intensity. The phrase originated in the USA (probably in the context of self-expression or therapy groups) in the early 1970s.

> *'In fact his [the footballer Vinny Jones] disturbing habit of psyching himself up before a game by screaming, kicking doors and head-butting dressing-room walls is causing team-mates increasing concern.'*
> (*News of the World*, 12 February 1989)

P.T. *n British*

a **prick-tease**. A pun on the school subject 'physical-training'.

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puckered-up *n*
a sycophant, **suck-up**. The term is used in office slang in the USA.
pud *n American*
1. the penis. The word is a clipped form of 'pudding' which has denoted both the male member and semen in earlier slang usage.
2. a worthless, contemptible or obnoxious person. This term of adolescent abuse may be a shortened version of **pudw(h)apper**.
pudding club *n See* **in the club**
puddled *adj British*
drunk. The term was recorded in 2003.
pud-w(h)apper *n American*
an obnoxious or contemptible person. One of many synonyms in use among young adolescents employing the notion of male masturbation. Here it combines **whap**, meaning beat or thrash, with **pud**, meaning the penis.

> *'That little pud-whapper just trod on my foot.'*
> (*Heathers*, US film, 1986)

puff[1] *n*
1. an alternative spelling of **poof**
2. *British* life. In humorous working-class speech the notion of 'breath of life' has given rise to this usage. It is probably most prevalent in northern English conversation.

> *'Never in all my born puff.'*
> (*Coronation Street*, British TV series, 1989)

3. marihuana, cannabis
puff[2] *vb British*
to smoke cannabis. A usage appearing in the 1990s.
puff-bucket *n American*
a braggart or 'wind-bag'. A mild term of abuse denoting a loquacious or pompous individual.
puffy *n British*
cannabis. This innocent-sounding nursery term, playing upon puffs of smoke, is used typically as a code word by users and dealers.

> *'There's no news on the puffy front – my friend's friend is still out in*

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Morocco.'
(Recorded, drug dealer, London, 1987)

puggy *n Scottish*
a. a monkey
b. an unnamed object, animal or person. This old nickname is thought to derive from 'pog', a dialect term for hobgoblin or puck-figure.
puke *vb*
to vomit. An echoic expression pre-dating Shakespeare's reference to 'an infant mewling and puking'.
pukka *adj British*
a. authentic, first-rate. A word adopted from the Hindi *pakka* (meaning substantial) for use in the Anglo-Indian speech of the colonial era.
b. excellent, admirable. The earlier term was adopted as an adolescent vogue word from the 1990s, often used by those who were ignorant of its provenance and longevity. It was popularised by the TV chef Jamie Oliver.

Well pukka shoes.
A pukka geezer.

puky, pukey *adj*
disgusting, sickening, awful. An adolescent usage based on the ancient verb to **puke**.
pull *vb British*
1. to 'pick up' a member of the opposite sex. A common term applied to males searching for sexual partners since the late 1960s, when it was usually part of a phrase such as 'pull a bird' or 'pull a chick'. In current working-class usage predatory males are said to be **on the pull**. (Pull is now part of the homosexual as well as heterosexual lexicon and women also use the expression.).
2. to arrest or take into custody. A police jargon usage.
pull a stroke *vb British*
to succeed in a clever manoeuvre, effect a trick or deception. 'Stroke' is a common colloquialism for move, ploy or action.
pull a whitey *vb British*
to experience confusion, nausea, etc., especially after combining cannabis and alcohol. The term has been in use among adolescents since around 2000.
pull finger *vb New Zealand*
to get a move on, stop dawdling, increase efficiency. A brusque shortening of

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the colloquial ‘pull one’s finger out’.

OK, it’s time to pull finger and get moving.

pulling power *n British*
sexual attraction, the ability to attract and/or ‘pick up’ members of the opposite sex. The term, from the verb to **pull**, is usually applied to males.

pull the plug *vb*
to commit suicide. An unsentimental euphemism, from the colloquial sense of the phrase meaning to abort (a venture).

‘Cathy was eleven when she pulled the plug, on 26 reds and a bottle of wine.’
(Lyrics to *People who died*, Jim Carroll, 1981)

pump[1] *vb*
1. *British* to **fart**. A children’s term adopted by adults and now appearing in print in such publications as *Viz* comic.
2. *American* to have sex (with). A vulgarism usually heard in the catch-phrase ‘pump ’em and dump ’em’, a male expression of the late 1980s.

pump[2] *n See* **town bike/pump**

pumped (up) *adj*
excited. An Americanism now in use elsewhere.

pumps *n pl British*
tennis shoes, trainers. Like **daps** and **bumpers**, this is typically a schoolchildren’s term.

pum-pum, pum *n British*
the vagina. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. It is pronounced to rhyme with ‘room’.

punani, punany, punash *n British See* **poonanie**

pung *n South African*
trash. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

punk *n*
1. a bumptious but insignificant or contemptible person. This sense of the word has been well-established in American English since the 19th century referring typically to a youth, particularly a presumptuous or irritating one, or to a petty criminal or gangster. The word originated in British slang around the end of the 17th century when it was used to denote a **whore** and later was a precursor

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of the modern **rent boy**. In the 20th century the term punk fell out of use in Britain, being reintroduced via the American media and later by way of the punk rock phenomenon of 1976 and 1977.

> *'The play-house Puncks, who in a loose undress*
> *Each night receive some Cullie's soft address…'*
> (*Poor Pensive Punck*, poem by John Dryden, 1691)

2. an adherent of a youth subculture first coalescing in 1976 around punk rock music. Punk rock was so called because of the callow, defiant poses and amateurish musicianship of its proponents. Led by American groups such as the Ramones and the British band the Sex Pistols, punk rock became the musical vogue of 1977, accompanied by a self-consciously nihilistic and pessimist attitude and imagery, spikey and mohican hairstyles, safety pins and chains, etc.

3. *British* **skunk** marihuana

punk (someone) *vb American*

to humiliate, belittle. 'Punked!' has been used as an exclamation of malicious triumph since around 2000, and as the title of a TV show in which victims are duped.

punkette *n*

a young female **punk** (rocker)

punk out *vb American*

to behave in a cowardly manner. An item of street-gang argot, deriving from the sense of **punk** as a weakling. **Wimp out** is a slightly milder version.

punter *n British*

a. a gambler, speculator. Coming from the terminology of card games, 'punt' was transferred to the context of horseracing, then to betting in general in the 19th century. In the late 1980s it was used e.g. of small investors or share purchasers. The term enjoys continuing popularity.

b. a customer or client. The sense of punter as a gambler was extended to refer to anyone paying money for a service or item. First specifically applied to prostitutes and street-trader's customers, punter became a key word in the market-oriented 1980s.

See also **Billy (Bunter)**

punting *n British*

engaged in prostitution. An item of police slang (from the idea of looking for **punters**).

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puppies *n pl*
female breasts
The jocular nickname/euphemism, popular since 2000, is used by males.
puppy *n Jamaican*
a gun. **Dog** is a synonym.
puppy's privates, the *n*
a jocular version of **the dog's bollocks**, recorded in Dublin in 2004
purple *n British*
a twenty-pound note or the amount of £20, from the colour of the banknote
purple hearts *n pl*
amphetamine tablets. The phrase referred to purple or blue coloured tablets of amphetamines, barbiturate or a mixture of the two as prescribed and abused in the USA in the late 1950s. (The 'purple heart' was a medal awarded for bravery.).
purred off *adj British*
ridiculed, humiliated, defeated. A synonym (possibly influenced by the use of **pussy** to denote a weakling) of **mugged off** used by young gang members and teenagers in London in 2012.
push *vb*
to sell illegal drugs, especially when the sale involves coercion
pusher *n*
a supplier of illicit drugs, especially addictive drugs. The word implies that the seller uses coercion or tries to lead people into addiction in order to profit from them (if this is not the case, **dealer** is the alternative). The term is now used by police, jour-nalists, parents, etc. and only rarely by drug users or sellers.
push the envelope *vb American*
to test or extend limits, go too far. The term, used in fiction by Tom Wolfe and John Grisham, derives from the jargon of test pilots: the envelope is the ultimate technical capability as expressed on a graph.
puss *n*
1. *American* the face, mouth. A word often used in compounds such as 'sour puss' and 'glamour-puss', puss was a favourite word of pugilists and 'tough guys' in the earlier 20th century. It derives from the Irish Gaelic *pus*, meaning mouth.

He told her if she didn't shut up he'd give her a sock in the puss.

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2. a variant form of **pussy** (in all its senses)

puss boots *n Caribbean*

soft-soled shoes

puss-weed *n American*

a variant form of **pussy** in the sense of **wimp**, heard among US adolescents since the late 1980s

pussy[1] *n*

1. the female genitals. A cause of many double entendres and minor embarrassments, this usage of the word derives from the resemblance of pubic hair to fur, perhaps reinforced by male notions of affection. (The French equivalent is *chatte*, virtually a literal translation.) Pussy or **puss** was first recorded in the sexual sense in the 16th century.

2. women viewed as sex objects. An unromantic male term used in the same indiscriminate manner as **tail**, **ass**, etc. In this generic sense, the term may be expressed as pussy, 'some pussy' or, occasionally, 'a piece of pussy'.

> *'I hate to say it but I understand in London there's a lot of pussy over there.'*
> (US police officer, *Sunday Times* colour supplement, 1 January 1967)

3. a weak, harmless male, a timid person. A word which probably originated in the boxers' lexicon to describe the feeble, patting punches of a loser.

> *'"He's a pussy, Frank." "Yeah, but he's our pussy."'*
> (*Blue Velvet*, US film, 1986)

4. furs, in the jargon of criminals and the police. This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.

5. a coquettish or 'kittenish' female, in lesbian parlance

pussy[2] *adj British*

unpleasant, execrable. This use of the word in the late 1990s was probably inspired by the noun sense of the female pudenda, rather than that of a weak, ineffectual person and reflects a distaste for female sexuality on the part of male adolescent gang members, its first users.

pussyflex *n Jamaican and British*

a worthless and/or weak effeminate person, in the slang of gang members and their imitators. It comprises the slang senses of **pussy**; vagina and weakling, and **flex** in the sense of display.

pussy-whipped *adj* 'hen-pecked'. An American vulgarism probably inspired

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by the western cliché ‘pistol-whipped’. **Pussy** is a long-established term for the female genitals or women in general.

put (someone) down *vb* to snub, humiliate or belittle. A vogue term among British **beatniks** in the early 1960s, adopted from American street slang.

> *‘Evil hearted you, you always try to put me down, with the things you do and the words you spread around …’*
> (Lyrics to *Evil-hearted You*, the Yardbirds, 1965)

putdown *n*
a snub or humiliation. A back-formation from the verb to **put (someone) down**.

> *Being left off the guest list was the ultimate putdown.*

put in the fix, put the fix in *vb American* to bribe, suborn, or corrupt (in order to resolve a problem)

put-on *n*
a deception, fraud, cheat. A back-formation (with slightly changed emphasis) from the verb to **put someone on** (although Partridge cites instances of the expression in Victorian use).

put one on someone *vb*
to hit, punch someone. An aggressive euphemism which is also rendered by **lay/hang one on someone**.

> *‘One of my colleagues said that he felt like “putting one on” the attendant for the way he treated the child.’*
> (*Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

put one’s hands up *vb*
to surrender, give in, confess. A euphemism popular among the British police and underworld.

> *‘It was brilliant. He couldn’t believe it. He had to put his hands up. Yes I did that one by subterfuge.’*
> (Police officer quoted in *Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

put someone away *vb British*
to kill. A euphemism employed by underworld or would-be underworld

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figures.

When I told him he went spare – he threatened to put the guy away.

put the acid on *n Australian*
to demand money or information (from someone) **put the bite on** *vb* to pressurise someone, especially for a loan or repayment of money owed, or as part of a campaign of intimidation. This expression seems to have originated in North American usage early in the 20th century.

put the boot in *vb British*
a. to kick (someone). An expression used by **skinheads** of the late 1960s as part of their repertoire (along with **aggro**, **bother** and **put the nut on**).
b. to attack someone figuratively, particularly when they are already under attack, vulnerable or incapacitated

put the frighteners on (someone) *vb British*
to menace, threaten or intimidate (someone). An underworld and police expression employing a familiar form of words (as in **put the bite/kybosh/mockers on**).

put the hammer on (someone) *vb* to bully, oppress, extort (someone). This phrase is heard throughout the English-speaking world, particularly in Scotland, meaning to pressurise someone for a loan, gift, etc., and in the US, where it commonly denotes bullying or menacing.

Every time we go near a pub one of you guys puts the hammer on me.
As soon as he starts to put the hammer on, let me know.

put the kybosh/kibosh on *vb*
to frustrate, ruin, prevent, jeopardise. Many conflicting and often far-fetched etymologies have been suggested for this phrase, first recorded in the 1830s meaning to defeat. Its ultimate origin remains obscure.

put the mockers on *vb British*
to frustrate or jeopardise (someone's plans), to curse with bad luck. This old phrase was last popular in the 1960s, but is still heard occasionally. It almost certainly originates in the Yiddish *mockers*, meaning a curse or bad luck, from the Hebrew *maches*, meaning plague.

put the moves on (someone) *vb American*
to menace, oppress, cheat (someone). An item of street slang also heard among adolescents and featured in the US film, *The Sandlot Kids*, 1994.

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putz *n American*
a foolish, clumsy or unfortunate person. The word is the Yiddish for 'ornament' used as a synonym for the male member, hence **prick**. Despite its (little-known) origin, putz is a relatively mild term of abuse in English; in Yiddish it still carries more pejorative overtones.

p.w.t. *n American*
an abbreviation of 'poor **white trash**'

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Q

Q.T., q.t. *n See* **on the q.t.**

quack *n*

a doctor. This usually lightheartedly pejorative term originated in the 17th century when it referred to a peddler of spurious cures. It is a shortening of 'quacksalver' which is composed of 'quack' (give one's verbal 'patter') and 'salve' (save, soothe or cure), and is a pun on 'quicksilver'.

quad, quod *n American*

a clumsy or unfortunate person, misfit. The word, used by high school and college students from the 1990s, is probably a shortening of 'quadriplegic' (disabled in all four limbs), although some users derive it from 'quadrilateral' as a version of **square**.

quail *n*

a girl, young woman, or females viewed as sex objects. This equating of the female with the game bird is approximately three hundred years old, surviving in the language of American high-school and college students, where predatory males also talk of going out 'loaded for quail' (ready or equipped for seduction).

quakin' *adj American*

excellent, impressive, exciting and/or excessive. A synonym, heard since 2000, for **slamming**, **jamming**, etc.

quality *adj*

good. As an appreciative description or exclamation of approval the word is used by British schoolchildren among others.

quandong *n Australian*

a woman. The quandong fruit (*santalum acuminatus*) is fleshy with a hard seed centre; the word has thus been appropriated to refer to women with supposedly similar qualities – either prostitutes or friendly females who refuse to be seduced.

quean *n British*

the earlier spelling of **queen**, meaning an effeminate homosexual. This

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spelling coexisted with queen until the early 1960s when it virtually disappeared. Quean was a descendant of Old and Middle English words related to (but not derived from) 'queen', stemming ultimately from an Indo-European ancestor, *gwena*, meaning woman. Over 1,000 years the senses of quean shifted from 'woman' to 'wanton', before being transferred to a male context.

queef *n American*

an alternative spelling of **kweef**

queen *n*

an effeminate homosexual. The word **quean** signified a **whore** in early 19th-century slang. This appellation was transferred to male prostitutes (often transvestite) and thence to male homosexuals in general. The use of the word is obviously reinforced by its colloquial use to mean an imperious or ostentatious (older) woman. In the **gay** environment of the 1970s and 1980s queen was used to refer specifically to individuals who are affected in manner, elderly and/or consciously effeminate.

> *'And he's just a go-getting queen. He's interested in you purely because of your plays.'*
> (Kenneth Halliwell, quoted in Joe Orton's Diary, 2 May 1967, 1986)

queer *n, adj*

(a person who is) homosexual. Until the 19th century queer denoted odd or curious, as it still does in standard English. Its use as first a euphemism, then a slang synonym for homosexual arose between the world wars, probably first in the USA. Queer ultimately derives from *quer*, a German word meaning crooked or awry. In the mid-1980s **gay** activists began to use the term to refer to themselves, in keeping with the trend among 'transgressive' minorities to appropriate the language of their oppressors (as in the earlier case of **nigger**).

> *'You can't expect to pick up a young post-office worker and his middle-aged keeper, and burst into tears because the keeper is queer.'*
> (Joe Orton's Diary, 2 May 1967)

queer-bashing *n British*

the attacking, intimidation or mugging of male homosexuals. A practice indulged in by **teddy boys**, and later **skinheads**, among others. The term has been extended to denote verbal aggression or prejudice against **gays**.

quickie *n*

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a hurried or short-lived sex act

quid *n*

a pound sterling. The word was first used to refer to a guinea, then a sovereign, later to the sum of one pound. The origin of the word (it arose in the 17th century) is obscure. Partridge suggests ‘what’ (*quid* in Latin) as a synonym for ‘wherewithal’. An equally plausible derivation is from *quid pro quo*, alluding to the words on older banknotes, ‘I promise to pay the bearer the sum of…’.

quidlets *n pl British*

money, pounds sterling. A humorous version of **quid** using the diminutive suffix ‘-let’.

quiff *n*

1. *British* a pompadour hairstyle, kiss-curl or backcombed fringe. The quiff was fashionable with **teddy boys** and **rockers** among others.

2. *British* a male homosexual or effeminate male. The usage is probably influenced by the words **queer** and **poof**.

3. a **fart**

4a. *American* a prostitute or promiscuous woman

4b. *American* a woman or women as (a) sex object(s). A term used invariably by males.

I’m going to get me some quiff.

quim *n British*

the female sex organs. A taboo term featuring in 19th-century pornography and the 20th-century lexicon of obscenity. The word has probably lost popularity since the 1950s, although it remains in use, invariably among males, particularly outside the southeast of the country. The exact origin of quim is unclear. It may be related to the Chaucerian *queynte* (the vagina) or the Welsh *cwm* (a valley or crevice).

quince *n Australian*

a male homosexual or effeminate male. The word is probably a blend of **queen** and ‘mince’. It may also be derived from the Asian fruit of the same name.

quoit *n Australian*

the anus. A coinage inspired by the earlier **ring**.

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R

raar *adj British*
good. The word, recorded among teenagers in Kent in 2003, may be a form of **rare**, which in black speech can mean both good and bad. The word often occurs in the combination 'bare raar', meaning very good.

raas *n Jamaican*
an allpurpose term of abuse or exclamation of anger or contempt. A version of (up) (your) **arse** or a short form of **raasclat**. *Compare* **yass**

raasclat, rassclaat *n Jamaican*
a term of strong abuse used as an insult or as an exclamation. The word literally means a rag for wiping the backside, the equivalent of the later American insult **ass-wipe**, **raas** being a patois version of (your) **arse** and 'clat', a cloth.

rabbit *vb, n*
(to) talk, gossip, (have a) conversation. The term is cockney rhyming slang, from 'rabbit and pork': *talk*. The word gained widespread currency through TV comedies of the 1970s and the soundtrack to a 1980s advertisement for Courage Best beer. Rabbit (or 'rabbit on') is now often used by middle-class speakers unaware of its rhyming provenance. Genuine cock-neys often prefer the derivation **bunny**.

race off, race *vb American*
to seduce. A common term in the 1960s. The original image evoked is that of sweeping a victim off her feet and away.

rack *n American*
1. a bed. This use of the word is probably of armed-service origin.
2. female breasts

> *'She's attractive – great rack, nipples like pencil erasers…'*
> (*Disclosure*, US film, 1995)

rack (out) *vb American*

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to lie down and/or go to sleep. An expression now used principally by teenagers and college students, but which originates in the armed-service slang noun **rack**, meaning bed.

rack attack *n American*

a bout of extreme laziness, a period spent in bed. A campus witticism (other rhyming compounds are **snack attack** and **tack attack**) based on the use of **rack** to mean bed.

racked *adj American*

1. ruined, defeated, disabled. The term referred originally to being kicked or struck in the **rack** or male genital area.

2. intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. The adolescent usage is probably a borrowing of the standard term as it occurs in phrases such as 'racked with pain', although it may be based on the preceding sense or be an alteration of **wrecked**.

I was racked by 9 p.m.

racked-off *adj Australian*

irritated, disgruntled. An expression ranking in vehemence somewhere between 'cheesed-off' and **pissed-off**.

racked-up *adj American*

tense, stressed, **strung up**. An expression heard occasionally since the 1970s.

'I remember my first shoot. You know I was really racked-up but the lieutenant was there for me.'
(*Miami Vice*, US TV series, 1988)

rack off *vb Australian*

to go away, leave. A brusque, but less offensive alternative to **piss off**, **fuck off**, etc. The phrase, usually in the form of an admonition, has been introduced to a British audience via Australian soap operas of the late 1980s, such as *Neighbours*.

rack up *vb*

to prepare a line of cocaine for **snort**ing

'Rack up the line and get her face in it.'
(Former pop star Brian Harvey quoted in *News of the World*, 15 June 2003)

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rad *adj American*
excellent, outstanding, admirable. A shortening of **radical**, used as a term of great approbation by school and college children in the late 1970s. It is also heard in the UK and Australia since the 1980s where it has become a vogue term, especially among the subcultures of surfers and skateboarders.

> *'But the really rad word is still to be had from the skater/authors themselves…'*
> (*Mail on Sunday*, "*Biz"* magazine, June 1987)

radical *adj*
excellent. In the 1980s the word moved from its political sense, via 'radical chic', to a generalised meaning of admirable in adolescent speech. It is now usually shortened to **rad**.

> *'That radio station is well radical.'*
> (Recorded, teenage male, London, May 2003)

radio *n, adj*
(a person or thing that is) old fashioned and/or dysfunctional. The derogatory term, used by younger speakers in the USA and later in the UK, may derive from the character played by Cuba Gooding Jr. in the movie *Radio*, or from the idea that radio is an outdated electronic medium.
radio rentals *adj British*
crazy, deranged, **mental**. A humorous expression recorded in 1988, employing an approximate rhyme using the name of a television hire chain.

> *If you ask me, she's completely radio rentals.*

rads *n British*
the police. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
raf *vb Caribbean*
to steal or borrow without permission. The term was recorded in Trinidad and Tobago in 2003. Synonyms are **bandit** and **sprang**.
rag, rag on (someone) *vb*
1. to nag, harass

> *'Last October, HMV overhauled their staff policy. Afraid it was their*

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workers' body art and sandals that were driving customers away, bosses demanded that all extreme tattoos, piercings and toes be covered up. What good did ragging on the staff do them? None.'
(Popbitch online gossip newsletter, 17 January 2013)

2. *American* to criticise, denigrate, nag. This usage dates back to the 19th century when 'ragging' was also employed in British slang to mean teasing or provoking. In black American slang from the 1990s rag was often used synonymously with **diss**.
3. to inform on, 'tell on'

rage *n Australian*
a wild party or celebration. A 1960s expression which is the equivalent of the British **rave-up** and, like that term, underwent a revival in the late 1980s.

ragged out, ragged up *adj American*
1. dressed or dressed up. Since the 19th century this term has been used colloqui-ally like 'dolled up' or 'in one's glad rags'.
2. distasteful, unpleasant. A teenage and **Valley Girl** expression of the late 1970s. **raggedy-ass, ragged-ass** *adj American* unkempt, uncouth, disorganised. An elaboration of ragged.

rag-head *n*
an Arab. A pejorative term inspired by the headdress worn particularly by Gulf Arab males. The term is occasionally applied to turban-wearers too. An alternative is **towel-head**.

raging *n British* a *first* (first-class honours degree). Students' rhyming slang (on 'raging thirst') of the late 1980s. **James** and **Pattie** are alternative versions.

He was tipped for a raging, but he ended up with a Desmond.

Compare **Douglas**; **made-in**; **Richard**; **Taiwan**

rag it *vb*
to have sex

'Listen man, you rag it…if you want.'
(Former pop star Brian Harvey quoted in *News of the World*, 15 June 2003)

rago, raggo *adj*
a. berserk, uncontrolled or uncontrollable. Possibly originating in black

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speech and probably derived from **lose one's rag**, this is a term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

b. unconcerned, freewheeling, impulsive, improvised. The generally admiring term probably derives from Jamaican 'raga-muffin', referring to a gangster (attitude).

ragoflex *vb British*

to show off by pretending to be sporty, fashionable etc when really a **nerd**. According to the website, Urban Dictionary, this is said to originate in the Tolworth area of London.

rags *n pl American*

clothes. Heard in the speech of black Americans since the 1960s (**threads** and **vines** were contemporary synonyms) and later elsewhere, the word has more recently been supplanted to some extent by **garms**.

Where d'you get them cool rags?

rag-top *n*

a convertible car. The Americanism has also occasionally been heard in Britain as an alternative for soft-top or the earlier drop-head.

rah *n, adj British*

(someone who is) 'posh', a synonym is **yah**: both terms imitate the drawling or braying speech supposedly characteristic of such individuals

rail *n American*

a line of a drug in powder form

I did a rail of his flake.
'I smoked my first joint at 12, did my first rail at 13…'
(Corey Taylor of US rock band *Slipknot*, speaking in 2002)

rain on someone's parade *vb American* to spoil someone's enjoyment, frustrate someone's efforts, etc. A colloquial phrase which gave rise to many more vulgar synonyms such as **piss in someone's pool** or **on someone's chips**

rally *vb American*

to behave outrageously, indulge in wild activity. A **preppie** term, used invariably by and about males.

Come on, let's rally!
They were really rallying.

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ralph[1] *vb*

1. to vomit. One of many echoic terms for the activity, ralph is typically heard among students in all English-speaking areas. 'Call (for) Ralph' is an alternative version.

2. *American* to take a right turn

ralph[2] *n*

a right turn. The word is usually part of the phrase **hang a ralph** (as opposed to **hang a louie**).

rambunctious *adj*

lively, troublesome, loud. A facetious invention elaborated from rumbustious. The term has been in use since the early 19th century and is probably Irish or American in origin, although the invention of such jocularities (as in the 19th-century 'obstrepalous' and the recent 'spondicious') was paralleled in Britain.

> *'This is a lullaby my mother used to play when I'd get rambunctious. It always seemed to calm me down.'*
> (*Kindred*, US film, 1987)

rammed *adj British*

very crowded, full

> *'Coming back on Eurostar, it was rammed.'*
> (Recorded, female traveller, London, June 2003)

rammy *adj British*

unpleasant, repellent. The word, of uncertain etymology, is in circulation in the north of England.

ramp *vb*

to provoke, annoy. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

> *Don't ramp with me.*
> *She's been ramping him.*

ramp up *vb British*

to organise or arrange. The phrase presumably comes from the terminology of car mechanics whence it has been extended in working-class usage (by police officers among others) to mean mounting any sort of operation.

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rando *n American*
an unknown or unfamiliar person, **random**. The abbreviated version was recorded on campus in 2011.

Ignore him, he's just some rando.

random[1] *n, adj American*
(a person who is) unfashionable, unattractive, mediocre, unwanted or excluded from fashionable circles. The term was popular among adolescents, particularly female, on college and high-school campuses in the US during the 1990s.

'There's no getting round the style question. If you want to be "do-able"… you cannot afford to dress "random".'
(*Sunday Times "Style"* magazine, 22 October 1995)

random[2] *vb British*
to **pull** or **score** with a stranger. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

R and R *n*
1. relaxation. A piece of armed-services shorthand (for 'rest and recreation') now used by civilians.
2. rock 'n' roll. A short form used by aficionados and the record industry.

randy *adj British*
sexually aroused, lecherous. A word which was formerly considered unsuitable for normal use but which, since the 1960s, has been used in the media and in 'respectable' conversation. (Mickey Dolenz of the pop group The Monkees heard the phrase 'randy Scouse git' on the British TV comedy series 'Till death us do part' and used it as the title of a single in 1967. This was deemed too offensive for radio and in Britain the song title was changed.) Randy is of uncertain origin. It was first recorded at the end of the 18th century. Two suggested etymologies for the word are: a dialect verb meaning to behave in a wild or wanton manner, and a Hindi word meaning lustful. Of these, the first (the rarely recorded word was related to 'rant' and 'random') is the more likely.

'Girls…showing their arms in thin, thin frocks (good luck to randy grandfathers).'

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(*About Town* magazine, June 1962)

ranga *n*
a redhead. A derogatory term used mainly by younger speakers, since around 2000, and derived from 'orangutan'. The term originated in Australia and featured in the TV series *Summer Heights High*.

rang-a-tang *n Caribbean*
a belligerent or troublesome person

rang(e)y *adj American*
aggressive, oppressive. The term (which rhymes with 'tangy') is of uncertain origin.

rank[1] *adj*
1. unpleasant. The standard adjective (its original meaning was overbearing or excessively strong) has been adopted as an allpurpose vogue term of disapproval by teenagers in the USA and in Britain, where it probably originated in black usage.

'This health-drink stuff is just so rank!'
(Recorded, teenage schoolboy, London, 1994)

2. excellent, admirable. A term of approbation originating, it is said, in the 1960s *pachuco* (Hispanic street-)culture of the USA.

rank[2], rank out, rank on (someone) *vb American*
to insult, taunt or provoke. The terms, which occur in adolescent speech, probably originated in black street slang.

rap[1] *n*
1a. a conversation, especially an earnest and/or lengthy discussion. A word which became an important part of the counter-culture lexicon at the end of the 1960s, rap was originally used by blacks and **beatniks**, deriving from the verb form.
1b. a rhythmic spoken chant, often to a musical background. This form of (originally) improvised delivery became a vogue first among young blacks in New York and other eastern American cities (inspired by Jamaican 'toasting'), and then a worldwide pop phenomenon in the 1980s.
2. an accusation or charge, blame or punishment. An 18th-century British use of the verb 'rap' was to denote swearing an oath against, accusing of, or charging (with a crime). This sense survives, via American English, in the phrases 'take the rap' and 'beat the rap' and the term **rap sheet**.

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rap[2] *vb*

a. to talk, converse or discuss. A key term from the **hippy** era which usually denoted an earnest or communal exchange of ideas. The word was first heard in this sense in black American speech; it was subsequently adopted by white **hipsters**, **beatniks** and hippies in turn. (Rap was in use in Britain in the late 1960s but in its original sense is now confined to the remnants of hippy culture.) The exact origin of this use of the word is not at all clear; possible etymologies include a shortening of 'rapid' (speech), 'rapport' or 'repartee'. The term might come simply from the similarity between talking and tapping ('rapping') on a drum or other surface; this might fit an origin among jazz musicians. Alternatively, in archaic slang a 'rapper' was someone who 'talked' to the authorities (see the noun form) and this notion may have become generalised in black argot into 'talk'.

b. to deliver an (originally improvised) monologue to a musical backing; to perform rap music. This musical form of the 1980s originated as a street phenomenon among black youth in American cities in the 1970s.

rape *vb*

to excel in, win at. A widespread usage among students and some teenagers since the noughties decade.

'I totally raped that test today.'
(21 year-old female, Croydon 2011)

rapid *adj British, Irish*

clever, stylish, attractive. In 2000 the term was defined as 'dead cool, as used by Ronan and Shane from Boyzone'. In Leicester in 2004 the same word was being used as an allpurpose term of appreciation.

He thinks he's rapid, doesn't he?

rapper *n*

a practitioner or devotee of **rap** music

raps *adj British*

extremely fast, quick thinking. The youth slang usage derives presumably from **rapid** in its standard or slang senses.

We got out of there raps.
Jerry is raps.

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rap session *n American*
a conversation or discussion. A phrase first used in the 1950s by black Americans, **hipsters** and **beatniks**, later taken up by **hippies**, alternative therapists and teenagers.

rapt *adj*
delighted. A vogue term of the late 1980s which seems to have spread from Australia to both Britain and the USA in the **hip** parlance of adolescents. The word is the standard (literary) English term meaning enraptured.

She wasn't exactly rapt when I told her, I can tell you.

rare *adj British*
1. an allpurpose term of approbation, often employed as an exclamation by schoolchildren since the 1980s, especially in the north of England and Scotland. This sense of the word probably originated in black youth-culture in the USA and was transmitted via **rap**, skateboarding terminology, etc. Rare was previously used as a generalised vogue term in this way by **mods** briefly in 1966. It was used as long ago as the 16th century, with sporadic examples in between.
2. unpleasant, unattractive, inappropriate. Probably a deliberate reversal of the earlier slang usage, since around 2000 this has been a vogue term of disapproval among UK teenagers.
See also **raar**

rash *adj*
wonderful. A term of high appreciation among American teenagers and aficionados of hip hop in the 1980s. It is nearly always expressed as 'totally rash' and was coined on the lines of **wild**, **bad**, **wicked**, etc.

rasta *n*
a Rastafarian. The word is a shortening of the name of the devotees of Ras Tafari (one of the titles of the late emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie) whose sacrament is **ganja** and who wear **dreadlocks**. The language of the Jamaican movement has influenced English slang mainly via reggae music.

rat (on) *vb*
to inform on or betray (someone). An Americanism employing the familiar identification of a rat with treachery or spite. The phrase was imported into Britain and Australia before World War II.

Rule number one is you don't rat on your friends.

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rat-arsed *adj*
drunk. The terms rat-arsed, **rat-faced** and the milder **ratted** enjoyed a vogue among adolescents and young adults (particularly those from middle- and upper-class backgrounds) from the mid-1980s. Terms employing rat- as a prefix evoking disgust were heard throughout the English-speaking community in the 1980s (**rathole**, **ratshit**, etc.), particularly in Australia and the USA.

ratbag *n Australian*
a despicable, disreputable or obnoxious person. This term of abuse originated in Australia where it derived either literally from a bag used by a rat-catcher or from the notion of a bag full of rats as the epitome of obnoxiousness. The word became popular in Britain in the early 1960s (helped in no small part by its frequent use in the popular radio comedy-series *Hancock's Half Hour*) and is now often used with a degree of affection. In Australia it often denotes an eccentric.

> *'She's a total ratbag – I don't want to have anything more to do with her.'*
> (*Neighbours*, Australian TV soap opera, 1987)

ratchet *n, adj*
a. (something) awful. Said by some young UK users to be an alteration of wretched, but more probably originating as an alteration of **ratshit**.
b. excellent, exciting, extreme. A vogue usage among young Americans popularised by the YouTube video *Ratchet Girl Anthem.*

rated *adj British*
excellent, admirable. A vogue term of approbation heard among adolescents from the later 1990s, which began as an abbreviated form of 'A-rated' or 'highly-rated'.

rat-faced *adj*
drunk. A vogue term of the late 1980s among all social classes in Britain (particularly heard among **Sloane Rangers** and **yuppies**).

ratfink *n American*
a treacherous, despicable person. The word is a combination of 'rat' (traitor) and **fink** (informer) and was first used to refer to union blacklegs or **scabs**. It enjoyed a vogue in the 1960s in its more generalised sense and is still used, albeit less widely. *See also* **fink**

rathole, rat-hole *n*
a disgusting, squalid place. A fashionable expression of distaste in the later

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1980s. In 1987 the college lecturers' union NATFHE condemned 'Thatcher's rathole Britain' in a press handout.

rat out *vb*

to abandon, betray, cravenly withdraw. An Americanism which is also heard in Australia and, to a lesser extent, in Britain. Usages involving the 'rat' components have been in vogue since the 1980s.

She ratted out at the last minute.
They ratted out on us.
Don't rat me out.

rat-run *n British*

a side street used for fast commuter traffic. A phrase and phenomenon of the late 1980s.

ratshit *adj Australian*

worthless, inferior, utterly disappointing. The word (pronounced like 'ratchet') usually expresses bitter disapproval or disillusion.

ratted *adj British*

drunk. A more polite version of **rat-faced** or **rat-arsed**. All three terms were in vogue in the second half of the 1980s.

'When we were looking for the personification of the Kentucky face, we got so ratted, so drunk… for an entire week.'
(Ralph Steadman, *I-D* magazine, November 1987)

rattle (someone) *vb*

a word mainly heard in Scotland meaning to have sex with someone

rattler *n*

1. a surface or underground train. The word has been used in Britain and the USA (where travelling hobos referred to 'hopping a rattler') since the 19th century. Until the late 1950s the London underground system was sometimes known to workmen as the Rattler.

2. *British* a womaniser, seducer. It derives from the verb form **rattle (someone)**, meaning to have sex with and, like that term, is heard mainly in Scotland.

rattle someone's cage *vb*

to provoke, disturb, rouse. A phrase in mainly working-class usage which, like others ('drop off the perch', 'sick as a parrot', etc.), uses the imagery of a

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caged bird or animal. The expression usually forms part of a provocative rhetorical question ‘who rattled your cage?’, addressed to someone suddenly roused to anger or indignation. **Yank (someone around/someone’s chain)** is an American alternative.

rattly *n*

a female. The word was used by British adolescents in 2001.

raunchy *adj*

sexually provocative, earthy, risqué; lustful or lust-inducing. The word probably took one of its original meanings, ‘ripe’ or over-ripe in the metaphorical sense, from the Italian *rancio*, meaning rank or rotten, although a British dialect origin has also been posited. Until the late 1960s raunchy was mainly in American usage.

rave, rave-up *n British*

a wild party, dance or occasion of abandoned behaviour. A usage originating in bohemian circles in the late 1950s. In the early 1960s the word was taken up by **mods** and shortly thereafter by the media and the older generation, who still employ the term. More recently still the **acid house** youth cult adopted the word to refer to their (typically large-scale and movable) celebrations, sometimes specified as **orbital raves** (those within reach of the M25 motorway). By 1990 schoolchildren were also using the word as a synonym for a party.

raver *n British*

an unrestrained, hedonistic person. An archetypal 1960s term which originated in the 1950s among bohemians and **beatniks**, when it was applied to frequent attenders of all-night parties and jazz clubs, etc. In the later 1960s the already slightly dated word epitomised **hippy** abandonment to euphoria. Since 1986 the term has referred to devotees of **rave** culture.

raw *adj British*

a. crazy

b. angry

A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

rawk *n British*

a variant spelling of rock (music), heard from 2004 and intended to suggest self-conscious enthusiasm or mockery thereof

> *‘I guess I’m really into rawk.’*
> (Recorded, student, Reading, UK, June 2005)

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raw meat *n*
a euphemism for the sex organs or sexual activity, heard in the late 1960s and 1970s

razoo *n Australian*
a very small sum of money, 'a brass farthing'. A word said to be of Maori origin, used in negative phrases such as 'I haven't got a brass razoo' or 'without a razoo'.

razz *vb*
to tease or deride. A word which is currently more popular in Australia and the USA than Britain (although it features in British public-school argot). Razz was originally a theatrical shortening of **raspberry** and the verb is still used in theatrical parlance to mean jeer. In modern usage it often appears to have overtones common to 'rag', 'rouse' and **roust**.

RBF *n American*
a grumpy expression displayed, typically unintentionally, by females. The letters stand for **resting bitch face**, an expression popular in the fashion industry, among lifestyle journalists and on social media sites in 2013.

RDC *phrase*
a dismissal, expression of indifference. The initials, usually written but sometimes verbalised, stand for '(I) really don't care'.

readies *n pl*
cash, banknotes, money. A shorter and racier version of the phrases 'ready cash' or 'ready money'.

> *'It was always the same old story. "I've no money on me. Have you any readies, Al?" They must think we're a bit daft up North.'*
> (*Guardian*, 12 December 1987)

ready, the ready *n*
money, cash. This is currently a less common form (except in the USA) of the plural **readies**. Ready or the ready was in fact probably the original form of the term, first recorded in the 17th century.

rear-end *vb*
to ruin, damage. The figurative use of the phrase probably derives from the colloquialism referring to a car collision, with possible suggestions also of sexual activity.

> *'The guys upstairs rear-ended him good.'*

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(Reported, New York office worker, September 1995)

rear-gunner *n British*
a male homosexual. One of many pejorative synonyms in use among heterosexuals since the 1980s. The phrase was used on more than one occasion in interviews by the **punk** singer John 'Johnnie Rotten' Lydon.

recce *n British*
a reconnaissance or reconnoitring. An armed-service shortening (pronounced 'reckie'), which has been generalised in civilian usage to mean a preliminary check or look around.

recco *n Australian*
recognition, peer-group respect. An abbreviation heard among young adults and adolescents.

rectum rider *n*
a male homosexual

red *adj British*
suffering the after-effects of smoking marihuana or of another drug. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

red-arse *n British*
a new army recruit. In the early 20th century the term referred specifically to a Guardsman (whose jacket was red).

red-assed *adj American*
furious, irate

red biddy *n British*
cheap red wine or methylated spirits as drunk by tramps or derelicts. Biddy, originally a diminutive of Bridget, was an affectionate name for a woman, preserved in the colloquial term 'old biddy'.

red-eye, the *n*
an early-morning or overnight flight or train service. The expression, which refers to the tired appearance of the passengers, originated in the USA where it was a nickname given to coast-to-coast flights.

red-heat *vb American*
to harass, importune, pursue

red-high *adj British*
delighted, ecstatic. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

red-inker *n British*

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a recorded arrest. A 'score' in the tally of arrests for a particular officer or police station, in the jargon of the police force.

redneck *n American*

a rustic bigot or boor. This now familiar expression became well known in the late 1960s when it was extended from the original sense of a rural white southern farmer (with a neck red from being bent to the sun or from anger) to include all opponents of liberation or the counterculture.

red Ned *n Australian*

cheap red wine. The Australian version of **red biddy**.

reds, red devils *n pl American*

capsules of Seconal, a barbiturate used by drug abusers, from the colour of the capsules

> *'The use of "reds" or barbiturates for highs (lows would be more descriptive) seems to be increasing again.'*
> (*Dr Hip Pocrates* (Eugene Schoenfeld), 1969)

red sails in the sunset *adj*

menstruating. A phrase, taken from the title of a popular song, which has been used (almost invariably by men) since the 1960s.

> *Looks as if she's red sails in the sunset.*

reeb *n British*

beer in **backslang**. A word which was heard in the 1950s and which survives in limited use (among young market-workers for instance).

reefer, reef *n*

a. a marihuana cigarette, an earlier term for a **joint**. A word which fell out of favour with cannabis smokers in the late 1950s but which was perpetuated by the media and law enforcement agencies.

b. marihuana. A famous and risible American anti-drug film of 1936 was entitled *Reefer Madness*. In origin the word is a corruption of *grifa*, the Spanish slang for marihuana.

reek *vb*

a. *American* to be repellent, inferior or worthless. A vogue term of disparagement or denigration among American adolescents since the 1990s. It is a synonym for **suck**, stink and **wipe**.

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Like it totally reeks!

b. *British* to stink, be offensive. Young users reported the term as fashionable slang in 2010, not realising that it is standard English.

Ethan's room reeks.
That new song reeks.

reem, ream *adj British*
excellent. The old London slang term, of uncertain origin but claimed by some to be an alteration of cream, others of remarkable or supreme, achieved fresh prominence from 2010 when used in the reality TV series *The Only Way is Essex*.

'The TOWIE cast are all household names now especially among teenagers who buy music online. In the single, Joey can be heard belting out phrases such as, "I wanna look reem, smell reem, be reem"…'
(*News of the World*, 18 June 2011)
'I saw someone with a bag that said "Don't be jel, be reem"'
(Posting on *Mumsnet* website, 12 May 2012)

reestie *adj American*
unpleasant, obnoxious. The word can be applied to persons or objects and is characteristically used by adolescents. It is probably a blend of **reek** and **beasty**.
regs *adv British*
regularly, often
regulatin' *n British*
fighting, from black speech. Synonyms are **mixin'**, **startin'**, **tanglin'**.
reh teh teh *phrase*
a facetious re-casting of 'etc, etc (etc)' used by younger speakers in writing and speech, typically to indicate impatience or boredom or a lack of anything to say, e.g. in postings on Bebo or Twitter social networking sites

'I thought that social mobility and all that reh-teh-teh was a good thing.'
(*Guardian*, 27 July 2013)

reject *n*
a term of abuse popular among British schoolchildren since the 1980s

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rello *n Australian*
a relative, relation

We're having the rellos over.

renk *vb*
1. to become furious
2. to be repellent
The word, of uncertain derivation, has been used in both senses by UK adolescents since around 2000.
rentals *n pl American*
parents. A version of **parental unit(s)**, also rendered as **rents** or **units**. The expressions became fairly well known from the later 1980s.

I'm going to be in deep doodoo when the rentals see this.

rent boy *n British* a young male prostitute. A **gay** slang term of the later 1960s that moved into common currency following press revelations of scandals in the 1980s. Young, sometimes homeless (and often heterosexual) rent boys frequented the Piccadilly area of London from at least the 1970s.
rents *n pl*
parents. Originally a term in use among American teenagers, this clipping, typical of youth slang of the late 1980s and early 1990s, was adopted by other English-speaking adolescents in the 1990s. A synonym is **units**.

The rents are away for the weekend.

rep[1] *n*
a shortening of 'reputation', used especially to denote (appreciatively) a reputation for violence or sexual prowess or (pejoratively) promiscuity. The word, typical of the clippings popularised first by American adolescents from the late 1970s, has moved from the language of street gangs and **rappers** into schoolchildren's usage since the late 1990s.

He's gotta protect his rep.
If she goes on like this she's going to get a rep for skeezing.

rep[2] *vb*
to impute a reputation to someone

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'Yea there are Asians that rep us bad, but other than that we're nice good-hearted peepz.'
(Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

represent *vb*
to perform or behave creditably. It is often in the form of an exhortation on the lines of 'well done', 'keep up the good work'. It is said to be inspired by phrases such as 'you are a fine representative of your family/group/race'. The term was popular in UK hip hop and R 'n' B circles from 1999.

reptiles *n pl*
journalists, reporters, the press in general, especially those from the gutter press. A usage popularised by its appearance in the *Dear Bill* letters featured in *Private Eye* magazine in the 1980s.

respect *n American*
an allpurpose exclamation of greeting and acknowledgment and an essential concept in peer-group relationships. 'Respect' was a key term from the rituals of street-based black subcultures of the late 1970s and early 1980s when it was adopted in the UK, too.

He didn't give me no respect.

See also **touch-respect**

resting bitch face *American See* **RBF**

result, a result *n British*
a. an outcome in one's favour, what is due, a good result. The term originated in football jargon where to 'get a result' means not to lose. Since 2000 it has often been used as an exclamation of delight, surprise and/or triumph.

'He owes me money. He's not ill – it's just a ploy to stop me getting a result!'
(*Minder*, British TV series, 1982)

b. an arrest and/or conviction. A specialised use of the above sense among members of the police force.

retard *n*
a term of abuse among schoolchildren in the UK and the USA (where it is more fashionably shortened to **tard**) since the 1970s

retarded *adj American*
tedious, disappointing, of poor quality. An expression used on campus in the

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USA since around 2000. It is a synonym of **lame**. **Tardy** is a more recent variant form.

retrosexual *n*

a man who is unconcerned with his appearance; a slovenly male. The jocular social categorisation was invented in 2004 on the lines of the earlier **metrosexual**. *See also* **contrasexual**

retro-slang *n See* **granny slang**

rettes *n pl American*

cigarettes. A shortening fashionable among **preppies** in the late 1970s.

revved *adj American*

excited. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

By the time the band came on everyone was totally revved.

rhino *n British*

money. A raffish term which seemed obsolescent until its revival, along with synonyms such as **pelf**, **dosh**, **moolah**, etc., during the glamorising of finance and commerce in the mid-1980s. The word has had this meaning since the end of the 17th century, perhaps because of the value of the (supposedly aphrodisiac) rhinoceros horn or simply because the animal was at that time a fabulous symbol of wealth and exoticism.

rhubarb *n British*

meaningless babble, nonsense, empty talk. The theatrical term for background mumbling or hubbub has been adopted by London working-class users as a contemptuous or dismissive term for rubbish of all sorts.

He gave me a load of old rhubarb.

riah, riach *n British*

hair, head of hair. One of the few instances of **backslang** to escape from a very restricted milieu. The word, usually pronounced to rhyme with 'fire', was used in the 1950s and early 1960s by actors, dressmakers, hairdressers, etc.

Richard *n British*

a third-class university degree. Like **Desmond**, **Pattie**, **Taiwan** and **made-in**, it is a student witticism, based on 'Richard the Third'. A **Douglas** (Hurd) is a more recent and fashionable version.

Richard (Gere) *n British*

(a glass of) *beer*. An item of rhyming slang using the name of the Hollywood

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star, heard amongst students from the early 1990s.

Richard the Third *n British*

1a. a *bird* (in the literal sense or as slang for a woman)

1b. a **turd** The phrase has two senses in cockney rhyming slang; the first is now dated whereas the second achieved limited currency among non-cockneys in the 1970s and 1980s.

2. the longer (rarely used) form of a **Richard**

Ricky *n American*

a foolish, unfortunate and/or unpleasant male. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The original reference is uncertain.

riddle *n See* **Jimmy Riddle**

ride[1] *vb*

to copulate (with). A metaphorical usage which has been in evidence since at least the 16th century, when it was a standard synonym or euphemism in the same way as 'mount'. Ride is still heard in this sexual sense, albeit rarely, whereas the noun form is still fairly widespread.

ride[2] *n*

1. an act of sexual intercourse or a sex partner. This is a later derivation of the (now less common) verb form of the word.

2. a car. This sense of the word probably originated in US usage.

> *'His most "ghetto fabulous" ride is his GM van in New York.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 6 June 2004)

ride one's bang *vb British*

to serve one's prison sentence, 'do one's time'. The phrase was recorded at Winchester Prison by the English Project in October 2010.

ride someone's ass *vb American*

to nag, harass. The phrase is a pun on 'ass' as a donkey, as well as evoking an image of driving or urging from behind.

> *Quit riding his ass over this, will you?*

ride the baloney-pony *vb*

a. to have sex (with)

b. (of a male) to masturbate. This adolescent witticism is inspired by the American name for the Bologna sausage.

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ride the porcelain Honda/bus *vb American*
to suffer from diarrhoea, sit on the toilet. A **preppie** witticism on the pattern of **kiss the porcelain god** (to vomit).
ridic, redic *adj British*
ridiculous. The shortening is typically used online or in conversation by teenagers.
ridiculous *adj British*
drunk. The term is particularly heard in Glaswegian speech. **Miraculous** is a synonym.
Ridneck, rid nek *n, adj British*
(someone who is) embarrassed, mortified. The term, from the notion of blushing with shame, was used as shorthand for an admission of discomfort by teenagers on social networking sites in the noughties decade.

He's such a ridneck.
Getting found out was a rid nek.
The rents saw what I wrote about Leah. Ridneck!

ridonkulous *adj American*
outrageous, absurd. A jocular alteration of ridiculous used by hip hop aficionados and students, among others.
riffed[1] *adj American*
intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. The word 'riff' has had several slang senses, but it is not clear which, if any, gave rise to this usage.
riffed[2], rifted *adj British*
arrested. A term from street-gang slang, recorded in 2013.
riffing *n American*
behaving in a provocative or obstreperous manner. The term, heard in black slang of the 1990s, covers a number of meanings related to the earlier use of the word 'riff' in **jive talk**, including provoking, complaining and boasting, but the logic of the connection is unclear.
riff-raff *n*
a 'street-smart' individual. Often appreciative, e.g. in the parlance of British Asian youth.
rift[1] *n See* **get a rift/rush/hustle on**
rift[2] *vb British*
(to emit) a belch. The term, which imitates the sound of the eructation, is heard

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particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

rig *n American*

1. the male sex organs. A word used, especially by women, in the **hippy** era, although the word is older.

'I got this cute little pendant in the form of a flying rig.'
(*Groupies*, US film, 1973)

2. a truck, large van or bus

3. a heroin user's syringe, ligature, etc.

'I remember saying to the guy I was with "Don't fill the rig up. Don't put too much coke in it."'
(*Q* magazine, March 1997)

righteous *adj American*

a. good, admirable

A righteous dude.

b. large or excessive

A righteous mess.

Both senses are originally black adaptations of the standard English term, influenced by religious jargon. The terms are now also used, sometimes ironically, by white speakers.

right-on *adj American*

admirable, thoroughgoing, authentic. A term of approval from the late 1970s which derives from 'right on!', the 1960s exclamation of enthusiasm, support, agreement or solidarity (itself originally from black American speech). The phrase is increasingly used ironically to mean **gung-ho** or self-righteous.

a right-on guy
She was right-on.

rigid *adj*

drunk. The term often (but not necessarily) refers to someone helplessly drunk.

rim *vb*

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a. to lick the anus as part of sexual stimulation

b. to sodomise

rimmer *n British*

a despicable and/or obnoxious person. An allpurpose playground insult, probably from the more specific senses of **rim**. This usage was reinforced by the fact that an unlikeable character in the cult TV comedy *Red Dwarf* was given the name.

ring *n*

the anus. A common vulgarism in all English-speaking communities. The word has also occasionally been used for the vagina.

ringburner *n British*

a hot curry, or the condition following its digestion and excretion. An expression used typically among males for whom a hot curry is a test of **machismo** and/or a natural adjunct to drinking. (The ring in question is the anus and the word is a pun on a designation of a stove or cooking hob.)

ringer *n*

1a. something such as a stolen or defective car, a racehorse or greyhound, which has been tampered with or doctored in order to deceive

1b. a person who alters the appearance of a car, racehorse, antique, etc., in order to deceive

2. *American* a substitute introduced by subterfuge into a game or race in order to gain an unfair advantage

ringing *adj British*

excellent, exciting. A contemporary synonym of **banging**, **kicking**, etc.

ring-piece *n British*

the anus. An elaboration of **ring** popularised by its constant appearance in *Viz* comic.

ring someone's bell *vb*

to bring to a sexual climax. A euphemistic phrase which appears in the lyrics of several soul and disco records of the 1970s, also sometimes meaning simply to 'catch someone's eye' or 'strike a chord'.

ring-sting *n British*

a painful act of defecation or the resultant feeling. The term was defined on the Student World website in 2001 as 'the result of bad food and cheap toilet paper'.

rinky-dink *adj*

1. *British* cute, neat, smart. This fairly rare sense of the phrase may be based

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on a misunderstanding of the American usage, or a separate coinage influenced by **dinky**.

2. *American* shoddy, makeshift, meretricious. The phrase probably originated as an imitation of the sound of fairground music, evoking gaudiness and kitsch.

rinse *vb*

a. to perform, play or use to excess. A vogue term since 2000 among DJs and club aficionados.

> *'That Destiny's Child song has been rinsed on the radio.'*
> (Recorded, London student, March 2002)

b. to deplete, exhaust, empty

> *I totally rinsed my credit cards.*

rinsin' *adj*

exciting. A vogue term, especially in dancefloor culture, from black speech heard since the late 1990s. It probably derives from DJ jargon in which 'rinsin' out the plates' denotes spinning the records.

> *a rinsin' tune*

ripe *adj American*

physically attractive. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

rip off *vb*

to cheat, steal (from) or take advantage (of). A raffish black street euphemism for steal or rob, in the mid-1960s rip off passed quickly via **hippy** jargon into popular currency all over the English-speaking world.

> *'Well, just about everyone in the music business has been ripped off, financially speaking. That's Entertainment!'*
> (*Ms London* magazine, 4 September 1989)

rip-off[1] *n*

an instance of theft, deception or unfair appropriation. It is now used in fairly mundane contexts, such as overcharging or plagiarism. The noun, like the verb, is from 1960s black argot in which it meant a robbery or a fraud.

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rip-off[2] *adj*
(of goods) overpriced; (of people) grasping; and (of financial arrangements) crooked

ripoff artist *n*
a practitioner of **rip-offs**, fraudster or thief. The late 1960s **-artist** suffix does not denote expertise, but merely habitual involvement.

ripped *adj*
1. stoned on marihuana or a similar drug. The word is occasionally also used to mean drunk and is often elaborated into 'ripped to the gills' or 'ripped to the tits'.

> *'We're just sitting around getting ripped and listening to records.'*
> (*IT* magazine, July 1972)

2. *American* killed. A 'tough guy' euphemism of the 1970s and 1980s.

> *He just got ripped.*

3. *American* unhappy, disappointed

4. *American* muscular, physically attractive. In this sense the word has been adopted by journalists and devotees of social media beyond the USA.

ripper[1] *adj Australian*
excellent, first-rate. A word which goes in and out of vogue, ripper was a British term of admiration, probably originating in the sports world (it has denoted a well-bowled cricket ball or a devastating punch in boxing) in the mid-19th century.

ripper[2] *n British*
a promiscuous female, **slag**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

rippy *adj British*
excellent, thrilling. A late 1980s version of the archaic 'ripping' (equivalent to the Australian term **ripper**), heard among middle-class teenagers, for instance.

ripshit *adj American*
angry, enraged, frenzied

rivets *n American*
money, dollars. The term was recorded in British speech from the early 1800s but is now rare.

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roach *n*

1a. the butt of a **joint** (a marihuana cigarette). An American term adopted elsewhere in the late 1960s; this use of the word arose before World War II and is probably simply a borrowing of 'cockroach'. (Some authorities have suggested a connection with 'to roach', i.e. to clip a horse's mane.)

1b. a marihuana cigarette, **joint**. A US teenage usage, probably derived from the first, more widespread sense of the word.

2a. *American* a despicable or contemptible person

2b. *American* an unattached girl

road[1], roadz *n British*

one's local area, estate or neighbourhood. The word, used thus in multiethnic youth slang, can by extension denote the authentic outside world.

start living in the road
Keep out of our roadz.

See also **from ends**

road[2] *adj*

a more recent and more fashionable version of **street**(wise)

He's road.

road apple *n*

a piece of horse manure on the highway. In the USA, where the term probably originated, the synonym **alley apple** also exists.

roadie *n*

1. a rock group's assistant, responsible for handling equipment and general tasks. The word is a short form of the portentous official title 'road manager'.

2. *American* beer. A shortened version of **road brew** or **road sauce** in **preppie** jargon. It is usually in the plural form.

Let's grab some roadies.

3. *American* an unattractive female. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. It may be a shortened form of 'road-kill'.

road pizza *n American* any small creature that has been run over and flattened by a car. A sardonic witticism of the late 1980s.

Compare **pavement pizza**

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roarer *n British*
a male homosexual, especially one who is actually or supposedly flagrant. This alternative form of 'roaring **pouff/queen**', etc. is a heterosexual term of abuse of the 1970s and 1980s.

roasting[1] *adj British*
a. sexually aroused. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010 and defined by one as **horny**.
b. frustrated, bored. The usage was recorded at Winchester Prison by the English Project in October 2010. Inmates defined it as to be 'hanging around waiting for something to happen'.

roasting[2] *n British*
(of a pair of males) penetrating a sexual partner orally and from the rear simultaneously. The phrase achieved brief notoriety in 2009 when footballers were reported to be indulging in the practice. **Spitroasting** is the longer form.

rob-dog *n British*
a dishonest and/or despicable individual. The epithet, often expressing strong dislike, was first widely heard in the north of England in 2003 and 2004.

robobabe *n American*
an overwhelmingly attractive female. An item of invented slang from the cult 1992 US film, *Wayne's World*. The prefix is adopted from the earlier cult film, *Robocop*.
Compare **babia-majora**

robot *n South African*
a set of traffic lights

rock[1] *n*
1. a gem, diamond
2. crack, cocaine. The term has been used for many years by dealers and users to denote any crystalline preparation of a narcotic. In the USA in the late 1980s, rock is the most widespread generic term for crack among law-enforcers and breakers.

> *'A $15 "rock" – costing about the same as two cinema tickets – contains six "hits", enough to keep two people high for 90 minutes.'*
> (*Independent*, 24 July 1989)

rock[2] *vb*
1. to be exciting, **cool**. The usage began as an Americanism but is now heard in

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all English-speaking areas. In the USA it sometimes occurs in the form ‘rock out’.

Their new single rocks.

2. to display ostentatiously, wear, sport. In this sense the verb has become a fashion/journalese vogue term.

Shenelle rocks the neo-punk look.

Rock, the *n*
1. Gibraltar
2. Alcatraz, the escape-proof island prison (now closed) in San Francisco Bay, USA

rocker *n British*
a member of a youth cult of the early 1960s, characterised by the wearing of black leather jackets and enthusiasm for motorcycles and 1950s rock ’n’ roll music. These mainly working-class teenagers and young adults were the successors to the **ton-up boys** and coevals of the self-consciously ‘progressive’ **mods**, who despised them for their adherence to 1950s American fashions and music. Mods and rockers fought each other sporadically until the late 1960s, when each group metamorphosed; rockers into **greasers** and subsequent anonymity, or into **bikers**.

‘Rockers’ hard-wearing clothes were of the type worn out of doors. Mods on the other hand were recruited in the main from the forum of office juniors and shop assistants.’
(Johnny Stuart, *Rockers*, 1987)

rockets *n pl*
female breasts, particularly when prominent or ‘jutting’

rock-head *n American*
a stupid person. Like its later derivative **rubblehead**, rock-head is based on the uniquely North American notion of having rocks in one’s head instead of brains.

rock house *n American*
premises where **crack** (also known as **rock**) is processed and/or sold

‘In the depressed inner-city areas of Los Angeles or New York, crack is

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frequently consumed in "crack houses" or "rock houses" – derelict buildings, often occupied by squatters, where addicts can buy and consume the drug.'
(*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

rocking *adj*
excellent, exciting, **cool**

rock 'n' roll, the *n British*
the *dole* or a dole office (the term is extended to cover Social Security payments and offices). A piece of recent rhyming slang.

on the rock 'n' roll again
I'm going down the rock 'n' roll.

rocks *n pl*
the testicles. An American version of the archaic British 'stones', rocks is now in limited use elsewhere in the English-speaking world.
See also **get one's rocks off**

rod *n*
1. *American* a gun, particularly a pistol or revolver
2. the penis
3. a short form of hot rod

roddy, rodder *n British*
a. a male masturbator
b. a foolish or obnoxious individual This playground term, usually used by males of males, probably derives from the earlier
rod-walloper, a rarer synonym of **wanker**.

rod-walloper *n*
a male masturbator. **Rod** is an occasional slang synonym for the penis.

ROFL *phrase*
an expression of extreme amusement. The letters stand for 'rolling on the floor laughing'. Elaborated forms include **ROFLMAO, rofl harris, roflcopter**.

rogan (josh) *n British*
money. An item of rhyming slang heard since the 1990s, borrowing the name of a popular curry dish to rhyme with **dosh**.

'By the look of them they're not short of a bit of the old rogan josh.'

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(Recorded, musician, London, August 1994)

roger *vb British*
to copulate with (a woman). First recorded in 1711, the term is probably older. Roger, like **dick**, **peter**, **willie**, etc., has been used in the past as a nickname for the penis. It was also frequently given as a name to bulls and rams. In modern British middle-class use it is often employed as an 'acceptable' alternative to taboo synonyms. Roger has also been employed to denote buggery (in a homosexual context).

'Should not a Half-pay Officer roger for sixpence?'
(James Boswell, writing in his *London Journal*, 1762)

roll[1] *vb*
1. to rob or mug (someone). Originally the term referred to robbing someone who was dead drunk or asleep, hence literally rolling over an inert body in order to rifle pockets.
2. to have sex with. The verb form is much rarer than the noun in this sense.
3. *American* to leave. The word was used in this sense in the 1960s and has again become fashionable since the mid-1990s.
roll[2] *n*
1. an act of sexual intercourse. Usually heard in a fairly light-hearted context, particularly in the cliché 'a roll in the hay'.
2. a wad of banknotes, a bankroll
3. an act of mugging or robbing, particularly of an already unconscious person. A rare noun form of the verb sense.
rolling *adj British* rich.
A middle-class colloquial shortening of 'rolling in it', which is itself based on the image of a pig, horse or other animal rolling in manure.

She's absolutely rolling.

rollocking *n British*
a severe dressing-down, an angry and pointed tirade. The word is a euphemism for **bollocking**.

'Though Dad gave me a real rollocking, in the end I won. I just fluttered my eyelids at him and promised I wouldn't be seeing Josh again.'

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(Jade Jagger, quoted in the *News of the World*, 29 March 1989)

ronk *vb British*
to stink. An invented word probably combining ‘stink’ and ‘rotten’. **Honk** is a synonym. Ronk is a popular word in Liverpool and elsewhere in the north of England, though its use is not restricted to this area.

God, it doesn’t half ronk in here.

roof-rack *n British*
a Pakistani. A partially rhyming phrase in use among working class adults since 2000. **Jim Raki** is a contemporary synonym.

rookie *n*
a learner, neophyte or newcomer, particularly to a job or a sports team. The term originated in Britain in the armed forces of the late 19th century, but more recently rookie has been in more widespread use in the USA. The word is said to be a deformation of ‘recruit’, perhaps influenced by the noisy chattering of rooks.

‘Are you crazy? You’re just a rookie. I’ve been on night patrol for years.’
(*Night Patrol*, US film, 1984)

rooms *n pl American*
mushrooms. This abbreviation refers to innocuous mushrooms as eaten on pizzas rather than **magic mushrooms**, which are known as **shrooms**.

rooster *n*
a male homosexual, particularly a predatory prison inmate who dominates or victimises younger fellow prisoners. In **gay** and prison jargon, roosters or **chicken-hawks** prey upon **chickens**. Rooster is American for ‘cock’ in the sense of a male chicken.

root[1] *vb*
to have sex (with). A vulgar euphemism which occurs in working-class English speech and which is common in Australia. It derives from the archaic use of root to mean the penis and from ‘root/rootle around’ in the sense of searching in crevices. The term, first recorded in the 19th century but probably older, is hardly ever used in a homosexual context or by women.

root[2] *n*
1a. an act of sexual intercourse

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1b. a sexual partner or available 'sex object'
The noun senses postdate the verb and are widespread in British and Australian usage.
2. *American* a cigarette or **joint**. A rare term which may originate in 'cheroot'.
3. *British* the penis, in playground parlance
rooted *adj Australian*
a. ruined, destroyed, broken. Used in the same way as the more offensive **fucked** and **buggered**, this expression derives from the verb to **root**.

Christ, now the engine's rooted!

b. exhausted
roots! *exclamation*
goodbye. In use among UK adolescents since 2000.
rope *n*
1a. *American* a cigar
1b. tobacco
1c. marihuana
The connection and resemblance between tobacco, hemp and rope has given rise to these usages.
2. *American* a decorative metal chain, especially a heavy golden chain as worn by males. This item of hip hop regalia dates from the early 1980s. A synonym is **cable**.
ropeable *adj Australian* furious or berserk. A slang interpretation of the notion contained in the colloquial expression 'fit to be tied'.

Well when we broke the news to her – I tell you, she was ropeable.

rort[1] *n Australian*
1. a swindle, a small-time confidence trick. This term of uncertain origin, until recently used mainly by people over 40 years of age, is undergoing something of a revival in media circles.
2. a noisy, riotous and wild party or celebration. In this sense the noun is probably a back-formation from the adjective **rorty**. *See also* **rorter**
rort[2] *vb Australian* to cheat, manipulate or bamboozle

'The Federal Government is to crack down on abuse of English language courses to rort the migrant selection system following examination of an

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inter-departmental submission to Cabinet.'
(*LAW* [*London Australasian Weekly*] magazine, 4 September 1989)

rorter *n*
1. *Australian* a swindler, a small-time confidence trickster or cheat. The origin of the Australian terms based on the word **rort** is unclear; one suggestion is that they are in fact based on 'wrought(er)', an archaic British term for trick(ster).
2. *British* a market trader who shouts his or her wares. This category, like the **lurker** and the **pitcher**, was defined in a Channel 4 TV documentary, 28 July 1994.
rory *adj*
flat broke. The word is from the rhyming slang for '(on) the floor': 'Rory O'Moore'. 'On the floor' is itself rhyming slang for *poor*. The Rory O'Moore in question is probably a fictional Scots/Irish personification from the 19th century.
rosie, Rosie Lee *n British tea*.
A genuine example of cockney rhyming slang which has been adopted for light-hearted use by non-cockneys. The term seems to have originated at the turn of the 20th century, from a common proper name, and was reinforced by the later fame of the American striptease artist Gypsy Rose Lee.

A nice cup of rosie should do the trick.

rot-gut *adj, n*
low quality alcoholic drink. A fourhundred-year-old term which was applied formerly to weak beer, but which more recently has usually denoted inferior spirits or wine.
rotten *adj*
very drunk. A euphemism in British and Australian usage.
rough *adj British*
1. unpleasant, distasteful, disgusting. The standard term became an allpurpose pejorative in working-class speech and then a vogue word among adolescents and then younger schoolchildren from the mid-1990s.

That girlfriend of his is well rough if you ask me.

2. excellent. The process whereby negative becomes positive operated

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particularly rapidly in the case of rough, which by the late 1990s was being used appreciatively.

> *'…"wicked" (for good) has vanished, replaced by the new term of high praise, "rough", invariably accompanied by a jerky wave of the right hand at shoulder level.'*
> (*Guardian*, 19 October 1996)

rough end of the pineapple, the *n Australian*
a disadvantageous position, the worst of a deal. A colourful alternative to such phrases as 'the sharp end of the stick' or 'the shitty end of the stick'.

roughneck, ruff-neck *n British*
a youth, especially a tough, admirable male. A 1990s synonym for **rude boy** or **bad-boy** first used by black gang members before being adopted by other schoolchildren and teenagers. Like those terms, it is typical of the tendency by transgressive subcultures to adopt, for the purpose of irony and bravado, the pejorative language of their critics (as in **bad**, **wicked**, etc.).

rough trade *n British*
a. a homosexual lover (usually a casual pick-up) considered to be lower class, uncouth and/or violent. From the homosexual underground slang of the 1950s, used for instance by male prostitutes about their customers. The phrase was later used to characterise a stereotypical homosexual icon, i.e. the muscular, aggressively masculine 'working man'. **b.** an uncouth or violent client of a heterosexual prostitute

> *'Behind the throat-level peep-holes eyes took in the body swathed in Ralph Lauren finery trailing after her piece of rough trade.'*
> (*Platinum Logic*, Tony Parsons, 1981)

roundeye *n American*
the anus, especially as a focus of sexual attention

roundhead *n British*
(a male with) a circumcised penis. A schoolboy counterpart to **cavalier**.

round the houses *adv British*
a. on a (long and) futile mission
b. all over the body. The phrase is prostitutes' and pornographers' code for all-over sexual stimulation.

round the twist *adj, adv British*

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crazy, deranged. A racier version of the colloquial ‘round the bend’, this phrase moved from limited working-class usage to general currency in the 1960s.

roust *vb American*

to disturb, harass and/or arrest. The word is usually used to describe the actions of police against suspects. Roust was first used by criminals or street-frequenters in the early 20th century, later by the law-enforcers themselves; it is from the noun ‘rouster’, a version of ‘roustabout’, employing a strong form of ‘rouse’.

rozzer *n British*

a police officer. This word originated in the 19th century and is still in limited use. The standard derivations offered by reference sources (Romany *roozlo*, meaning strong, or ‘roosher’, a supposed corruption of ‘rusher’) are not entirely convincing.

rub-a-dub, rubbidy *n*

a public house. These rhyming-slang phrases (with *pub*) are heard in both Britain and Australia. Rub-a-dub(-dub) has also been used in Britain, especially in underworld circles, as rhyming slang for *club*.

rubber, rubber johnny *n*

a condom. The first version is international English, the second British. **Johnnie**, **johnny** and ‘johnnie bag’ are synonyms.

rubbish *vb*

to deride, condemn, tease. Originally Australian, the expression has established itself in British English since the early 1970s.

rubblehead *n American*

an idiot. A term, like **rock-head**, which evokes the notion of having rocks rather than brains in one’s head. This version was popular among teenagers and college students in the late 1980s.

rube *n American*

a yokel or rustic simpleton. A short form of the male Christian name Reuben.

rub off *vb*

(of a female) to masturbate

rub out *vb*

to kill, murder. A euphemism from the language of the American underworld of the 1920s and 1930s, enthusiastically adopted by crime novelists. In modern street parlance the phrase is often shortened to ‘rub’.

Ruby (Murray) *n British*

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a *curry*. This item of rhyming slang comes from the name of an Irish-born popular singer of the 1950s. The word or phrase is perpetuated by some speakers too young to be familiar with its inspiration.

> *'I'm really fond of 'going for a ruby' (Ruby Murray, curry) – mainly because nobody has heard of Irish singer Ruby Murray since her 1950s heyday, yet her name is kept alive by ghastly Hoxton trendies who'd probably die of shame if caught listening to her records.'*
> (Posting on *Guardian* website, 22 February 2013)

ruck *n British*
an undisciplined brawl, a gang fight. A characteristic London working-class use of a mild-sounding term (from 'ruckus') to denote something often involving extreme violence. (**Bother** and **aggro** are examples of the same tendency.) The word is an important element in the football hooligan and **skinhead** vocabulary.

> *'He [a hooligan] brags about his "rucks" with Millwall's notorious F troop.'*
> (*News of the World*, 17 July 1988)

rucking, ruck-up *n British*
a brawl, row or dressing-down. These are variant forms of **ruck**.
ruddy *adj British*
an inoffensive intensifying adjective, now dated but used extensively from the turn of the 20th century until the mid-1960s as a milder euphemism for **bloody**
rude *adj*
1. excellent. In this sense the term, probably adapted from or imitating black speech, was used by Californian adolescents in the mid-1990s, often in the form 'totally rude'.
2. shockingly bad, horrible. In this generalised sense a vogue term among younger British teenagers since 2000. It probably represents an ironic borrowing of an older generation's term of prissy disapproval.
3. belonging to someone who thinks they're hard

> *a rude car*
> *rude clothes*

rude bits *n pl British*
the breasts and/or genitals. A coy quasi-nursery term in middle-class use.

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rude boy, rudie *n*
a. *Jamaican* a gangster, gang member

> *'Interestingly, there is a theory that the word "reggae" was originally derived from its Kingston rude boy exponents being derided as "ragamuffin men".'*
> (*Independent*, 1 September 1989)

b. *British* a would-be tough and/or fashionable youth
ruff *adj See* **rough**
ruffen *n British*
a tough, street-wise male. The alteration of 'ruffian' or 'rough one' has been used by teenagers and young adults, in praise or ironically.

> *Saying that I feel like a ruffen, LOL.*

rug *n*
1a. a toupee, wig. A predictable pre-World War II jocularism which probably originated in theatrical slang. **1b.** the female pubic hair
2. *See* **cut a rug**
rug bug *n*
an alternative form of **rug rat**
rugged *adj*
1. *Australian* suffering from bad luck
2. *British* excellent, powerful. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
rugger bugger *n British*
a hearty (usually boorish) sportsman. The expression became popular from the 1960s primarily to denote the stereotypical rugby-club mentality.
rug-muncher *n American*
a lesbian. **Carpet-muncher** is an alternative version of the pejorative term as used by males.
rug rat *n*
a child. A phrase which, like the synonymous **ankle-biter**, has become popular, especially in young middle-class families, since the 1980s. **Rug bug** and 'carpet rat' are alternative forms. The phrase was popularised by its adoption as the title of a US TV cartoon in the mid-1990s.
ruined *adj American*

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drunk, often pronounced ‘ruint’. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

ruler, the *n British*

an impressive, admirable individual. A key term in the adolescent language of status since the late 1980s. ‘The boss’ and ‘the man’ were earlier colloquial synonyms.

> *‘Chris Evans is the ruler, seriously he is so rad, totally funny, he knows what’s up (nice shirts) and when he is not presenting the show, it sucks.’*
> (*Phat* magazine, 1993)

rumble[1] *n*

a fight, especially a planned streetfight or brawl involving gangs. An American expression used by teenage neighbour-hood gangs since the 1950s, the word has subsequently been picked up in other English-speaking areas.

rumble[2] *vb*

1. to fight. The word, like the noun form, originated in the slang of American urban gangs of the 1950s. It has since been appropriated and generalised by other adolescents in the USA, UK and Australia.

> *‘If you wanna stop us then you’ll have to come and rumble us.’*
> (*The Firm*, British TV play, 1989)

2. *British* to uncover (a deception), to be disabused. Now a fairly widespread colloquialism, rumble, like ‘tumble’, in this sense originated in the 19th century. Rumble probably derives from the archaic ‘romboyle’, meaning to search for a wanted fugitive or suspect (a 17th-century term of unknown origin).

> *We better get out of here – we’ve been rumbled.*

rummage[1] *vb British*

to raid and/or search (premises). The specialised sense, deriving from the standard colloquialism, has been used by police and criminals since the 1990s.

> *‘It’s going to be rummaged tomorrow.’*
> (*River Police*, ITV documentary, 15 September 1995)

rummage[2] *n British*

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a sexual act. The word is pronounced with a long ‘a’, perhaps in imitation of French. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

rummaging *adj British*
having sex. The word is pronounced with a long ‘a’, perhaps in imitation of French. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

rumpo *n British* an act of sexual intercourse. A ‘smutty’ euphemism first popularised by the fictitious folksinger and specialist in innuendo, ‘Rambling Sid Rumpo’, played by Kenneth Williams in the Kenneth Horne radio comedies of the 1960s. In the 1980s the term was seen as an acceptable suggestive euphemism. It derives from ‘rump’ as an archaic verb meaning to copulate and from the noun as a synonym for **tail**, **arse**, etc. **Rumpty-tumpty** and **rumpy-pumpy** are elaborated forms.

> *‘Susannah Hoffs is writing a “steamy” romance novel. Packed with intrigue and rumpo, it will, she claims “put Jackie Collins in the shade”.’*
> (*Smash Hits* magazine, November 1989)

rumpty-tumpty, rumpy-pumpy *n British*
an act of sexual intercourse or sexually related ‘naughtiness’. Quasi-nursery elaborations of **rumpo**, used typically by disc jockeys, TV comedians and tabloid journalists since the 1980s.

> *‘And if they were to temporarily stray from marital fidelity, where would they turn for a bit of royal rumpy pumpy?’*
> (*Viz* comic, May 1989)

run[1] *n*
1. *American* a rally by Hell’s Angels, usually involving a lengthy mobile debauch
2. an initial euphoric sensation following the ingestion or injection of a narcotic, particularly heroin; a **rush**

> *‘When I’m rushing, on my run/And I feel just like Jesus’s son.’*
> (“Heroin”, the Velvet Underground, 1967)

run[2] *vb British*
to denigrate, humiliate. A term reflecting the ritualistic status games of

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adolescent gangs, it is probably an abbreviated form of the colloquial meaning of 'run down'. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

run game *vb British*

to work as a prostitute or behave promiscuously. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

She runnin' game.

runners *n pl British*

trainers, sports shoes, in playground parlance. The word is also used in this sense in the Republic of Ireland.

running *adj*

intoxicated by drugs. The term, coined by analogy with **buzzing** and **rushing**, particularly applied to those under the effects of amphetamines, **crack** or, later, **ecstasy**.

run off *vb British*

to start to cry/weep

'Kylie runs off'
(Headline in the *Sun* newspaper, 4 March 2011)

run off at the mouth *vb American*

to talk excessively, to say more than one should. Usually used in an accusatory way, for instance to someone who betrays secrets.

runs, the *n British*

an attack of diarrhoea. The expression is based on both the notion of runniness and running to a place of relief. A more sedate alternative is **the trots**.

Rupert *n British*

an officer or officer cadet. A pejorative term in armed-forces' usage. The proper name was chosen as supposedly being quintessentially upper-class.

rush *n*

1. the initial heady or euphoric sensation consequent on taking a mind-altering drug. The word is used especially, and most literally, of stimulant drugs such as cocaine and amphetamines; it generally refers to the sudden effects of a drug injected intravenously or taken through the mucous membranes rather than the more gradual onset attendant upon smoking or swallowing. The term is sometimes extended to refer to any exciting or stimulating action or

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situation.

> *'When you inhale real hard, even before you exhale you're starting to feel the rush. It just goes straight to your head quicker than any other drug, and a better rush than any other drug.'*

(Crack smoker, *Independent*, 24 July 1989) **2.** defined by a London schoolboy as 'when lots of people beat up one person'

> *There was a rush down there.*

rust-bucket *n*
an old dilapidated or shoddily manufactured car. The term was earlier applied to ships and aeroplanes.
rusty sheriff's badge *n British*
the anus

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S

sabbing *n British*
an act of sabotage. A word used by animal-rights activists and hunt saboteurs in the 1980s.

'Meeting to discuss sabbing tactics.'
(Campus announcement, Essex University, 1986)

sack[1] *vb British*
to discard or reject. Used in this sense and generalised from the colloquial meaning of dismissal from one's job, the term was popular in adolescent slang of the 1990s, often in reference to 'dumping' a partner.

I think we should sack the whole idea.
Tina's planning to sack Martin, but she won't admit it if you ask her.

sack[2] *n*
1. a bed. The word was probably first used of hammocks in the 19th century.
See also **sad sack**
2. the scrotum
sack it, sack it off *vb British*
to forget, disregard (something or someone). As used by adolescents since 2000, the term may be inspired by the colloquial 'sack' as dismiss, or the image of disposal in a bag.
sackless *adj*
1. (of a female) flat-chested
2. incompetent, vacuous. The word is used in this sense particularly in the north east of England. It is said to derive from a Norse word meaning innocent or naïve. An annoyingly inefficient person is often described as a 'sackless wonder'. The term is also used in the USA.

'R– C– is a gutless, sackless pansy who has never failed to shy away from a

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challenge in his life.'
(Recorded, US internet sports chat room, 9 July 2004)

sack out *vb American*
to go to bed, (lie down and) sleep. A colloquialism based on the long-established use of **sack** to mean bed.

sack time *n*
a. bed time. An armed forces and prison usage, carried over into civilian colloquialism.

'Lift that weight drag that woodbine/lights out mate sackarooni time/lights out sack time.'
(*36 Hours*, poem by John Cooper Clarke, 1980)

b. time spent sleeping

sad *adj British*
unfortunate, unattractive, unexciting. This standard word was appropriated as an allpurpose vogue term of dismissal, disapproval, etc. among adolescents and younger children in the early 1990s, shortly afterwards crossing over into adult speech. (The bouffanted Tory minister Michael Portillo, for instance, was said to have 'sad hair'.)

'I hate myself when I find myself using "sad" in all its repulsively contemporary glory… basically it's no more than the latest linguistic expression of the bullying, teasing ways of school – it refers to kids with glasses, trainspotters, slow learners …'
(Paul Stump, *Guardian*, 8 November 1992)

saddo *n British*
a pitiable, contemptible or unfortunate individual. An elaborated form of the fashionable adjective **sad** in adolescent usage throughout the 1990s.

'What sort of chronic saddo really believes that the best days of his life were spent in the mud at Woodstock or fighting on Brighton beach.'
(Julie Burchill, *Sunday Times* magazine, 28 November 1993)

sad sack *n American*
an unfortunate, characteristically depressed or confused individual. This term originated before World War II and was subsequently widespread in armed

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service slang to describe a misfit or pitiable person (normally male). The name was given to a popular cartoon character of the 1950s.

safe *adj British*

good, fine. The standard meaning was extended in schoolchildren's slang at the end of the 1980s to encompass anything positive. The word is thus used as an allpurpose term of approbation, often as an exclamation. 'Safe' in this generalised sense probably derives from its over-use by petty criminals and gang members.

safety *exclamation British*

the word is used in youth slang as an interjection expressing approval, an elaboration of the long-established **safe**

sag (off) *vb British*

to play truant. The verb, which can be used transitively or intransitively, became well known after reports of the abduction and murder of the toddler James Bulger by truanting boys in 1993. Partridge dates 'sag' in the sense of absenting oneself from work to the 19th century, and in the sense of truancy to the Merseyside of the 1930s.

> *'In the first interview child A admitted "sagging off" school with B and going to the Strand precinct, but denied taking James.'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 2 November 1993)

saga-louts *n pl British*

a facetious term for badly behaved older people, especially tourists, by analogy with the older journalese term 'lager-louts'. Saga is the name of the over-50s travel and insurance company.

salad-dodger *n British*

an overweight, obese and/or greedy person. The term of mockery or abuse evokes an individual who is avoiding healthy food.

> *How could he go for a salad-dodger like Monica Lewinsky?*

salami, salam' *n American*

1. the penis. A teenagers' term almost always heard in the phrase 'hide the salami' (a euphemism for sexual intercourse).

2. a fool. A high-school and campus term.

salamite *n British*

a male homosexual. Part of the language of teenage London schoolchildren in

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the 1990s, this term, usually used derogatively, is probably a deformation or misunderstanding of ‘sodomite’, perhaps blended with ‘catamite’.

‘Kayleigh said Keith was a salamite and he completely lost it.’
(Recorded, London schoolgirl, May 1995)

salmon *n British*
1. a cigarette. This usage, which is probably from the older rhyming-slang phrase ‘salmon and trout’, meaning **snout**, was popular among London schoolchildren from the mid-1990s and was featured in the Shamen’s controversial 1995 hit *Ebenezer Goode*. **Biff** was a contemporary synonym.
2. *See* **on the salmon**
salty *adj American See* **jump salty**
sambo *n*
a black person (usually male). This derogatory racist term comes from *zambo,* the Spanish American designation of those (slaves) with three-quarters negro and one-quarter Amerindian or European blood. The word was picked up by English speakers in the early 18th century and its use was reinforced by the 19th-century children’s storybook character, ‘Little Black Sambo’. The term has fallen out of use in the USA since the 1950s but is heard in Britain and Australia.
sandbag *vb American*
1a. to attack unexpectedly, stop (someone) dead, incapacitate or thwart. A sand-filled bag was formerly used as an improvised cosh or blackjack. The word was taken up into business jargon in the 1980s. (**Handbag** has been coined as a feminine counterpart.)

‘You sandbagged me on Blue Star!’
(*Wall Street*, US film, 1987)

1b. to obstruct or outmanoeuvre, especially by feigning weakness. The word is a gambling term now extended to other contexts.
2. to drive at full speed, in the jargon of ‘hotrodders’
sandlz *n, adj British*
(something) of poor quality, disappointing. Recorded among 16-year-olds in the Eastbourne area in 2008, and defined by a user as ‘cheap, rubbish, bad’. The origin is obscure but may relate to the notion of sandals as inadequate and/or unfashionable footwear.

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S. and M. *n*
sado-masochistic practices, in the code of pornographers and prostitutes

sanga, sanger *n British*
a sandwich. The term is popular in the north of England and the Midlands.

sap *n American*
1. a fool, simpleton or dupe. Originally a British term, the word is now more often heard in the USA. It was in origin a shortening of the word 'sapskull', meaning wooden-head, dating from the late 17th century. In the 19th century schoolboy **swots** were known as 'saps', from the Latin *sapiens* (wise or knowledgeable), and this meaning applied ironically may have converged with the older sense of the word.
2. a blackjack, cosh. This sense of the word is probably based on sap meaning a hoe or shovel in archaic speech.

saphead *n American*
a fool, simpleton or dupe. A version of **sap**.

sarnie *n British*
a sandwich. A diminutive form which has spread from the north of England.

sashay *vb*
to walk proudly, stride, flounce or 'mince'. Sashay originated as an Americanisation of the French *chassé* (in this case a rapid, gliding movement; a term used in square dancing).

She sashayed up to the bar and ordered a daiquiri.

sass[1] *vb American*
to speak or behave irreverently or insolently (towards), to cheek (someone). The verb is from the earlier, but now rarer, noun form.

Don't you sass me, boy.

sass[2] *n American*
impudence, insolence. Sass is a folksy or dialect form of 'sauce', in the sense of sauciness. It is now rare in the noun form, although the verb is still used.

I don't need none of your sass.

sauce *n*
alcoholic drink. In Britain this is a mainly middle-class euphemism employed

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particularly by heavy drinkers; the implication is that alcohol is liberally dispensed. There may also be a subconscious identification with **soused**.

'I couldn't stop – I got on the sauce real good.'
(*The Dancer's Touch*, US film, 1989)

sauced (out) *adj*
drunk. A usage based on **sauce** as a slang term for alcoholic drink (and influenced by **soused**). The '-out' version is a racier modern variant.

saucepan lids *n pl British See* **dustbin lids**

sauny *n, adj British*
(someone) insincere, untrustworthy, 'slimy'. The term was used by teenage girls in 2001.

sausage-fest *n British*
'an event or gathering dominated by males'. The expression is heard on campus. **Cock-fest** is a contemporary synonym.

sausage jockey *n American*
a **gay** male. A pejorative term used by heterosexuals in the 1990s. The British equivalent is **sausage-rider**.

sausage-rider *n British*
a male homosexual. The term was one of many supposedly comic synonyms in use among heterosexuals in the 1990s.

savage *adj*
excellent. Like many similar terms (**brutal**, **evil**, **tough**, etc.), the standard word has been appropriated for use in adolescent slang in both Britain and the US.

sawbuck *n American*
a ten dollar bill. The Latin X for ten was thought to recall the wooden cross-struts of a saw horse.

sawn-off, sawed-off *n American*
a person of restricted stature, a 'runt'

saying! *exclamation British*
a synonym of **safe** and **seen** heard among adolescents in the late 1990s

scads[1] *n pl British*
underpants. The term, often referring to male underwear, was recorded in 2005.

scads[2], **scad** *n American*

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a great deal, large quantity (particularly of money). This colloquialism is of uncertain origin; it probably derives from a British dialect form of ‘shed(full)’ or from a dialect word ‘scald’, meaning multitude.

scaffer, scuffer *n British*

a homeless person, beggar or tramp. The term is heard in Scotland and the north of England. It is probably a version of the archaic dialect word *scaff*, related to ‘shuffle’ and denoting a vagabond or idler.

scag, skag *n*

heroin. This word entered American usage in the later 1960s, probably from black street slang in which skag and **skank** were used to refer to anything inferior or unpleasant. The word presumably first referred to low-quality narcotics.

> *‘The ladies kept a couple of grams [of cocaine] in the refrigerator. Ordell said he would not tolerate any scag, though.’*
> (*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

scally *n British*

a. a young man, lad

b. a criminal, delinquent or hooligan, **chav**

c. a male inhabitant of the Liverpool area

The word has overtones of ‘cheeky’, ‘smart’ and ‘one of the boys’; it is a regional shortening of ‘scallywag’, a word meaning reprobate or rascal first used abusively in the USA before the Civil War. Scallywag itself is probably a form of an older expression from English or Scottish dialect meaning something like ‘scurvy wretch’.

scalper *n*

a ticket tout or other form of ruthless (though small-scale) profiteer. The term comes from the verb to scalp, which was 19th-century stock-exchange jargon for buying cheap and selling at an exaggerated price (from the notion of ‘taking a cut off the top’).

scalping *n*

profiteering, particularly by re-selling tickets at an inflated price

> *‘This is a shrewd and practised Londoner trading in what the Americans call “scalping”. We call the business “touting”, and this summer ticket touts are set for a final beano.’*
> (*Evening Standard*, 9 May 1988)

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scam[1] *n*
a deception, fraud, swindle or confidence trick. This Americanism entered fashionable British usage around 1977, subsequently becoming fairly widespread, particularly in business parlance. 'Scampery' was British slang for a highway robbery in the 18th century, a word later used by vagrants, showmen, etc. This, via American adoption, may explain the modern term (the similarity with 'scheme' is probably fortuitous). By the late 1980s scam had come sometimes to be used to mean merely a 'dubious scheme or display'.

> *'"You know, I think there are a million people running scams out there", said Suzanne McGuire, the tournament's director of corporate marketing. "But what can you do? This is New York".'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

scam[2] *vb American*
to perpetrate a fraud, deception or devious scheme. The verb is derived from the noun.

scan *vb British*
to be vigilant, watch out. The standard term has been appropriated for the language of adolescent gangs. It was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994. 'Scan out' is a variant heard in black American speech since the 1990s.

> *You stay here and scan while we check out the shop.*

scarf (up/down) *vb*
to devour greedily and completely, eat and/or drink voraciously. Perhaps a humorous alternative, tinged with onomatopoeia, of **scoff**, the term originated in the USA where it was adopted by adolescents from 'low-life' milieus in the 1960s. ('Scarf out' is another derivative; a synonym of **pig out**.)

> *'Harvey watched Joan scarfing down Milanos, biting them in half with her even teeth.'*
> (*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976)

scarfing *n British*
practising auto-asphyxiation as sexual stimulus. The term came to prominence after the death of Conservative MP Stephen Milligan in 1994. Practitioners are known as **gaspers**.

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scarper *vb*
to leave hurriedly, run away. The word was adopted by cockneys at the turn of the 20th century, from **parlyaree**, the Italianate pidgin used by peddlars, showmen, actors, etc. *Scappare* (to escape) is the original Italian term. Since World War I many have assumed that the word is rhyming slang from 'Scapa flow': *go*.

scatty *n South African*
a weak or irresolute person

scene *n*
1. the scene the fashionable, **hip** or currently favoured milieu. A favourite word from the **beatnik** and later **hippy** vocabularies, often used in such phrases as 'make the scene' (to be present or active in the currently hip environment) and 'on the scene'. 'It's not my scene' was a common dismissal of an undesirable activity or place. In colloquial usage the word simply means environment or 'world', as in 'the music scene'. The word is now dated but is still used by some journalists and, self-consciously or ironically, by the fashionable young.
2. a state of affairs, situation. In this generalised sense the word is now dated.

> *'"It was a very emotional time, a lot of yelling and screaming, a really bad scene", Bolker remembered.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 24 September 1989)

3. a loosely defined subculture identified in the mid-noughties decade, involving young people favouring music styles such as indie, hardcore, metal, retro, 80's new wave, or classic rocker. One young commentator defined the genre(s) as 'happy **emo**'.

sch- *prefix*
many slang words of Yiddish origin may be spelled with these initial letters, but 'sch' is the standard German form and, as such, is not employed in this dictionary, except for words which have been specifically recorded in this form. The alternative spelling **sh-** is used in writing by most Yiddish speakers and writers in English-speaking countries and is therefore preferred here.

schemie *n British*
a synonym for **chav**, recorded in 2005. Like **ned** the term originated in lowland Scotland and refers to (low-rent) housing schemes.

schlemiel *n*
a fool, clumsy unfortunate, loser. A Yiddish word (pronounced 'shler-meal')

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used with a mixture of pity and contempt. In 1813 von Chamisso wrote *Peter Schlemihl's Wunderbare Geschlichte*; a parable describing a man selling his shadow and his soul. The author probably took the name from Schlumiel, a biblical general notorious for losing battles.

> *'I've never been able to stand Woody Allen – he's such a schlemiel.'*
> (Recorded, antiquarist, London, 1986)

schlong[1] *n American*
the penis. A Yiddish word (meaning 'snake') which has entered the mainstream of American slang since the 1960s. It has been used in the novels of Elmore Leonard, Philip Roth's *Portnoy's Complaint* and the film *Sophie's Choice*, among other instances. In the late 1980s wits coined an alternative form; 'schlort'.

schlong[2] *vb*
to have sex (with). The word was in use among UK university students in 2001 according to the Student World website.

schlub, schlob *n American*
alternative or earlier forms of **slob**

schmaltz *n*
sickly sentimentality. The word is Yiddish, from the German for cooking fat or dripping. The word was used in the New York Jewish community to describe what Leo Rosten in *The Joys of Yiddish* (1970) defines as 'corn, pathos, maudlin and mawkish substance; excessive sentimentality, overly emotional mush, sugary banality'.

> *'With chapter headings such as "I'm in love with a dishwasher", "I love you too, Mommy", "I love you, Michael", and "We all love each other", On the Outside Looking In has more schmaltz than a New York deli.'*
> (Book review by Nigella Lawson, *Sunday Times*, April 1989)

schmeck *n American*
1. a sniff or taste (in Yiddish from German)
2. heroin. It is this second sense which is the origin of the more recent **smack**.

schmeckle *n American*
an unnamed object, substance, etc. The Yiddish word actually denotes the penis, but in adolescent usage since the late 1990s has been generalised to an allpurpose designation.

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She's got some schmeckle down the front of her shirt.
Pass me the schmeckle on the shelf there.

schmendrick *n American*
a foolish or clumsy nonentity. A Yiddish word which is used by Jews and non-Jews alike in American speech. Shmendrik was a character in an operetta by Abraham Goldfaden.

schmooze, schmoose *vb See* **shmooze**

schmuck *n American*
a pitiful, foolish or obnoxious person, usually male. Schmuck is from the Yiddish word *shmok*, itself from the German *schmuck*, meaning ornament. In Yiddish the word was used first as a euphemism for the male member, it then became a synonym for the English **prick**, figuratively as well as literally. As employed today, especially by non-Jewish speakers, schmuck is a fairly mild term of abuse, often used ruefully, despairingly or affectionately. It was perceived as an obscenity in the USA for many years with the result that the euphemism **shmo** was invented in the 1940s.

'He gave his small son a gun and taught him how to shoot all God's little creatures… and called him "his little schmuck", giving Mike a nice warm glow, until he finds out what it means.'
(Nigella Lawson, *Sunday Times*, April 1989)

schmutter *n*
clothing. The word is Yiddish, deriving from the Polish *szmata*, meaning rag. Schmutter was popularised in Britain by its use in the tailoring trade.

a nice bit of schmutter if you ask me
They used to be in the schmutter business.

schnockered *adj*
drunk. The word is probably not Yiddish or German, despite its most usual spelling, but may derive from an archaic dialect term 'snock', meaning to hit. Schnockered, also spelled **snockered**, is encountered more often in American speech than British.

'As a whiskey salesman… I'm often lit up by elevenses, loop-legged by luncheon and totally schnockered by 6.'
(Posy Simmonds cartoon, *Guardian*, 1979)

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schnook *n American*
an unfortunate, timid or pathetic person. The word is Yiddish, but apparently was coined in the USA. It is probably related to the German *schnucki*: darling, or *schnuck*: a small sheep.

schnozzle, schnozz *n*
the nose. The word is Yiddish, from German, in which *schnauze* is the translation of 'snout'. The comedian Jimmy 'Schnozzle' Durante (named for his large nose) introduced the word to non-Americans.

schwag
an alternative spelling of **swag**

schwing! *exclamation American*
an expression of male delight at the sight of an attractive female. The word is a mock-Yiddish alteration of 'swing' and probably refers to an erection. It originated in the ersatz slang of the cult 1992 film, *Wayne's World*, and was subsequently adopted by high-school and college students in the US.

scoff *n British*
food. A noun formed from the colloquial verb (itself probably from an imitative dialect word) and used, particularly by young people, as a more fashionable synonym for **grub**. In fact this use of scoff dates from the 19th century.

> *'What I've got my eye on is all that lovely scoff.'*
> (Recorded, student, London, 1987)

sconce *n British*
a challenge issued as part of a university drinking contest. If members of one group (e.g. a rowing team) fail to meet a challenge (e.g. to admit to sexual activities) set by another group, they have instantly to down their drinks.

> *'One male team from Oxford wrote that the girls they were dating offered, "good chat, good looks, and some f**king brutal sconces…"'*
> (Daily Telegraph, 2 April 2013)

sconned (on peeve) *adj British*
drunk. A term used by teenagers since the mid-1990s.

scooby[1] *adj*
a. excellent, attractive
b. delicious

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A vogue term among adolescents in the 1990s, the word was also used by adults, particularly women. It is part of the nonsense phrase 'scooby-doo', which was used as the name of a cartoon character in the 1970s and of a plastic swatch used in children's games in the 1960s (then in the French form *scoubidou*).

scooby[2] *n British*

a treat, enjoyable experience. The noun derives from the adjective, which itself derives from the earlier **scooby-doo**. Since around 2000 the term has been popular among adults as well as teenagers.

scooby(-doo) *n British*

1. a clue. Invariably as part of a phrase in utterances such as 'Don't ask me, I haven't got a scooby-doo'.

2. a **screw** (prison warden)

scoop *n*

1. *American* the latest news, information, gossip. The term has been in use since at least the later 1970s and is often used in the phrase 'have the scoop on something/someone' or 'give me the scoop'.

2. *British* an alcoholic drink, especially a pint of beer. Often in the plural.

Let's pop out for a few scoops.

scoots *n pl American*

dollars. A word of unknown origin used mainly by adolescent speakers.

scope[1] *vb American*

to look at, examine. A vogue term among adolescents since the 1980s, it is heard on college campuses and is in use among the neo-**Valley Girls** featured in the 1995 US film, *Clueless*. In black speech 'scope on (something/someone)' is a common variant.

We're going to scope the betties in the park.

scope[2], **scoper** *n British*

a clumsy, inept and/or foolish person. A synonym for **spanner**, **spack**, etc. in use among adolescents and by *Viz* comic in 2001. The word was coined as a result of the UK Spastics Society changing its name to Scope.

scope out *vb American*

to explore, investigate, evaluate

score[1] *n*

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1. *British* £20. The word has been particularly popular in underworld and police usage since before World War II.

I thought it was worth at least a hundred, but I only got a score for it.

2. a success or coup, especially a successful crime, seduction or arrest

'Shaft's Big Score!'
(Title of US film, 1972)

3. a drug purchase. From the verb form.

They set up a score downtown.

score[2] *vb*
1a. to buy (illicit drugs). An Americanism that became the standard term world-wide in the late 1960s.
1b. to obtain. This is a young person's generalisation of the previous raffish usage.

Look on the bright side – you may not have got the job, but at least you scored a free lunch.

2. to succeed in gaining sexual satisfaction

I saw you leaving the pub with that redhead – did you score?
Chas scored with Emma.

score[3] *exclamation American*
an expression of joy, triumph or relief
scorf *n, vb British*
a. a variant form of **scoff**
b. a variant form of to **scarf**
scouse[1] *adj British*
of or from Liverpool. The word is derived from 'lobscouse', a stew traditionally containing vegetables, hard-tack or ship's biscuit, and sometimes meat. Lobscouse was eaten by sailors and was popular in the Liverpool area.
scouse[2] *n British*
the accent and speech of the Liverpool area

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scouser *n British*
a Liverpudlian. From **scouse**.
scrag[1] *vb*
1. *British* to torment, tease, attack, beat up. A schoolboy term dating from the 19th century.
2. *American* to kill, destroy. An underworld term adopted by black street gangs in the 1980s. In 18th- and 19th-century British slang scrag was used to mean 'execute by hanging', strangle or grab by the neck. The word is originally a Scottish dialect term for neck and is related to 'crag'.
3. *American* to copulate (with)
scrag[2] *n British*
a foolish and/or annoying person. The word, an archaic term for a thin or bony person or animal, has been used in this way since around 2000 by adolescents.
scram *vb*
to leave quickly, go away. Nearly always heard in the form of a brusque dismissal, the word is a shortening of 'scramble', first used in the USA at the turn of the 20th century. (The **pig Latin** version of the term is **amscray**.)
scran *n British*
food. The word is used throughout the armed services and by some civilians, particularly public schoolchildren and students. It comes originally from Romany and has been employed since the 18th century to mean victuals, scraps or leftovers.

All we want to know is where we can get some decent scran in a hurry.

scrapaloids, scrapoids, scrappers *n pl British*
underpants. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
scrape, scrape-out *n British*
'an unwanted person'. The dismissive epithet was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.
scrat *n*
an ugly or unattractive female. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
scratch *n*
cash, ready money. This sense of the word has been in use since the end of the

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19th century. It is either derived from the notion of 'scratching a living' or of banknotes which are 'up to scratch', i.e. genuine.

> *'What about you Charlie; why don't you try to come up with some scratch for a change.'*
> (*The Late Show*, US film, 1977)

scratchy *adj*
irritable or bad-tempered and over-sensitive. Predominantly American with rustic overtones, the word is a synonym for 'prickly' or 'tetchy'.

scratter *n British*
a synonym for **chav** recorded in 2004

screamer *n*
a flagrant homosexual. A derogatory term used typically by flagrant heterosexuals, derived from 'screaming queen/nancy', etc. The word is heard in Britain and Australia.

screaming (h)abdabs *n pl British*
a state of mental agitation bordering on hysteria. Usually heard in the phrase 'It gives me (a case of) the screaming abdabs': it makes me extremely irritated, agitated.

screw[1] *vb*
1. to have sex (with). This use of the word was recorded in Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* in 1785. It may be a direct metaphor or may be influenced by the archaic use of screw to mean a key (turning in a lock). Since the late 1960s the verb can refer to the sexual act from the woman's point of view as well as the man's. The word owed much of its popularity to the fact that it is a synonym for **fuck** which is nevertheless acceptable in the media and what used to be referred to as 'mixed company'.
2a. to take advantage of, defraud, cheat or treat unfairly
2b. to ruin or spoil. An extension of the previous sense paralleled by **fuck**, **bugger**, etc.
3. *British* to stare (at). In working-class London speech, especially among **skinheads** of the late 1960s, the question 'Who're you screwin'?' was often the prelude to violence. It has been suggested that this use of the word is in origin a shortening of scrutinise, but this seems hard to credit. Screwing up one's eyes or metaphorically boring a hole into someone are other possibilities.

> *'Villains call it clocking in Leeds, eyeballing in Manchester and screwing in*

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London's East End… It came as a shock: juries can be intimidated by a stare.'
(*Sunday Times*, 5 June 1988)

4. *British* to rob, in the argot of the underworld

screw[2] *n*

1a. an act of sexual intercourse

1b. a sexual partner Both usages derive from the verb form.

2. *British* a prison guard. This is the standard term applied to prison officers by inmates since the 19th century. It derives from the archaic use of the same word to mean key. Thus 'turnscrew', later shortened to screw, was a synonym for 'turnkey'.

'A banner was draped from the cell windows reading: Support the screws – Old Bill out.'
(*Guardian*, 31 January 1989)

3. an income, wage or salary. In this sense, first recorded in the mid-19th century, the word almost invariably occurs as part of the common phrase '(on) a good screw'.

screw around *vb*

1. to 'mess about', behave clumsily, irresponsibly or irresolutely. The phrase, which is particularly popular in the USA, is a milder form of **fuck around/about**.

2. to behave in a sexually promiscuous way. A more brusque version of 'sleep around'.

'Even pre-teens are screwing around these days.'
(Recorded, London student, March 2002)

screw-face *vb, n British*

(to make) an aggressive grimace (at someone), glare angrily. The expression, probably from black speech, has featured in youth slang from the noughties decade.

Quit screw-facin' me!
I don't like her screw-face.

screwing *n*

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to be annoyed, angry. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

screw up *vb*

a. to make a mess or mistake, perform ineptly, fail, ruin. This phrase was in predominantly American currency until the late 1960s.

b. to traumatise, render maladjusted

She claims she's been screwed up by her upbringing.

scrilla *n American*

1. money, cash. A key item of street slang from the early 2000s favoured by hip hop aficionados and subsequently used by teenagers and on campus, it was popularised by US rapper E-40 and may derive from the word scroll for a length of paper. The following senses are elaborations on the theme of wealth and excellence.

We made mad scrilla on that deal.

2. skill, power, charisma

They got their scrilla back.

3. (high-quality) marihuana

scrinchy *adj British*

grumpy, bad tempered, angry. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

scripaloids, scripoids, scrippers *n pl British*

underpants. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

script *n*

a drug prescription. The word has been used since the 1950s by drug users and by the police and some doctors.

I got him to give me a script for methadone.
They were trying to sell some stolen blank scripts.

scrog *vb*

to grope. The word can refer to a mock-sexual attack or to consensual petting. It has been recorded among UK armed forces personnel and US adolescents.

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'Did you see them scrogging outside the dorm last night?'
(Recorded, student, North Carolina, 2000)

scrote *n British*
a. a nonspecific term of abuse used, and perhaps invented by Clement and la Frenais in their 1970s TV comedy *Porridge* (set in a prison). It is presumably inspired by scrotum.

'One man in the West Belfast area said they (British paratroopers) had a nickname for us – it was scrotes… they were young guys and aggressive.'
(*Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995)

b. a synonym for **crustie** or **smellie**, in use among the homeless, travellers, etc.
scrub *n*
defined in 2000 as 'a useless and worthless male who has huge misconceptions of his own brilliance', the word is part of the hip hop and **rap** lexicon. **Busta** is a synonym.

We don't want no scrubs hittin' on us!
He ain't nothing but a scrub.

scrubber *n British*
a coarse, vulgar and/or promiscuous female. This now common term was first heard in the 1920s. 'Scrub' had been used to mean a shabby or seedy person or a prostitute since the 18th century. Scrubber, like 'scrub', derives from the notion of having to scrape and forage for food or money, rather than to scrub floors, etc.
scrud *n British*
an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000.
scruff *n British*
pornography. The term is typically used by males.
scrumming *n British*
eating. The word (as a transitive verb 'scrum' is rare), which is typically used by middle- or upper-class speakers, often denotes voracious or exuberant feeding and is probably inspired by 'scrumptious'.

As far as I can tell, he's been scrumming nonstop all day.

scrummy *adj British*

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attractive, delectable, excellent. A blend of ‘scrumptious’ and ‘yummy’, used particularly by middle-class speakers.

‘Actually, I thought he was rather scrummy really.’
(Recorded, female public relations consultant, London, 1994)

scrump *vb American*
to have sex. The verb, which in slang is usually intransitive or in the form ‘scrumping’, is inspired by the old term for stealing apples (itself British dialect related to ‘scrounge’ and ‘scrimp’), and is perhaps also influenced by other words such as **screw** and ‘rump’.

scrut *n*
an ugly or unattractive female. Defined on the Student World website in 2001 as ‘a dirty fat girl’.

scuds *n pl British*
underpants. The term has been recorded in use among younger speakers since 2000, and used in cartoons in *Viz* comic.

scuff *vb British*
to attack, beat up. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

They scuffed him.
She got scuffed.

scuffer *n British*
a police officer. This word (more often heard in the plural) originated in the Liverpool area. It derives from dialect terms associated with ‘shuffle’, ‘scuff’ and ‘cuff’ (in the sense of a blow).

scumbag *n American*
a despicable person. This term of abuse is now widespread and is permitted in the broadcast media, in spite of the fact that its origin, unknown to many of its users, is as an obscene euphemism for condom; ‘scum’ being an obsolescent American term for semen. The word was adopted by British speakers around 1985.

‘Even scumbags have rights here in the USA.’
(*Red Heat*, US film, 1988)

scummer *n British*

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a synonym for **chav**. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

scummy-mummy *n British*
a sluttish and/or negligent and/or unattractive young mother. The facetious coinage is by analogy with the journalese cliché **yummy-mummy**.

scum-sucker *n American*
a despicable, contemptible or degenerate person. This word, originally synonymous with **cocksucker** in that 'scum' is an obsolescent American slang term for semen, is now often used as if it were a milder, euphemistic epithet.

scum-sucking *adj American*
disgusting, contemptible. The word is usually employed as a meaningless intensifier in longer terms of abuse. (For the original sense see **scum-sucker**.)

This scum-sucking low-life deserves to die!

scunner *n British*
a despicable, traitorous or devious person. This unusual word has spread beyond its origins in Scottish dialect and is occasionally heard throughout the north and Midlands of England.

scuns, scunges, scungies *n pl British*
underpants. The variant forms were recorded in 2008.

scutting *n British*
having sex. The term was recorded in the Midlands and north of England in 2004, usually in the noun form although occasionally as the transitive or intransitive verb **scut**. It may be an arbitrary coinage, or a dialect term perhaps related to scut meaning the short tail of a rabbit or deer.

All she thinks about is shopping and scutting.

scuttle *vb, n British*
(to have) sex. The expression is either a euphemistic use of the standard verb meaning to move rapidly (in the 19th century it could also mean sodomise) or originally from 'scut', a dialect term for the tail or rear of an animal, used since the 17th century for the human rear, too.

a quick scuttle

scuttlebutt *n American*
gossip or rumour. The scuttlebutt was a cask or fountain of drinking water on

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board naval ships, around which news was exchanged.

> *'I hear some scuttlebutt says he likes to kick the ladies around.'*
> (*Night Game*, US film, 1988)

scuzz *n*

1a. *American* dirt, seediness, anything distasteful. The word has been widely used since the late 1960s and probably postdates the adjective form **scuzzy**. The word had been picked up by some British speakers by the 1980s.

> *'Foul-mouthed critics and their lairs – Old Compton St, the Coach and Horses, Private Eye, The Spectator, Fleet Street Freelancer – the whole scuzz world of journalism is here in black and white (albeit seen through the bottom of a glass).'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

2. *also* **scuzzball** *or* **scuzzbag** *or* **scuzzo** a disreputable, unpleasant, unattractive or worthless person. A derivative of **scuzzy** which has been popular since the early 1970s.

> *'Impeachment: how much of a scuzzball is Hastert?'*
> (Posted on *Daily Kos* website, 19 June 2005)

scuzzed out *adj*

disgusted. A more recent synonym of **grossed out**, based on **scuzzy** and **scuzz**.

scuzz-hole *n*

a dirty, unpleasant place

> *'K- F- Hotel, Reading. What a scuzz-hole!'*
> (Online review, November 2004)

scuzzy *adj American*

dirty, unpleasant, distasteful, shabby and disreputable. This word, which is used particularly by young people, may be a nursery version of 'disgusting' or an invention influenced by 'scum' and 'fuzz'. Scuzzy has been heard in North America since the late 1960s but to date has not been adopted elsewhere, except by a handful of journalists.

seckle *vb British*

to calm down. A childish pronunciation of 'settle (down)' used in multiethnic

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youth slang in 2013.
See also **lickle**

seeing-to *n British*

a. a beating-up, an assault. A typically understated, hence menacing euphemism in working-class, police and criminal usage.

He's asking for a seeing-to.

b. a sexual act; specifically the sexual 'possession' of a woman by a man. The word has simultaneous and revealing overtones of brusque, no-nonsense domination, of a duty accomplished and of an unaffectionate resolution.

Well, I gave her a good seeing-to, didn't I.

seen *exclamation British*

an allpurpose expression of agreement, thanks, approval, solidarity, etc. The word began as part of the code of street gangs in the early 1990s (like **safe**), probably meaning something like 'observed and noted' or 'under surveillance'. It was still in use as a vogue term among teenagers in 2004. **Skeen** is a later version.

seized *adj British*

drunk. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

selfie *n*

a photographic self-portrait typically taken and sent by a mobile electronic device. The practice, emblematic of lighthearted narcissism and self-advertisement, and the term were both in vogue in 2013, though first recorded in Australia in 2002.

semi *n British*

a partial erection. **Lob-on** is a contemporary synonym.

send *vb*

to transport emotionally or intellectually. This supposed **beatnik** term of the late 1950s (originating among US jazz musicians in the 1940s) was used to characterise **hip** youth in various unhip media.

I just love Elvis. He sends me!

sent down *adj British*

sentenced to imprisonment, imprisoned. This euphemism, also used to mean

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expelled from university, has been in currency since the 19th century. The phrase may originate in the image of the convict descending the steps from the dock.

sent up *adj American*

imprisoned. The American version of **sent down**. Sent up has been in use since the late 19th century; it may be derived from the archaic slang sense of 'upriver' as imprisoned. In Britain, to be 'sent up' is to be imitated in a parodic manner.

septic *n*

an American. A piece of rhyming slang, from 'septic tank': **Yank**. The word was first recorded being applied by Australians to visiting American servicemen during World War II. It is in continued currency among the younger generation in Australia and the UK. (**Sherman (tank)** is a British synonym.)

serving up *n British*

dealing drugs. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. Synonyms are **cutting**, **shotting**.

sesh *n British*

1. a drinking bout. A shortening of '(drinking) session' used typically by middle-class youths in Britain from the late 1980s.

We had a good sesh last night.

2. romantic play or sexual petting. In this sense the abbreviation is typically used by teenage girls.

set *n*

the fashionable word for gang in the 1990s argot of the Los Angeles **rap** and street-gang subcultures

'I ain't nothing without my set. They the only ones who care.'
(*Grand Canyon*, US film, 1991)

severe *adj*

impressive, excellent. An allpurpose vogue term of approval used first by British **mods** in 1963 and 1964 and later by American teenagers and their British imitators in the 1970s and 1980s.

'How did she look?' 'Severe, man!'

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That's a really severe shirt.

sexing *vb British*
having sex. A term used by young children.

'Fraser said he saw someone in a car sexing.'
(Recorded, 8-year-old, London, 1988)

sh- *prefix*
this form is generally preferred in this dictionary for the many words of Yiddish origin which exist in modern English slang. Certain terms are recorded under the alternative (German) **sch-** when there is evidence of their prevalence in that form.

shabby *adj*
1. bad
2. good

The Kaiser Chiefs did a well shabby set.

The standard term has been used in these senses by adolescents in the UK and USA since around 2000.

shack *vb American*
to stab (someone). The word was used by prison inmates and members of the underworld.

shackout *vb British*
to run away, escape, leave hurriedly. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

shack up *vb*
to live with someone in a sexual relationship outside marriage. Such a relationship is sometimes known as a 'shack-up'. The term was an Americanism first used by itinerants and marginals between the World Wars; it was adopted into World English during the 1960s.

shade *n American*
a receiver of stolen goods, **fence**. The word, an item of slang from the police and underworld lexicon, in use since the 1920s may be derived from 'shady' (dealing).

shades *n pl*
sunglasses. The word was first used in this sense in the USA in the 1940s.

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(Shades are blinds in American English.)

shady *adj American*

of dubious quality, potentially dangerous. A synonym of **sketch(y)** and **dodgy**.

shaft[1] *n*

1. the penis. A predictable but rare use of the standard term.

2a. a sex partner

A good shaft.

These usages are back-formations from the verb.

2b. an act of sexual intercourse

a quick shaft

3. the shaft an alternative form of a **shafting**. It usually occurs in the form 'get the shaft'.

shaft[2] *vb*

1. to have sex with, penetrate. From the noun **shaft**, denoting the penis.

2. to ruin, damage, destroy (someone). Most often heard in the form of the past participle 'shafted', this term is another example of a slang word literally meaning to have sex with someone used metaphorically to mean humiliate or abase.

I tell you, we were well and truly shafted over that Abco deal.

Compare **fuck**; **bugger**; **roger**; **screw**

shafting *n*

an instance of extremely harsh, ruinous and/or unfair treatment. The term derives from the sexual senses of the verb to **shaft**.

shag[1] *vb*

1. to have sex (with). A common vulgarism in Britain and Australia which is unknown in this sense in the USA. The word is an archaic relative of 'shake', which was used in a sexual sense from at least the 16th century. In Britain shag took over the taboo role in the 18th century. In modern usage the word is considered less offensive than **fuck** in male company, but more vulgar than other synonyms. Like 'fuck' it occurs in other forms, such as the noun **shag**, the intensifying adjective 'shagging' and phrases such as 'shag off'.

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'When I was 17 I was obsessively in love with a girl who only liked me. It blighted my adolescence. I would have given anything to shag her.'
(Ben Elton, quoted in *NME*, March 1989)

2. *American* to depart, leave. The 1990s use of the term, which may be related to earlier uses of the word to denote a fast jitterbug-style dance or later a reluctant, shuffling walk, also occurs in the phrase 'shag off/out'. By the 18th century shag had come to mean 'move quickly' in American speech.

shag^{2} *n British*

1. a sexual act or a sexual partner. See the verb form for origins.

2. a term of endearment in use among London financial traders in 2000, probably from earlier public-school usage

shagadelic *adj*

excellent. A jocular coinage from the sexual sense of **shag** and 'psychedelic' used, usually ironically, by US and UK teenagers since around 2000.

shagged out, shagged *adj British*

exhausted, worn out. The vulgar origin of the phrase (tired out from sexual activity) is partially forgotten in the modern usage wherein the expression serves as a more robust version of **knackered**.

Listen. I really can't make it, I'm feeling absolutely shagged.

shaggin' wagon, shag-wagon *n*

a more vulgar term for **passion wagon** or 'draggin' wagon'. This form of the expression is heard in Britain and Australia.

Old Gregory turned up in a brand new shaggin' wagon.

shag-monster *n British*

a promiscuous or sexually active person. The term can be used either pejoratively or appreciatively.

'Lyrics like "We should both go to bed until we make each other sore"… have seen [singer Louise Wener] labelled a "sluttish shag-monster"…"
(*The Big Issue*, 6 March 1995)

shake down *vb American*

1. to extort money from (someone), either face-to-face (usually by threats) or by blackmail

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2. to search a person or premises. The phrase usually refers to an official search by police officers which may involve a degree of harassment or force.

shakedown *n American*

1. an act of extortion or blackmail

2. a search of a person or premises, usually by police officers

shamed-up *adj British*

humiliated, shamed. A 'buzz-term' among teenagers in the 1980s, from the admoni-tory catchphrase 'take the shame!'. This playground phrase is from black slang.

shampoo *n*

champagne. A **Sloane ranger** and **yuppie** witticism of the 1980s. The word is often abbreviated to **poo**. In the USA **preppies** and others also use the terms.

shan *n, adj British*

(something or someone) unfair, disappointing, embarrassing. The word is of uncertain origin, but may come from Scottish dialect. It is more common in the north of England than elsewhere and is used by e.g. **scallies** and **chavs**.

shandy *n British*

a weakling, person unable or unwilling to take strong drink. Not to be confused with **hand shandy**.

shank *n American*

a homemade knife. A term used in prisons and by the members of street gangs since the 1950s. In standard English shank denotes the shaft or connecting rod of a tool or instrument.

sharking *n British*

pursuing members of the opposite sex. This item of Oxbridge slang of the 1990s often denotes aggressive or devious attempts at seduction, usually on the part of males. By 2004 it was heard across the UK.

sharkle *adj British*

excellent, spectacular. An item of youth usage recorded in 2008.

Sharon *n British*

the female equivalent of a **Kevin** or **Wayne**. The name is used to designate a supposedly typical (and by implication uncultured) working-class young woman. These generic epithets were coined in the 1970s for the purpose of social stereotyping. (In 1965 Sharon was the tenth most popular Christian name for newborn girls in Britain.) A quintessential 'common' female, invariably with a cockney estuary English accent, typified by white trainers, loud clothing and much gold jewellery.

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'A thousand slavish Sharons copied Diana's wedding look, as they did her flicked 'n' sprayed hairstyle.'
(Judy Rumbold, *Guardian*, 11 December 1989)

shatter *n British See* **top shatter**

shat upon *adj*
humiliated, slighted, victimised or punished. Shat is a past tense of the verb to **shit**.

shedloads *n British*
a disguised version of the more vulgar **shit-loads**, meaning a large quantity. The expression was popular among City of London traders in the late 1990s.

'… how can a T & G sponsored prime minister break it to the union which gives his party shedloads of money that the marriage is over?'
(*Private Eye*, 11 July 1997)

sheeny *n*
a Jew. The term appeared in Britain in the early 19th century when it did not necessarily have the offensive racist overtones it acquired in the 20th century. Many possible etymologies have been proposed for sheeny: the three most plausible are the German word *schön* (beautiful) as applied either to their children or to merchandise by Jews, the 'sheen' of dark hair or skin as perceived by Anglo-Saxons, or the Yiddish phrase *a miesse meshina* ('an ugly fate or death'), a phrase supposedly common among Jews.

sheep-dip *n*
low-quality alcoholic drink

sheepdog *n Australian*
a brassière. The jocular usage, invariably heard in male speech, is based on the notion that, like the bra, the dog 'rounds them up and keeps them together'.

sheepshagger *n British*
a rustic, bumpkin or primitive. A vulgarism heard since the 19th century.

'Uni is over and I'll never see you pathological sheepshaggers again!'
(Posted on online student blog, December 2004)

sheet *n British*
an official report. An item of prison jargon recorded in the 1990s in Brixton and Wandsworth prisons.

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Sheila *n Australian*
a woman. This well-known Australianism, although old-fashioned, is still heard. It is an alteration of an earlier word *shaler* (meaning 'young woman'), of Gaelic origin, which was used by Irish immigrants. The word became a generic term for females, the feminine counterpart of **Paddy**, and was altered to coincide with the female Christian name.

> *'Cripes! I was nearly up shit creek that time. Now I'm stuck with this po-faced Sheila!'*
> (Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, *The Wonderful World of Barry McKenzie*, 1988)

shell *n American*
1. a dollar. This usage may recall the use of cowries and other sea shells as currency, or come from the verb to 'shell out' (in which shell refers to the shell or pod containing seeds). **Clams** is a synonym.
2. a beer, beercan. This rare sense of the word may conceivably draw a comparison between empty beer cans and discarded (ammunition) shell cases.

shellacked *adj*
drunk. A term originating in the USA in the 1920s; 'shellack' (its standard meaning being to apply varnish) first meant to beat or punish; this was then extended to denote the effects of alcohol.

shellacking *n*
a beating, defeat. A humorous borrowing of the standard term meaning to slap on shellac, a resin used for varnishing and insulation. The slang sense arose in the USA where it is still heard; it is not unknown in British speech.

Shelta *See* **cant**

shenk *n British*
a knife. A variant form of **shank** in use among gang members in 2010.

sherbert *n British*
an alcoholic drink. A term first heard in the raffish or jocular speech of the colonial era, since the late 1990s in use among adolescents.

sheriff *n British*
a fifty-pence coin. The nickname comes from the supposed resemblance to a western sheriff's star.

Sherman (tank) *n British*
1. a native of the USA, **Yank**. A piece of rhyming slang playing on the name of the World War II vehicle.

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2. an act of masturbation, a **wank**. A probably ephemeral piece of rhyming slang of the late 1980s, quoted for instance in Steve Bell's *If* comic strip in the *Guardian*.

shibby[1] *adj American*

excellent, attractive. A vogue term since 2000 when it featured in the US comedy film *Dude, Where's My Car?* It is probably inspired by the noun form.

shibby[2] *n American*

cannabis. The word is of uncertain origin but may be an alteration of the earlier **chiba**.

shickered, shikkered, shicker *adj*

drunk. The word is used primarily in the USA and Australia. It is from *shikker*, the Yiddish word for inebriated, which itself is from the Hebrew *shikor*.

> *'You're stoned, Bazza!*
> *Come off it – just a bit shicker.'*
> (*Bazza Comes into His Own*, cartoon by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, 1988)

shif(t) *vb British*

to run for it

shiffed, shifted *adj British*

arrested, detained by the police. The terms are used by street-gang members and their imitators.

shift *vb, n Irish*

(to have) sexual intercourse. The usage was explained to a British audience by the stand-up comedian Jo Brand in her 1995 TV show.

shikse, shiksa *n American*

a non-Jewish female. A Yiddish term used by Jews of gentiles often, but nowadays not always, pejoratively.

shill *n*

a con-man's accomplice. The word has been used since the 19th century to denote a decoy or agent planted in a crowd to stimulate trade or encourage spending. Nowadays it usually refers to a participant in a rigged card game or other fraud. The origin of the term is unclear; it is said to be based either on a proper name such as Shillibeer or on an archaic dialect form of 'skill'.

shine[1] *n American*

a black person. This now dated, usually pejorative term from the early 20th

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century (used by Raymond Chandler among others when describing the Los Angeles low-life of the 1940s) is still occasionally heard. The origin of this usage is obscure; it may be inspired by the appearance of black skin or contrasting white teeth, or may even be a shortening of 'shoe-shine'.

shine[2] *vb American*

to snub, reject. The term is probably a back-formation of the earlier **shined-on**.

'Let's face it, she shined you.'
(*California Man*, US film, 1992)

shined-on *adj American*

ignored, disregarded. Its origin may be by analogy with **mooning** (showing one's buttocks as a gesture of contempt) or connected with the noun **shine**, meaning a black person, hence a social inferior, or more poetically may derive from the image of the moon shining down with cold indifference.

I'm not going to be shined-on! I think I deserve some attention.

shiners *n*

a. fellatio

b. a girl giving oral sex

The term, heard among gang members, hip hop aficionados and schoolchildren in London since 2000, is probably in origin a shortening of 'knob-shiner'.

shine the fireman's helmet *vb British*

to masturbate (a male) or fellate

'I was having my fireman's helmet shined.'
(Posted on Alaskan "flirting" website, June 2005)

shirt-lifter *n*

a male homosexual. An Australian euphemism used pejoratively but usually humorously. The phrase originated in the 1960s and had been adopted by some British speakers by the late 1970s. (The Melbourne satirist Barry Humphries has frequently used the term and has coined 'chemise-lifter' as a lesbian counterpart.)

shit[1] *n*

a. excrement. This word of Anglo-Saxon origin has parallels in other

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Germanic languages (e.g. in modern German *Scheisse*). It derives from an ancient common verb, imitative of the sound of defecation. In English shit is now a mild vulgarism, although in rustic speech it has been the standard term for centuries.

b. an act of defecation, usually in phrases such as 'have/take a shit'

c. a contemptible person. This usage conveys real dislike or disapproval and has been common, particularly in upper- and middle-class speech in Britain since the 1920s.

> *'Tiny 19-year-old Mark Aldrich beat up two youths who called him "a little shit" – but the comment "could be appropriate" a judge said yesterday.'*
> (*Daily Mirror*, 10 September 1988)

d. an illicit drug, especially hashish. In the 1950s heroin users referred to their drug as shit; by the mid-1960s the word usually designated hashish (which is characteristically brown) or marihuana. When used in this context the word is synonymous with 'stuff' and carries virtually no pejorative overtones.

> *Hey, this is excellent shit, man.*
> *'P.S. I cannot get any shit, my friends have split to other lands, they are free.'*
> (Reader's letter in *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

e. rubbish, something worthless or inferior

f. nonsense, lies or deceitful talk. This is a specific use of shit as something worthless, or simply a shortening of **bullshit**.

> *Come on, don't give me that shit, I wasn't born yesterday.*

g. unnecessarily hostile behaviour or ill-treatment

> *'I'm definitely not going to take any more shit from any of them.'*
> (Recorded, disgruntled office worker, London, 2005)

shit[2] *vb*

1. to defecate. The verb probably predates the noun form. Both seem to have existed in Old English, deriving from a common Germanic ancestor, itself cognate with the Greek *skat-* (later giving 'scatological'). Used intransitively the verb is now probably rarer than phrases such as 'have a shit'. (The usual past form in British English is 'shat', in American 'shit'.)

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2a. to deceive, bamboozle, confuse (someone)

2b. to browbeat or annoy (someone)

These transitive usages may originate as short forms of the verb **bullshit**, but have taken on separate identities as a designation, usually in American speech, of time-wasting or harassment by lies or deceit.

shit[3] *adj*

1. awful, inferior. A simple transference of the noun form, popular especially in British youth parlance of the 1980s.

a shit record

2. *American* excellent, admirable. In the **hip** language of the street, of **rap** and hip hop practitioners and their teenage imitators, shit has been used with this unexpected sense. The probable explanation is that it is a shortening of **shit-hot**.

shit a brick, shit bricks *vb*

to panic, be in a state of nervous apprehension. 'Shit a brick!' is sometimes used as an exclamation of surprise or irritation.

shit and derision *n British*

a terrible state of affairs, confusion, mess. A mainly middle-class term typically used ruefully or humorously.

shit-ass *adj American*

very unpleasant, worthless, contemptible. Used especially in Canadian English, in much the same way as **shithouse** in Australia.

shitbag *n British*

an obnoxious or unpleasant person. A term which was widespread in the 1960s but is now less common.

shitcan *vb*

a. *Australian* to denigrate, to **rubbish**. The word is used to signify the upbraiding or insulting of someone who deserves to be humiliated.

b. *American* to throw away, reject Both senses derive from the noun shitcan as a toilet receptacle or rubbish bin.

shite *n British*

a variant form of **shit**, heard particularly in northern English speech

shit-eating grin *n*

a facial expression showing extreme (usually malicious) satisfaction. Originally an Americanism, the expression is now also heard elsewhere.

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'I didn't want to see the shit-eating grins on the cozzers' faces.'
(Jimmy Robinson, released prisoner speaking on the BBC TV programme *Panorama*, 24 February 1997)

shitfaced *adj American*
drunk, helplessly or squalidly intoxicated. The term was particularly in vogue in the mid-1970s.

She was totally shitfaced.
Let's get shitfaced.

shit-fit *n*
a bout of anger or intense irritation, etc. The term probably originated in the US, but by the mid-1990s was common throughout the English-speaking world

'Look at this mess! Lloyd is going to have a shit-fit.'
(*A Passion for Murder*, US film, 1993)

shit-for-brains *n*
a very stupid person. This term of abuse, deriving from an earlier rustic expression on the lines of 'he/she must have shit-for-brains', has been widespread in the USA and Australia since the 1970s. It is now sometimes used adjectivally, as in 'a shit-for-brains idea'.

shithead *n*
1a. a despicably unpleasant or unfriendly person. This sense of the word has been predominant since the 1970s.
1b. a stupid or foolish person
2. a hashish smoker. This sense of the word was briefly current from the mid-1960s, before being replaced by synonyms such as **doper**, etc. (**Pothead** was a less contentious or ambiguous synonym.)

shitheel *n American*
an unpleasant or obnoxious person. An embellished form of the milder and more common 'heel'.

'I suffer no such illusion, having had firsthand experience at the hands of that world-class misogynistic shitheel.'
(Posting on a Canadian blog, November 2004)

shit-hot *adj*

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a. first-rate, excellent, powerful or dynamic
b. very keen, enthusiastic or punctilious. Shit here is used as an intensifier rather than a metaphor.

shithouse[1] *n*
a. a toilet
b. a dirty or untidy place

shithouse[2] *adj*
terrible, inferior, worthless. This elaboration of **shit** or **shitty** is particularly common in Australian speech.

shit-kicker *n*
1. a lowly menial, humble worker or rustic. An alternative to 'shit-shoveller' heard particularly in the USA and Australia.
2. a dynamic or energetic person

shit-kicking *adj*
wild, earthy, primitive. The word is used especially in the context of country or rock music and signals approval rather than criticism.

some stomping, howling, shit-kicking rhythm 'n' blues

shit-list *n American*
a real or imaginary black list; either as kept by organisations or individuals

Jerry's top of my shit-list this week.
I think I'm on the shit-list of every bar in town.

shitload, shitloads *n*
an enormous amount or quantity, specified in a posting on *Urban Dictionary* website in 2012 as 'more than an **assload** but still less than a **fuck-ton**'. The term originated in US speech, but by the mid-1990s was heard throughout the English-speaking world. **Shedloads** is a British euphemism.

We're in shitloads of trouble here.
'What about the Mets? I bet you won a shit-load of money!'
(*Bad Lieutenant*, US film, 1994)

shit oneself *vb*
to be overcome with fear or panic

shit on one's own doorstep *vb British*

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to do something damaging or unpardonable which will rebound upon oneself or one's friends; to ruin one's own environment. This expression, like the politer 'foul the nest', has equivalents in most European languages (normally involving beds rather than doorsteps).

shit-parade *n American*

an alternative form of **shit-list**

shits, the *n*

a. diarrhoea

b. a feeling of annoyance, disgust or bitter resentment. This figurative sense of the preceding vulgarism seems to be acquiring a separate identity, usually in the form 'it/he/she gives me the shits'.

shit-scared *adj British*

terrified. An intensive form of the standard adjective.

shit-sheet *n American*

a police file (recording criminal activity) or school report (particularly one recording poor results)

shit-storm *n American*

a spectacular fuss and/or mess

shitter, the *n*

1. a toilet

2. the anus

shitty *adj*

a. unpleasant, unfair. The word may mean merely bad or nasty, but usually carries overtones of resentment on the part of the speaker.

That was a really shitty thing to do.

b. inferior, poor quality

These headphones have shitty sound.

shiv *n*

a knife. An alternative rendering of **chiv**, a Romany word used in British underworld and low-life milieus since the 17th century. In the 20th century the word was used (also in the USA) to mean any bladed weapon, including homemade knives and razors. Shiv was also used as a verb, particularly in the argot of street gangs of the 1950s and early 1960s.

shizit *n, vb American*

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a disguised or playfully altered form of **shit**

shizzle my nizzle, shizza my nizza

exclamation

an expression of strong agreement, an alteration or disguising of 'for sure, my nigga', using the vogue combining form **-izzle**, recorded in 2004

shlemiel *n See* **schlemiel**

shlep[1], **schlepp** *vb*

a. to drag, haul, pull or carry

b. to drag oneself, move or travel with difficulty. This is the Yiddish version of the German verb *schleppen*, meaning to drag. It has entered English slang via the American underworld and entertainment industry.

'I don't want to shlep all the way down there.'
(*Budgie*, British TV series, 1971)

shlep[2], **schlepp** *n*

1. a long, tedious or tiring journey or burdensome task. The noun form is based on the verb.

I hate having to go there – it's a real shlep up that hill.

2. *American* a tedious, feeble or irritating person. This sense of the term is inspired by the notion of burden and drag (literally and metaphorically) in the verb to **shlep**.

shlepper, schlepper *n*

1. a clumsy, inept and/or irritating person

2. *American* a cadger, scrounger or hustler

3. a sluttish, slovenly and/or immoral person

All the senses of shlepper, which encompass a number of nuances and connotations, derive ultimately from the verb **shlep** with its suggestions of burdensome activity. In British English sense 3 has been extended to denote a prostitute in London slang.

shlock *n*

anything shoddy, inferior or meretricious. The word is Yiddish from German (either *schlacke*: dregs, or *schlagen*: slap or knock, in the sense of jacking up prices or damaged goods). The main application of shlock in American, and later British, slang has been to the products of the entertainment industry, particularly films and television.

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shlong *n See* **schlong**[1]

shlub *n See* **schlub**

shm- *prefix*

this is the spelling representing the initial sound of many slang terms of Yiddish origin (also **sch-** and **sh-**). Jewish wits and their emulators substitute these letters for the standard beginnings of English words to indicate mockery or negation.

> *'Revolution; Shmevolution.'*
> (Headline in *Wall Street Journal*, January 1968)

> *'It's not the season for beagling.*
> *Season shmeason!'*
> (*Ticket to Ride*, British TV series, 1988)

shmarmy *adj British*

smarmy, offensively ingratiating or smug. This new pronunciation of the common colloquialism represents a late 1980s phenomenon in fashionable and youth circles whereby certain words are altered to resemble the many words of Yiddish origin beginning with **sh-**.

> *'That shmarmy man in the coffee advert.'*
> (Interview, *Making the Break*, British TV documentary about advertising, 1989)

shmear *n*

a term of Yiddish origin literally meaning a smear or spreading-out, but now also denoting a complete state of affairs, situation or scenario

> *'The Goldmark Gallery, in the person of the friendly and efficient greeter, Sally Jones, demystifies the whole, schmear.'*
> (*Lights Out for the Territory*, Iain Sinclair, 1997)

shmeg *n British*

an idiot. A schoolchildren's term, fashionable from the 1980s, which is a variant form of **smeg** or **smeggy** (from smegma), a word popular among young males in the **punk** era. The altered pronunciation is influenced by Yiddish words such as **schmock**, **schmuck**, **schmendrick**, etc.

shmegegge, shmegeggy *n American*

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a contemptible or foolish person. The word is Yiddish, but seems to have been an American coinage, often heard in show-business circles. It does not appear to derive from any older term.

shmendrik *n See* **schmendrick**

shmo, shmoe *n*

a fool, 'sucker' or **jerk**. The word was invented in the USA as an acceptable euphemism for the Yiddish **schmuck** in the late 1940s when the latter term was understood in its literal and obscene sense. Shmo, like 'shmuck', has been heard in Britain in Jewish and non-Jewish circles since the 1950s.

She seems to like him but the guy's a bit of a shmo if you ask me.

shmooze, shmoose *vb American*

to chat or gossip at length, to have a heart-to-heart talk. This American Yiddish word comes from the Hebrew *shmous*, meaning 'things heard'. The word, spoken with a hard or soft final 's', has overtones of intimacy and affection rather than malicious gossip.

shmuck *n See* **schmuck**

shmutter *n See* **schmutter**

shnide *adj British*

snide (in both its standard sense of sneering and its slang sense of counterfeit). This quasi-Yiddish pronunciation has been popular with the **hip** young and some working-class speakers since the 1950s; other words are having their pronunciation altered in a similar fashion (**shmarmy** and **shmeg**, for instance). In this case the speakers may be reproducing the original pronunciation (*see* **snide** for the origins of the word).

See also **jekyll**

shnorrer *n*

a cadger, scrounger or hustler. This is a Yiddish word occasionally used by non-Jewish speakers, particularly in the USA, to refer to a sponger or parasite. It derives from the German verb *schnorren*, meaning to beg (itself from *schnurren*, meaning to purr or whirr – the sound of a beggar's entreaties or their musical accompaniment).

shocking out *n*

dancing. The term has been used in hip hop and clubbing milieus since 2000.

shoddy *adj British*

excellent, admirable. A reversal of the standard use of the term, shoddy in this sense was a fashionable item of school-children's slang in 2002 and 2003.

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shoeing *n British*
fighting, brawling, attacking. In playground usage in 2003.
shonk, shonker *n British*
1. the nose, especially a large and prominent one. A synonym of **conk**, this is derived from the following sense.
2. a Jew. An offensive, racist term dating from the 19th century, when *shonniker* was a Yiddish word denoting a pedlar or small-time tradesperson.
shonkie, shonky *n, adj*
1. (a) Jew(ish). Like **shonk** and **shonker**, these words derive from *shonniker*, an archaic Yiddish term for a peddler or small-time tradesperson.
2. *American* (a person who is) mean or grasping
shoo-in *n American*
a certainty; a candidate or contestant who is certain to win. The term is inspired by the idea of a horse which merely has to be ushered across the finishing line. The phrase is a common colloquialism in the USA which was picked up by some British journalists in the second half of the 1980s.
shook *adj British*
frightened, cowardly. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.
shookhead *n British*
a coward. The term was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.
shoomers *n pl British*
patrons of clubs playing **acid house** music. *Shoom* was the name of one such club in London in 1988 when the cult was at its height (and before the **orbital raves** of 1989 became established). The word probably evokes the rush of euphoria experienced by users of the drug **ecstasy**.
shoot *vb*
1. *also* **shoot off** to ejaculate. The word has been used in this sense since the 19th century.
2. *also* **shoot up** to inject. A drug user's term, widespread since the late 1950s.
3. to leave hurriedly. A word used in Britain mainly by young people since the 1970s. It is probably a shortening of 'shoot off'.

I've got to shoot, I'll see you later.

shoot! *exclamation American*
an inoffensive euphemism for **shit** used as an exclamation since the 19th

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century

shooter *n British*

a gun. Neither a colourful nor particularly imaginative piece of slang, but the only term with any real currency, as opposed to the inventions of crime fiction.

> *'Standing over two corpses with a hot shooter in your hand.'*
> (*Twinkle, Twinkle Little Spy*, Len Deighton, 1976)

shooting gallery *n*

a place where drug users gather to inject themselves. The word has been applied to open spaces, pubs and communal flats for instance. It is an addict's pun which the police have also adopted both in Britain and the USA.

> *'Sam got his leg broken recently in some mysterious street-corner dispute – heading for the shooting gallery they call the Chateau Luzerne.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

shoot one's bolt/load/wad *vb*

to ejaculate. These terms for the male orgasm have been in use since the 19th century.

shoot one's cookies *vb American*

an alternative form of **toss one's cookies/tacos**

shoot the breeze/bull *vb*

to chat inconsequentially

> *'They were just standing around shooting the breeze when it all went off.'*
> (Recorded, US student, Palo Alto, October 2003)

shoot the puppy *vb American*

(to dare) to do the unthinkable. An item of corporate slang, occasionally occurring in the variant form **shoot the dog**.

shoot the shit *vb American*

to talk, gossip. A vulgarisation of **shoot the breeze/bull**.

shoot through *vb Australian*

a. to die. An expression probably first introduced to an English audience via the lyrics of Rolf Harris's hit record 'Tie Me Kangaroo Down, Sport'.

b. to leave, depart. The phrase has been in use in Australia since before World War II and is still heard.

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shoot up *vb*
to inject (a narcotic)
shootzie *adj British*
fashionable, chic. This item of 1960s London **parlyaree**, recorded in the TV documentary *Out* in July 1992, is of uncertain origin. It may derive from **chutzpah**.
shop *vb British*
to inform on (someone). The noun shop meant prison in 16th-century British underworld parlance. The verb form was first used to mean imprison, then (since the first decades of the 19th century) to cause to be imprisoned. The word has become a well-known colloquialism since the 1960s; in school and prison slang it has largely been overtaken by the synonymous **grass**.
short-and-curlies, the *n pl British*
the pubic hair(s). The expressions 'got/grabbed/caught by the short-and-curlies', meaning to be rendered helpless or vulnerable, are common vulgarisms.
short arm *n*
the penis. A euphemism heard especially in the armed services; short arm is an archaic variation of 'small arm' in the sense of a handgun. 'Arm' also reflects the common notion of the penis as a limb. 'Short-arm inspection' was the medical examination for symptoms of venereal disease.
shortarse *n*
a small person. A contemptuous term heard particularly in London working-class speech and in Australia since the early years of the 20th century.
short-eyes *n American*
an underworld and prisoners' term for a child molester; the equivalent of the British **nonce**. The exact significance of the words is unclear; the phrase may be related to 'shut-eyes', an archaic term for a sex offender.
short hairs *n pl*
the pubic hair(s). A euphemism in use since the 19th century. It is most often heard figuratively in phrases such as 'they've got us by the short hairs' (i.e. at their mercy, rendered helpless).
shortie, shorty *n*
a girlfriend. The term, from US usage, is typically used less than respectfully by males to or of their partners.
short out *vb American*
to lose control of oneself, lose one's temper, 'blow a fuse'. The image is of an

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electrical system developing a short circuit.

He tries to keep his cool, but every now and again he shorts out.

short-stuff *n American*
a small person. An affectionate or condescending form of address almost invariably said to a child by an adult.

shorty *n*
a girlfriend. The word is often used as a term of endearment by males, especially in black speech since 2000.

sho sho
a shortening of **for sho sho**

shot *n*
an injection.
See also **hotshot**

shottie *n British*
a gun. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

shotting *n British*
dealing drugs. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. Synonyms are **cutting**, **serving up**.

shout[1] *n British*
1. a round of drinks or the ordering thereof *It's my shout.*
2. a message indicating an emergency, request for help, etc. (usually by radio). A piece of jargon used by police and the emergency services.

shout[2] *vb Australian*
1. *also* **shout at the floor** to vomit
2. to buy (someone) a drink, to treat someone to something

'Real generous…like giving me a job when I was stoney and shouting me all them chilled stubbies the other day.'
(*The Adventures of Barry McKenzie*, cartoon strip by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, 1988)

shower, showa *adj British*
excellent. The term is typically heard in youth gang usage. It derives from **shower** meaning gang, **crew** or **posse**, originating in Jamaica, where the

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‘Shower Posse’ were a notorious criminal group.

He’s shower, blud.
My endz are shower.

shpreng *n British*
the police. The term, of uncertain origin, was recorded among younger speakers in the Midlands in 2005.

shrapnel *n British*
small change, coins. A vogue term among adolescents in the later 1990s. Unsurprisingly, the term may have come from the armed forces. Partridge has recorded that New Zealand soldiers used the word to refer to tattered banknotes in World War I. **Smash** is a synonym from the same period.

shreddies *n pl British*
revolting, tattered (shredded) underwear. A mainly middle-class usage among students and schoolchildren, punning on the name of a popular breakfast cereal. The term has been heard since the 1960s. It may possibly derive from the British rugby players’ practice of ‘shredding’. This involves an attempt to remove a pair of underpants from a male victim by pulling them upwards rather than downwards.

shrimping *n American*
sucking someone’s toes for the purposes of sexual gratification, a jargon term among pornographers, prostitutes, etc.

shrink *n*
a psychiatrist, psychoanalyst. Shrink is a shortening of the earlier **headshrinker**, which was imported from America to Britain and Australia in the 1960s.

‘We called in a consultant, a psychiatrist.
A shrink?
A highly respected doctor.’
(*The Dancer’s Touch*, US film, 1989)

shrooms *n pl*
magic mushrooms. This abbreviated form describing hallucinogenic mushrooms probably originated in British adolescent slang in the 1990s.
Compare **rooms**

shtenkie *n, adj British*

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(a person considered) obnoxious, contemptible. The term is a quasi-Yiddish deformation of 'stink(y)' and was popular among **acid house** aficionados and **ravers** from the 1990s.

shtick *n*

a. a performance, term, act or routine, in the context of the entertainment business

b. a piece of (repeated) behaviour characteristic of a particular person

c. a gimmick, trick or ruse

The Yiddish word *shtik*, from Middle German *stücke*: piece, was passed via American showbiz slang into fashionable speech and journalese in the 1980s.

shtum *adj*

silent, unspeaking. Most often heard in the phrase 'keep/stay shtum': be quiet. A Yiddish term from the German *stumm*: dumb, which entered London working-class slang via Jewish influence in the East End.

shtup *vb*

to have sex (with). This Yiddish word meaning press or push (oneself) is from the German *stupsen* (push). In American slang it has come to mean copulate, in which sense it is occasionally heard in fashionable British speech since the 1980s.

> *'As any regular reader of Marie Claire magazine knows, some four out of five young French women would rather shop than shtup.'*
> (Julie Burchill, *Elle* magazine, December 1987)

> *'The big question is, did they shtup or didn't they?'*
> (Posted on online messageboard, 15 February 2005)

shubbs *n British*

a party, dance, **rave**. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

shubzin' *n British*

'partying'. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

> *shubzin' hard*

shufti *n British*

a look, glance. The word is Arabic and was imported by armed service personnel before World War II.

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shut-in *n*
a stay-at-home, recluse, unadventurous person. The term, often referring to avid gamers, was applied by an acquaintance to Adam Lanza, the perpetrator of the Sandy Hook school massacre of 2012.

> *'…in which we ask a bunch of pasty-faced shut-ins about their exploits on the sports field. How bad was it for you?'*
> (B3ta website, 20 April 2012)

shutzie *adj British See* **shootzie**
shwasted *adj American*
very drunk. The term, used on campus in 2011, is a blend of **shitfaced** and **wasted**.
shway, shwey *adj American*
nice, elegant, attractive. The term has been popular among younger speakers since 2000.
shyster *n*
a dishonest, avaricious, contemptible person. The term is usually applied to unscrupulous professionals, particularly lawyers, who were the original subjects of the epithet in the USA in the mid-19th century. The etymology of shyster is open to several interpretations; *shicer* was a 19th-century anglicisation of the German *scheisser* (literally 'shitter'); 'shy' was used in the 19th century colloquially to mean disreputable. In addition there is a historical record of a lawyer named Scheuster who was officially reprimanded in New York courtrooms for obstructive and unprofessional behaviour.
shysty *adj British*
good. Of uncertain derivation, the word was used by adolescents in the southeast of England in 2002.
sianara *exclamation*
goodbye and/or 'good riddance'. The Japanese word (more properly *sayonara*) was popularised by its use in the catch-phrase 'sianara, sushi boy!' in the 2001 film *Tomb Raider*.

> *'I am so out of here! Sianara, suckers!'*
> (Posting at www.livejournal.com, March 2004)

sick *adj*
1. *American* amusing, funny. An item of black street-talk which was included in

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so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

He's such a sick dude when he's tellin' all those stories!
That's so sick!

2. excellent. Used as a vogue expression of enthusiasm by e.g. skateboarders, and usually self-consciously or ironically by students since the 1990s.

sicko *n*

a pervert or mentally disturbed person. The word generally denotes a sexual deviant and is now heard in Britain as well as the USA, where it originated.

sighted! *exclamation British*

an allpurpose exclamation of solidarity which ranges in meaning from 'thank you' to 'beware'. Synonyms from the same period are **seen** and **safe**. The term, which probably originated as a warning or shout of recognition by a gang lookout, was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

silky *adj*

skilful, suave, excellent. The term, which was earlier heard in US street slang, was in use among UK schoolchildren in 2010 as an allpurpose term of approval.

simoleons *n American*

coins, cash, dollars, money. This archaic term (a blend of 'Simon': obsolete slang for dollar. and 'Napoleon': a 20 franc gold coin) is occasionally revived in the same way as similar British words such as **rhino** or **pelf**.

Simon Cowell, Simon *n British*

a *towel*. The rhyming slang, recorded in 2013, plays on the name of the TV talent contest impresario.

simp *n*

a dim-witted individual. The word, originating in the USA early in the 20th century, was a shortening of 'simpleton'. More recently it has sometimes acquired connotations suggested by 'simper' and **wimp**.

'Some guest and some employer – the simp and the blimp.'
(*Honeymooners*, US TV comedy series, 1951)

simpatico *adj*

agreeable, pleasant, friendly. The Spanish and Italian word has been adopted by

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certain English speakers.

sing *vb*

to inform, confess, give information to the authorities. This underworld term, originating in the USA before World War II, is often embellished as 'sing like a bird' or 'sing like a canary'.

> *'Last month the alleged cocaine importer from America was driven north to a secure house where he is said by detectives to be "singing like a bird".'*
> (*Observer*, 16 August 1987)

sink *vb*

to drink, down (alcohol). This drinkers' euphemism usually occurs in such phrases as the invitation to 'sink a few (jars)'.

sink the sausage *vb Australian*

a version of **hide the sausage**

siphon/syphon the python *vb*

to urinate. A humorous vulgarism introduced to a British audience via the Australian character *Barry McKenzie* in Barry Humphries' and Nicholas Garland's cartoon strip in *Private Eye* magazine in the late 1960s. **Drain the lizard/dragon/snake** are alternatives.

> *'Hang on a jiff, though, will you? I've just got to nip into the dunnee to syphon the python.'*
> (*Bazza Pulls It Off*, cartoon strip by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, 1988)

sitch *n American*

a situation. An abbreviated form of the word in use in adolescent speech.

> *So what's the latest sitch?*

sit down *vb*

to acquiesce, submit or suffer in silence. The opposite to 'standing up for oneself', sit down is a synonym for the probably more widespread **lie down**. The phrase has become a vogue term and a business-jargon expression rather than a mere metaphor.

> *There's no way I'm going to sit down for this one. We've taken enough!*

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sit off *vb British*

a. to relax

b. to act in a lazy, disinterested way

The term was in use among adolescents, especially in the Liverpool area, in 2003. The noun 'sit-off' denotes a party or gathering at which participants are inert, e.g. after drug use.

six-pack *n*

a. the male abdomen showing the stomach muscles

He's got a great six-pack.

b. a powerful and/or attractive male

The beach was covered with six-packs.

These uses of the term, based on a comparison with a row of beer cans, arose in the US in the early 1990s and by the end of the decade were also heard (especially in the second sense) in the UK.

sixty-nine *n*

simultaneous and mutual oral sex. The term, originating in the French *soixanteneuf* (suggested by the shape of bodies engaged in cunnilingus and fellatio), is from the jargon of pornography and prostitution. The expression also occurs as a verb.

size queen *n*

a male homosexual who favours sexual partners according to the size of their genitals. The expression is part of the post-1960s **gay** lexicon and is generally used to indicate disapproval. The term is occasionally applied to women adopting the same criterion.

skadoosh *vb, exclamation American*

(to say) goodbye, depart. The word, used by 'Po', the hero of the cartoon movie *Kung Fu Panda* in 2008, probably predated the film, having been used to accompany a sudden exit or other violent action.

skag *n*

an alternative spelling of **scag**

skagger *n British*

a handicapped or slow-witted person. The term has been in playground usage since 2000.

skanger *n British*

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a synonym of **chav**, in vogue in 2004. It is probably related to **skagger** and/or **skank**.

skangey *adj American*

an alternative spelling of **scangey**

skank[1] *n*

a trick, neat manoeuvre. An item of jargon originating in Nintendo *Game Boy* usage.

skank[2] *n, adj American*

(something or someone) unpleasant or disgusting. The word seems to have arisen in black speech, but its etymology is uncertain. Skank is sometimes used specifically to denote an immoral woman or a prostitute.

skank[3] *vb*

a. to abandon, betray *Skank your mates to go out with your girl.*

b. to cheat or rob

skanker *n*

1. *British* a synonym for **chav**, recorded in 2005

2. an unpleasant, untrustworthy individual. A variant form of **skank** recorded in 2004.

skanking *n*

a swinging and jerking style of dancing characteristic of reggae and the 'two-tone' music of 1977 to 1980. The word originally means stealing, and hence behaving disreputably or moving stealthily, in Jamaican patois.

skanky *adj*

a. unpleasant, disreputable, dishonest, repellent

That was a skanky trick to pull.

b. inelegant, unfashionable, vulgar

Did you clock those skanky shorts she was half-wearing?

A vogue term in **hip hop** and R 'n' B milieus since the 1990s, the word originated in Jamaican speech in the 1970s or earlier.

skat *adj*

fashionable. A vogue word from 1985 and 1986, of unknown origin. The word was used by adolescents in the fashion, music and club milieus of New York and London.

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skate *n American*
a pushover, an easy task, a ‘smooth ride’. A 1980s usage, from the image of skating across a surface or between obstacles.

Relax, it’s going to be a skate.

skate it *vb British*
to succeed easily or effortlessly. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England.

skattie *n*
a. *South African* a girlfriend
b. *British* a promiscuous woman or prostitute. The term, of obscure origin, was in use among young adult and teenage black males in the late 1990s.

skeen *exclamation, adj British*
an allpurpose term of approval, agreement, solidarity, etc. This version of the earlier **seen** was described on the internet in 2003 as ‘used by junior wannabe gang-stas’ and ‘the proper hardcore way to say **seen**’

skeet *vb American*
to achieve male orgasm, **come**. This item of black slang is of uncertain provenance but is presumably related to **skeeze**.

skeeze *vb American*
to have sex. The word has been common in black speech since the late 1980s, but its exact etymology is unknown.

skeezer, skeeze *n American*
a. a promiscuous and/or disreputable person. The term is almost invariably pejorative.
b. a **groupie** or ardent fan of hip hop or **rap** performers
The words appeared in the 1980s.

skeezy *adj American*
dissolute, disreputable. The term of disapproval is typically used of a promiscuous person.

‘I’m a crack-whore who should have made my skeezy boyfriend wear a condom.’
(*10 Things I Hate About You*, US film, 1999)

skeg *n*
an unfashionable, badly-dressed and/or irritating person. The term, heard in

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the UK and Australia, is typically used disapprovingly of members of skateboarding subcultures.

skell *n American*

a homeless person. The origin of the term, heard in the 1990s, is uncertain.

skeng *n British*

a knife. The term was in use among youth gang members in 2009.

sket(s) *n British*

a promiscuous and/or disreputable female. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000. It may also designate a **chav** of either gender.

> *'They scare the other passengers – meek, tired and irritated – and use a secret language punctuated with words such as "sket" and "nang" and "buff" and "bredren", which mean whore, cool, good-looking and mate, in that order.'*
> (*The Times*, 30 January 2006)

sketch, sketchy *adj American*

of dubious quality, potentially dangerous. A synonym of **shady** and **dodgy** in widespread use among younger speakers since around 2000. The terms were defined by one user as 'shady, illicit, weird'.

sketchmaster, sketchmeister *n American*

a male who is socially inept, off-putting. An elaboration from the adjective **sketch(y)**.

skettle *n*

an alternative spelling of **skittel**

-ski, -sky *suffix American*

a humorous ending added, usually to slang terms, by teenagers and students. Examples are **finski** and **buttinsky**. The termination indicates friendship, respect, acceptance into the group when attached to a proper name, e.g. 'Normski' (a black UK TV presenter). When terminating the name of an object, e.g. **brewski**, it denotes affectionate familiarity. The suffix occurs in Slavonic languages and in many Yiddish surnames.

skid[1] *vb*

1. to leave, go away. A usage which was fashionable among adolescents in Britain in the late 1980s.

2. *British* to 'slum', make do with little money, secondhand clothes, etc. This

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student term of the 1980s is probably inspired by ‘skid row’

skid[2] *n American*

a scruffy, disreputable individual. The term, used in the USA and Canada since the 1990s, is probably based on ‘skid row’.

skid-lid *n British*

a crash helmet

skid-marks *n pl*

traces of excrement on underwear

> *‘Hand-me downs – me first nappy had your skid-marks on it!’*
> (*Birds of a Feather*, British TV comedy series, October 1989)

skidoo, skiddoo *vb*

a version of **skedaddle**

skids *n pl Australian*

the fortunes of fate, hard luck, the ‘breaks’. An encapsulation of the philosophy of the young and callously indifferent, most often heard in the shrug-off sentence ‘them’s the skids’: ‘that’s the breaks’.

> *‘“Them’s the skids,” as the young fry say.’*
> (Peter Corris, *The Greenwich Apartments*, 1986)

skill *n British*

a younger schoolchildren’s exclamation of admiration, appreciation or approval, heard in the late 1980s. The word has been extended from its original literal sense to become an all purpose vogue word, sometimes in the phrase ‘skill and brill’.

skimming *n*

taking money illegally (e.g. before declaring it for tax purposes, or to defraud the eventual recipients) from income or profits, especially in casinos. The word is part of underworld jargon as used by organised crime in the USA. ‘Skim’ was used to mean money or profit in both Britain and the USA in the 19th century, the image evoked being that of taking the cream off the top of the milk.

skimpies *n pl*

underwear. The term has been recorded in the UK, US and Australasia.

skin[1] *n*

1. *British* a **skinhead**

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2. *British* a cigarette rolling paper, as part of the makings of a **joint**. A word from the lexicon of drug users since the 1960s, now occasionally heard to describe cigarette papers put to more legitimate use.

See also **skin up**

3. *American* a dollar bill

skin[2] *vb*

to rob or defraud, **rip off** or 'fleece' someone. The word implies comprehensive and efficient removal of wealth.

He thought he was pretty smart but those guys skinned him.
We got skinned in that deal.

skinflick *n*

a pornographic or semi-pornographic film. The skin element of the phrase refers to nudity; **flick** has been a slang term for film since the days of the silent movie. Skinflick is an Americanism which has been understood, albeit not widely used, in other English-speaking areas since the early 1970s.

skinful *n*

an excess of alcohol. The word dates from the 18th century and evokes a distended belly or bladder.

We'd better get him home, he's had a skinful.

skinhead *n*

1. a bald person or someone with close-cropped hair. (**Chrome-dome** is a more recent synonym.)

2. a member of a working-class youth cult originating in the late 1960s. The skinheads (the term was applied scornfully by longer-haired contemporaries, particularly **hippies**) mutated from the **mods** and 'tickets' of the mid-1960s. They dressed in a functional uniform of American shirts, jeans and, often, **bovver-boots** and espoused soul music and gang violence.

skin it *vb*

to shake or slap hands as a greeting and gesture of solidarity. The term, like the action itself (which is sometimes accompanied by the cry 'give me some skin!' or 'skin me!'), was part of 1990s youth culture throughout the English-speaking world.

skinny *n American*

news, information, gossip. A vogue term among adolescents in the 1980s. This

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use of the word is said to have originated in the armed forces in the 1940s and might be jocularly based on 'the naked truth'.

These guys've got the skinny on what's going on after hours.

skin-pop *vb*
to inject (an illicit drug) intramuscularly or into flesh, rather than into a vein. An addicts' term.

skin up *vb*
to roll a **joint**. From **skin**; a cigarette rolling paper.

skip *n*
1. *British* an escape or an instance of jumping bail. This specialised use of the common colloquialism for 'avoid' is part of underworld jargon.
2. *American* a person who fails to answer a bail bond, an escapee
3. *British* a boss, **guvnor**. A shortening of **skipper**, used typically by police officers in familiar address to a superior or, in sports, by team-members to their captain.
4. *British* a place to sleep or shelter. A shortened form of the tramps' term **skipper**.
5. *British* a dilapidated, old or cheap vehicle, particularly a car. The name of the common large metal refuse containers has been appropriated as a vogue term among schoolchildren since around 1988.

skipper *n British*
1. a captain of a ship or a team. Skipper in this sense is not, strictly speaking, slang, although it is considered to be so by some. The word has been in use since it was anglicised from the Middle Dutch *schipper* (from *schip*: a ship).
2. a rough shelter, place to sleep for the night, typically in a derelict building. The word, which may describe no more than a patch of rough ground, is now a near-synonym for **doss house** or **derry**. It is part of the vocabulary of tramps, **dossers** and other down-and-outs, and originated in Celtic words for barn (rendered as *ysgubor* in Welsh, *sciber* in Old Cornish).

'When you're drunk and face-down in some skipper you just don't think there's much future in it.'
(Recorded, vagrant, Waterloo, London, 1987)

3. a friend, 'mate'. A friendly term of address between males, now rarely used except by vagrants.

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skippering *n British*
sleeping rough, living in derelict buildings or improvised or makeshift shelters. From the second sense of the noun **skipper**.

skippy *n*
1. *American* a male homosexual, particularly an effeminate or affected one. the word was previously used to refer to female prostitutes by the US army in the Pacific. 'Skibby' was an earlier form of the word, the derivation of which is obscure: some relation to 'skivvy' looks possible, but there is no proof of this.
2. *British* a **chav**. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

skirt *n*
a woman or girl, or females in general. A depersonalising term as used by males in the 20th century. The usage is much older, probably originating in the 1500s.

skite[1] *vb Australian*
to boast. The word is a shortened form of **blatherskite**.

skite[2] *n, adj*
1. (something or someone that is) disgusting, worthless, inferior. A dialect or disguised form of **shit** or **shite**.
2. (a male who is) fashionable, admirable, **cool**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

skit out *vb*
to behave in an erratic, unpredictable, excessive fashion. The phrase, recorded in London in 2001, may be based on the earlier **schizzed-out**, or on skittish.

Every time things get a bit heavy she just skits out.

skittel, skittle, skettle *n*
a promiscuous and/or disreputable female

skive, skive off *vb British*
to avoid work or duty, malinger. Skive is either from the obscure verb in standard English meaning to shave off (pieces of leather), from the Old Norse *skifa*, meaning to slice, or from another unre-corded dialect term. It has been heard in the sense of shirk since the early 20th century.

skivvies *n pl American*
male underwear. The origin of the word is not known.

'Ordell looked over at Louis Gara having his morning coffee in his skivvies,

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his bare feet up on the coffee table.'
(*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

skrag *vb*
a variant spelling of **scrag.**

skull[1] *n American*
1. a synonym for 'head' in racy speech or **hip** talk. The word most usually occurs in the phrase **out of one's skull** (intoxicated or crazy) or in the following extended specialised sense.
2. oral sex, especially fellatio. This term, popular among college students since the late 1970s, is either derived from, or an imitation of black street slang; a racier version of **head** in its sexual context. It is usually used as part of the parodic exhortation 'whip some skull on me baby!'.

skull[2] *vb Australian*
to drink (alcohol)

skulled *adj*
drunk or **stoned** on drugs. The term is a shorter form of **out of one's skull** (although when used by Australian speakers the verb **skull** meaning to drink may also come into play).

skunk *n British*
marihuana, cannabis. Originally referring to 'skunk-weed', a hydroponically grown and extra-strong strain of **grass**, the term became generalised to refer to other marihuana in the 1990s.

sky pilot *n*
a priest, particularly a naval or military chaplain. The phrase dates from the later 19th century.

slack *adj Caribbean*
immoral, particularly in a sexual context. This use of the word is archaic in Britain (although it was probably the origin of **slag**) but survives in 'Jamaica talk'.

'The spurned wife of Tessa Sanderson's lover called the Olympic athlete "slack" – Jamaican slang for promiscuous.'
(*Guardian*, February 1990)

slackass *adj*
lazy, incompetent. An Americanism also heard in the Caribbean.

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slacker *n American*
a disaffected, apathetic middle-class young person; a member of **Generation X**. 'Slacker-culture' was promoted as a significant youth movement (supposedly a reaction against **yuppie** materialism and ambition) for a brief period in the early to mid-1990s on the USA's West Coast.

slackness *n Jamaican*
immoral behaviour, speech, etc.; obscenity. The term was picked up by devotees of hip hop and **rap** culture in the US during the 1990s.

> *'… not all black women take slackness lying down… Rasheda Ashanti… says; we don't want to continually hear explicit details about our anatomy …'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 2 May 1993)

slag[1] *n British*
a. a (supposedly) promiscuous woman. A derogatory word used mainly by working-class men and women which often carries overtones of slovenliness and coarseness.

> *'Self-conscious and self-adoring parodists of slagdom, such as Madonna and Samantha Fox, understand this; that a man who calls a woman a slag isn't saying anything about her, but a lot about his condom size.'*
> (Julie Burchill, *Elle* magazine, December 1987)

b. a despicable male. The word conveys real contempt and distaste; it is now generally heard in London working-class or criminal usage. Slag has been used since the 18th century to convey notions of moral laxity and worthlessness. The ultimate source of the word is probably in 'slack' rather than 'slag', meaning mining or smelting residue.

slag[2] *vb See* **slag off**

slagging *n British*
a bout of criticism, denigration or abuse, a serious dressing-down. The noun comes from the verb to **slag** or **slag off**.

> *'Jo Brand gives Chris Moyles a slagging.'*
> (Headline on *Grassroots Media* website, June 2005)

slag it *vb British*
(especially of females) to behave promiscuously or in a dissolute manner, to

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‘sleep around’. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

slag off, slag *vb British*

to denigrate, criticise bitterly or insult. This working-class term probably derives from the dialect ‘slag’, meaning to smear, or from the standard English noun ‘slag’, meaning refuse or waste material. In the form ‘slag’ the modern expression occurs in American speech. US authorities cite the German verb *schlagen* (to beat or lash), but this is an unlikely source for the British usage.

> *‘We get slagged off something chronic by a lot of people.’*
> (Recorded, telephone engineer, London, May 1989)

slag tag *n British*

a **tramp stamp**

slam *vb British*

to have sex with, penetrate. The term, like its synonyms **lam** and **lamp**, invariably refers to male sexual activity. It can be used both transitively and intransitively. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2001.

> *Drew’s been hoping to slam her for weeks.*
> *I slammed her.*

slammed *adj British*

drunk. A mainly middle- and upper-class term of the 1980s. (Certain cocktails are known as ‘slammers’; both words evoke the sudden and stunning effect of strong alcohol.)

slammer *n*

a prison. An Americanism used in Britain and Australia since the early 1960s, it was originally a 1930s slang word for door, hence cell door and, since World War II, now denotes a jail.

> *‘You’re consortin’ with a criminal, so when he goes to the slammer, you go, too!’*
> (*Smokey and the Bandit III*, US film, 1983)

slammered *adj British*

drunk. The term does not necessarily refer to the result of ingesting Tequila

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slammers (neat shots). An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

slamming[1] *n American*

injecting heroin, **shooting up**. An item of police and underworld slang which is interchangeable in addicts' parlance with **geezing**.

slamming[2] *adj British*

excellent, exciting. Like its synonyms **banging** and **kicking**, it is a vogue term of approbation in use among adolescents since the early 1990s.

slanging *n American*

selling illicit drugs, usually on the street. This usage, from black American street argot in the 1990s, is found in the phrase 'slangin' and bangin'' (banging here is **gang banging**) to describe the typical behaviour of gang members and devotees of drug subcultures. The word is almost certainly a deformation of **slinging**, which has also been used with the same meaning.

slant *n*

an 'Oriental' person. A shortening of 'slant-eyed', used in the United States and Australia since the 1960s and more recently heard among young Londoners, e.g. young city businessmen referring disparagingly to the Japanese.

slap[1] *n British*

1. make-up, face-paint. A piece of theatrical slang which Partridge's *Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* dates to 1860 and claims to be obsolete by 1930. In fact the term was still in common currency in the theatre in the late 1980s.

We're going to need some more slap on here.

2. a meal, feast. Derived from 'slap-up (meal)', the term was recorded among bohemians and students in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

a good slap

slap[2] *vb, n British*

(to have) sex. In Jamaican slang the word is a contemporary synonym for **slam**. The word has also been used in this sense in the UK since around 2000.

slap-and-tickle *n British*

petting, kissing and caressing. A joky and innocuous euphemism for love-play of various degrees of intensity. The phrase dates from the Edwardian era but was most popular in the late 1950s, usually in the form 'a bit of slap-and-

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tickle'.

slaphead *n British*

a bald person. A vogue term among adolescents from the early 1990s. The phrase may have been inspired by the comedian Benny Hill slapping the bald head of his diminutive assistant in his TV comedy shows of the 1980s.

slapper *n British*

a prostitute or slut. This working-class term from East London and Essex is probably a corruption of **shlepper**, a word of Yiddish origin, one of whose meanings is a slovenly or immoral woman.

> *'…it was either Posh's fault for being too thin and failing to follow her husband when he moved to Madrid; or it was Rebecca Loos's fault for being a slapper.'*
> (*Guardian*, 13 April 2004)

slash[1] *n British*

an act of urination. A vulgar term, used generally by males. The word came into use in this sense sometime before the 1950s, but was not recorded in writing until recently. The word usually occurs in phrases such as 'have a slash' or 'take a slash'. Slash may be echoic (as 'slosh' or 'slush') or may be inspired by the standard use of the word to refer to rain driving obliquely.

slash[2] *vb British*

to urinate. The verb form is less common than the noun.

slate *vb*

to insult, denigrate. As used by adolescents since 2000, the standard colloquialism (originally a northern English dialect word meaning to harass or hurt) has stronger, more personal overtones.

slaughter *n British*

a place where stolen goods are hidden and/or shared out. This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996. It probably originated in underworld argot as 'slaughterhouse' or 'slaughter-yard', but the exact significance is unclear.

slaughtered *adj British*

extremely drunk. A fashionable item from the adolescent drinkers' lexicon of the 1990s.

> *'They [a convention of "nerds"] crammed the hotel to get slaughtered on non-alcoholic wines and beers.'*

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(*Sunday Express*, 27 February 1994)

sleazeball, sleaze-bag, sleaze-bucket *n American*
a very unpleasant person. A socially acceptable alternative to terms such as **shitbag**, etc., popular in the late 1970s and 1980s.

sleazo, sleazoid *n*
a 'sleazy' person; a disreputable, immoral or otherwise repellent individual. These Americanisms are now heard elsewhere.

'There were a bunch of sleazo bars on or near the Sunset Strip.'
(*www.badmags.com*, June 2005)

sledgied *adj British*
intoxicated by drugs or drink. A vogue term among devotees of **rave** culture since the early 1990s and subsequently among students, it is probably based on the notion of being suddenly struck as with a sledgehammer.

slewed *adj*
drunk. The word (formerly sometimes spelled 'slued') has been used in this sense since the mid-19th century.

slice *vb American*
to harass, oppress, criticise. A piece of adolescent and teenage slang of the early 1990s, almost always referring to parents or teachers.

I sure wish the rents would quit slicing me.

slick up *vb*
to make oneself look attractive, elegant, prepare oneself to impress. From the earlier colloquial sense of slick as smart or glib.

slide *vb American*
to leave, depart. A vogue term, like **jam**, **jet**, **bail**, etc., probably originating among street gangs and subsequently in use among adolescents on high-school and college campuses.

It's time to slide.

slide out *vb British*
to depart, run away. The phrase, probably a version of the Americanism **slide**, was in use among London teenagers in 2010.

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slider *n British*
a shirker, idler. Probably a clipped form of the word 'backslider', this late-1990s usage was defined on the internet by *Bodge World* in February 1997 as 'someone who manages to get out of doing work'.

slime[1] *vb*
1. to behave in a devious, sycophantic or ingratiating way. A usage popular among adolescents and young adults from the 1980s.
2. *Australian* to ejaculate

slime[2], **slimeball, slimebucket, slimebag** *n*
a despicable person; popular terms of abuse or distaste in the 1980s

sling *vb, n*
(to pay) a bribe. The Australasian term is the equivalent of the British **bung**.

slinging *n See* **slanging**

sling off *vb Australian*
to denigrate, criticise

sling one's hook *vb British*
to leave, go away. This term, which originated and largely survives in working-class speech, is either of nautical or mining origin. It dates from the second half of the 19th century. **Hook it** is a racier alternative.

We don't want you here. Go on, sling your 'ook!

slip it to someone *vb British*
to have sex with someone. A version of the more common vulgar euphemism, **slip someone a length**. The phrase is generally employed by men and usually implies a casual and surreptitious coupling.

slip someone a length *vb*
to have sex with someone (from the male point of view). A euphemism originating in the 19th century.

slit *n*
a. the vagina

'A vagina indeed! Admittedly, some people did call it a slit sometimes.'
(*Nice Work* by David Lodge, 1988)

b. a female. The word in the plural was adopted as the name of a British all-girl **punk** group in 1977.

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slizzered *adj American*
drunk. The term, recorded since 2003, has been used in song lyrics by OutKast and Ke$ha among others.

Sloane Ranger, Sloane *n British*
a young upper-middle or upper-class person, educated at a public school and affecting certain well-defined modes of dress and behaviour. The phrase was applied to a recognisable subcategory of British youth displaying characteristics of what used to be known as the 'county set'. The equivalent of the American **preppies** and the French *B.C.B.G.s* (for 'bon chic, bon genre'), Sloane Rangers were defined and described by the journalists Peter York and later Ann Barr in articles in *Harpers and Queen* magazine and publications such as *The Official Sloane Ranger's Handbook* (1982). The first time the words appeared in print was in October 1975, but Peter York was not the originator of the expression. It was used by bar-room wits of the early 1970s to refer to would-be 'men about town' frequenting Chelsea pubs, only some of whom were the upper-class youths (then known solely as **Hooray Henrys**) later so described. The source of the pun, the Lone Ranger, was the dashing cowboy hero of a 1950s TV series; Sloane Square is in Chelsea.

> *'The appalling Sloane Ranger look. Worn by strapping, horsey girls aged 20 going on 53. Other components: striped shirts, a tame string of pearls, impenetrable pleated skirt, blue tights and prissy shoes. Printed headscarves optional. Thick ankles mandatory.'*
> (Description of female Sloane Ranger, Judy Rumbold, *Guardian*, 11 December 1989)

slob *n*
a coarse, slovenly and/or lazy individual. This word had existed for many years in Anglo-Irish speech where it denoted a fat, slow child (probably from *slab*, Irish Gaelic for mud). Coincidentally a similar word, apparently of Slavonic origin and rendered as *zhlub* or *shlub*, exists in Yiddish. It means an uncouth person, but is probably derived from a root form related to the Czech *zlobit*, meaning to get angry.

slob out *vb*
to relax, behave in a lazy or disinterested way. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

slope *n*
an 'Oriental' person, especially a Vietnamese. This derogatory term, deriving

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from ‘slope-eyed’, moved from the US to Australia in the 1970s.

> *‘The newest “new Australians”, as anyone who looks foreign is called, are the Lebanese and the Vietnamese, the “slopes”.’*
> (*Observer* magazine, 13 December 1987)

Compare **slant**

slope off *vb*

to leave, depart surreptitiously. This colloquialism derives from the 19th-century slang use of ‘slope’ to mean decamp or sneak away. The term originated in the USA. It is either from the Dutch *sloop*, meaning to steal away, or from the standard verb.

sloshed *adj*

drunk. One of the most common and least offensive terms in British usage since the late 19th century. It is also heard in the USA.

slosher, slusher *n*

a promiscuous and/or disreputable female. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

slot *n*

a. the anus. In **gay** parlance.

b. the vagina

slumped *adj British*

killed. The term was in use by youth gang members in London in 2011.

sly *adj British*

an allpurpose term of disapproval fashionable in the later 1990s. It was defined on the internet by *Bodge World* in March 1997.

smack *n*

heroin. Originally an American term, the word spread to Britain and Australia at the time of the Vietnam War. It is derived from the Yiddish *shmek*, meaning a sniff, whiff or taste, reinforced by the English word’s suggestion of a sudden, violent effect.

> *‘I don’t think Jimmy Hendrix was on smack ’cos I was with him last Saturday night and I know when a man’s on smack and he wasn’t.’*
> (Murray Roman, quoted in *Oz* magazine, June 1969)

smacked it! *exclamation*

an expression of triumph or success, e.g. in passing a test, solving a difficult

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problem quickly

smacked-out *adj*

addicted to or under the influence of heroin (**smack**)

> *'Nathan had staked everything he had ever worked for on this loser who was too smacked out to worry about taking MOM Records into the bankruptcy court.'*
> (*Platinum Logic*, Tony Parsons, 1981)

smacker *n*

1. a kiss

2. *British* an active or potential sexual partner. In this sense, the term was used by aficionados of London dancefloor culture in the early 1990s.

smackers *n pl*

pounds or dollars. Like **smacker** in the sense of a kiss, this lighthearted term is often embellished to give 'smackeroos' or 'smackeroonies'. The original word probably refers to the slapping of coins or notes onto a table or counter or into the palm of an outstretched hand.

> *'Do you wanna take the thousand smackers or try for the sensational bathroom suite?'*
> (*Biff* cartoon, 1986)

smack-head *n*

a heroin addict, a **junkie**. A combining of **smack** with the '-head' suffix meaning a habitué. ('Smack-freak' was a synonymous term of the late 1960s and early 1970s, subsequently yielding to smack-head in popularity.)

> *'If a smack-head tries to chat you up, what's he really after?'*
> (UK Government anti-heroin advertisement, 1986)

smack it, smacked it *exclamation*

a cry of triumph or congratulation. It may be accompanied by, or inspired by the victorious slapping of hands.

> *'Can't believe I even bothered revising for that zam – it was massively easy, I smacked it.'*
> (Guardian student slang guide, April 2012)

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smams *n pl British*
female breasts. A term used by younger speakers of both sexes since 2000.

> *'Jackie was being all oily, but he just wanted to touch her smams.'*
> (Recorded, male teenager, Richmond, UK, April 2005)

smartarse, smartass *n, adj*
(a person who is a) know-all, smug or insolent. The word describes someone whose display of real or supposed cleverness renders them obnoxious. 'Smart alec' or 'wise-guy' are politer synonyms.

> *'If she felt like giving them a smartass answer, why didn't she? Because she couldn't think of a smartass answer fast enough.'*
> (*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

smartmouth *vb American*
to cheek, speak disrespectfully or insolently (of someone)

smarts *n*
intelligence, wits. A coinage inspired by the word wits itself and/or 'brains'. The word is American, but is occasionally heard in Britain.

> *She's got more than her share of smarts.*

smash[1] *n British*
small change, money in the form of coins. The term is heard particularly in the Scottish Lowlands and the north of England. **Shrapnel** is a southern equivalent.

smash[2] *vb British*
to have sex with, penetrate. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

> *I smashed her.*

smashed *adj*
drunk or intoxicated by drugs

> *'Having discovered that it is possible to be smashed, keep on the stereo headphones AND read, I have managed to… get through… several books.'*
> (Jim Anderson in *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

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smashed it! *exclamation*
a cry of triumph
smashing *adj British*
excellent. The colloquialism of the 1950s was revived, often with ironic overtones, after 2000.
smash mouth *vb American*
to kiss. A humorous equivalent to the better known 'chew face' in use among adolescents.
smeg, smeggy *n British*
a foolish and/or dirty person. These terms, deriving from smegma, are vulgarisms which have been popular with schoolboys, students, **punks** and other youths since the mid-1970s. Despite their origin the words do not usually indicate great distaste but rather mild contempt or even affection. Smeg and various derivatives such as 'smeg-head' were used in the cult British TV comedy series of the late 1980s *Red Dwarf* as an allpurpose swearword, a euphemism for **fuck** or **shit**.
smellie *n British*
a beggar or homeless person, a **crustie**
Smiley Culture *See* **Big L**
smok *n South African*
a flirtatious or unconventional female. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995. In 19th-century British slang 'smock' could be used to denote a 'loose woman'.
smoke[1] *vb American*
a. to kill. A euphemism in underworld and police usage since the 1940s, this unsentimental term was fashionable in teenage speech and crime fiction in the 1980s.
b. also **smoke out**, **smoke off** to defeat or to better (someone). In the **hip** jargon of the rock music business since the 1970s.

> *'Out-playing the headliner is known in the trade as "smoking"…Thin Lizzy were notorious for smoking their superiors – and consequently for being mysteriously removed from bills.'*
> (*Independent*, 27 January 1989)

smoke[2] *n*
1a. tobacco

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1b. hashish or marihuana

2. the Smoke, the big Smoke London or any large town or city (in British and Australian usage). The word was first recorded in this sense in 1864 referring to London. It usually evokes the city as seen by those who are not native to it or are in temporary exile from it.

> *'This is one of the things they have come for – an escape from the Smoke and a whiff of the sea.'*
> (*Town* magazine, September 1963)

smoker *n British*

1. an old, worn-out or mechanically unsound motor-car. A piece of jargon from the vocabulary of second-hand car dealers and enthusiasts.

2. a cannabis smoker

smoke up *vb American*

to smoke cannabis. An East Coast expression in contemporary use.

smokey, smoky *n American*

a police officer. The term derives from 'Smokey the Bear', a cartoon character wearing the hat of a Forest Ranger, who issued warnings against careless behaviour that could cause forest fires; it was then applied, jocularly at first, to any uniformed authority figure. Smokey became the CB (Citizens' Band) radio code word for a highway patrol officer in the 1970s.

smoocher *n*

a sycophant. The term is typically used in office slang in the US and sometimes in the UK. **Suck-up** is a contemporary synonym.

smoodge *vb Australian*

a variant form of **shmooze** in the sense of ingratiate oneself or flatter

> *Don't try and smoodge me, it won't work.*

smooth *adj*

good. An allpurpose term of approbation used by adolescents.

smudger *n British*

1. a friend, 'mate'

> *All right me old smudger?*

2a. a photographer. A jocular reference to inept developing and printing.

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2b. also **smudge** a photograph. This old item of press slang came, in the 1990s, to refer specifically to an illicit paparazzi snap of, e.g., a star *en déshabille*.

3. a flatulent person

All three senses of the word are from working-class speech; the first and third are specific to the London area. All are now dated but not obsolete.

smuggling peanuts *n*

(of a female) displaying the nipples through clothing

smurf[1] *n*

a. *British* a black person. A racist pejorative.

b. *British* an unfortunate, contemptible person or misfit, in working-class and schoolchildren's usage

c. a smuggler of drugs, specifically a lowly courier or dupe

d. *British* another term for **jub**

The Smurfs were ugly, plump, gnome-like cartoon creatures marketed as a children's craze in the early 1970s and revived in the late 1990s.

smurf[2] *vb*

a. to transport illicit narcotics

b. to launder money

Both terms are from underworld usage, probably originating in North America.

smutty *adj British*

a. excellent, good

a smutty time

b. serious

a smutty fracas

c. 'deep'

well smutty music

A vogue synonym for **heavy**, **diesel**, **sick**. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

snack attack *n*

a bout of compulsive eating, **(the) munchies**. A late 1980s vogue term, still in

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limited circulation (as is its contemporary, **tack attack**).

I'm afraid in the middle of the night I had a snack attack.

snafu *n*
an impossible situation, a foul-up, a labyrinth of incompetence. The expression, from 'Situation Normal, All Fucked Up' was developed in the US army in World War II (in imitation of that institution's passion for acronyms) to describe the quotidian effects of bureaucratic stupidity.

'I tell you, its been snafu after bloody snafu here.'
(Recorded, businessman, London, 1987)

snag *vb American*
to steal, appropriate. A term from street slang that was adopted by middle-class adolescents during the 1990s, often to describe the seduction of another's partner.
snags *n pl Australian*
sausages. A word in use since the 1940s and still heard, particularly at **barbies**.
snake *vb American*
to seduce and/or have sex with. The term's recent usage may have originated in black slang, but the same word was employed with the sense of 'steal surreptitiously' in British slang of the 19th century.

'He goddam tried to snake my old lady.'
(Recorded, Californian male, September 1995)

snakes *n Australian*
a. urine or an act of urination. The word is native Australian rhyming slang from 'snake's hiss': **piss**.
b. a toilet
snakey *adj Australian*
angry. The usage may derive from the old phrase 'as mad as a cut snake'.
snanny *n, adj British*
(someone) insincere, untrustworthy, 'slimy'. The term was used by teenage girls in 2001.
snap *n British*
food. Formerly a dialect term for a packed lunch or snack, since 2000 the

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word has been generalised in teenage parlance to refer to any food.

snap one's gums *vb American*

to talk. An alternative form of **bump/flap one's gums**.

snapper *n*

1. *British, Irish* a child. The term, popularised by the Irish writer Roddy Doyle's story and 1993 film of the same name, may have originated as a shortening of 'whip-persnapper' or 'bread-snapper'.

2. a male homosexual, in armed-forces' usage

snarf *vb*

a. to eat, devour

b. to appropriate, adopt wholesale. In the language of **cyberpunks** and **net-heads**, the term refers to incorporating information from elsewhere into one's own documents and files, etc. It is probably a blend of 'snort' or **snag** and **scarf (up/down)**.

snart *vb, n British*

a. (to) snigger or snort (with derision)

b. (to) sniff or inhale. (In the latter sense,

'snart up' is an alternative form.)

c. (to) sneeze

A rare expression heard among students and others since the early 1970s. It is a humorous corruption of **snort** in both its standard and slang senses.

snash *n British*

money. The usage has been recorded among schoolchildren, students and army cadets since 2000. **Smash** is a contemporary synonym.

snatch *n*

1a. the vagina

1b. women in general. In the 16th century this word was used to denote an impromptu and/or hasty ('snatched') sexual encounter. The meaning was transferred to the female pudenda, and in the 20th century extended to refer to females as sex objects. The use of snatch in these senses has never been common but enjoyed a brief vogue in the late 1960s and early 1970s, first in the US and Canada, subsequently in Britain.

2. *British* an instance of bag-snatching, in the argot of teenage muggers

> *'The child muggers told with chilling frankness how and why they resorted to muggings or "snatches" as they are sometimes called.'*
> (*Observer*, 22 May 1988)

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3. a kidnap or abduction, in underworld jargon

snazz *n*

elegance, smart showiness, élan. The noun, most commonly encountered in American speech, is a back-formation from the adjective snazzy.

snazzed-up *adj*

smart, elegant, dressed-up, embellished or enhanced. A more recent derivation of snazzy.

sneaks *n pl American*

trainers, sneakers. A teenage abbreviation heard in the 1990s.

sneeze *n*

cocaine. A term used by **yuppies** in the late 1980s.

snide *adj British*

illegal, counterfeit, dishonest or unacceptable. The word's exact origins are obscure but it is related to the German *schneiden* (or its Dutch or Yiddish equivalent), meaning clip, and was used in the context both of coin-cutting and of cutting remarks. The former sense gives rise to the modern slang usage and the latter to the standard English meaning. Snide was first heard in Britain in the mid-19th century. Interestingly, young speakers have begun to revert to a Yiddish or Germanic pronunciation of the word as.

shnide

> *'Are you accusing me of selling snide gear?'*
> (Recorded, street trader, Portobello Road, London, 1986)

snip *n*

a small, insignificant and/or irritating person. The word usually implies aggression and pettiness. It is derived from the notion of snip meaning to cut.

> *some little snip throwing her weight around*

snippy *adj*

irritatingly critical, brusque or presumptuous. Snippy is a dialect word for 'cutting' in origin.

> *She struck me as a little snippy snitch.*

snit *n*

1a. a small, obnoxious or devious person. The term is typically used of a smug

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or devious child.

1b. an insignificant person. The word is an invention influenced by **snip**, **snitch** and possibly **snot**.

2. a fit of irritation, a tantrum

snitch[1] *vb*

to inform on (someone). Snitch was originally a slang term for the nose, which was itself used to signify a police spy or **grass** in the 18th century (as was **nark**). Snitch began to be used in the verb form in the 19th century and is still in use in the USA, although in Britain it survives mainly in children's speech, meaning to 'tell tales'.

snitch[2] *n*

an informer. The word (like **nark**, originally meaning nose) was first used in this sense in the 18th century. It is still used in the USA to mean a paid police informer, whereas in Britain it is largely confined to the language of children, in which it denotes a 'tell-tale'.

SNM *phrase British*

'say no more'. The written and sometimes spoken abbreviation was in use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

snockered *adj*

1. an alternative form of **schnockered**

2. *American* completed, finalised, solved. A term heard particularly among school-children, students and parents.

snog[1] *vb*

to kiss ('snog up', used transitively, is a racier late 1980s version). This lighthearted word, used typically by children and adolescents, first appeared in Britain before World War II. It is probably a variant of 'snug' and 'snuggle (up)'. In the 1950s, particularly in the USA, snog took on a more general sense of flirt. It retains its specific sense in Britain.

> *'And I expect she's seen you walking out with Dolly Clackett, and snogging on the front porch.'*
> (*Hancock's Half-hour*, BBC radio comedy, May 1960)

snog[2] *n British*

a kissing session. (For the origin of the term, see the verb form.)

> *They were having a quick snog while the lights were out.*

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snoot[1] *n*

1. the nose. A humorous variant form of 'snout'. (In Middle English 'snout' was written as *snute* and pronounced 'snooter'.)

a punch on the snoot

2. a snooty person

snoot[2] *adj British*

showy, expensive, luxurious. The word is a shortening of the colloquial 'snooty'. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

Look at all his snoot gear, I bet that guy doesn't do Byrite.

snooze *n*

something boring or tedious. A synonym of **yawn**.

'I must admit that last Tuesday's board meeting was a bit of a snooze.'
(*Maid to Order*, US film, 1987)

snore *n*

a boring experience. A synonym of **snooze** and **yawn**, typically used by adolescents.

A three hour talk on the EU; God, what a snore!

snork[1] *n Australian*

1. a baby or immature person. The word is said to be a distortion of 'stork', but may also be influenced by such words as 'snort', 'snicker', 'snit', 'snot' and the following sense of the word.

2. a sausage. This rare use of the word may be related to the synonymous **snag**.

snork[2] *vb*

to kiss. An imitative term from adolescent usage.

snorker *n Australian*

a. a sausage

b. the penis

The term is obviously related to the Australian **snork**, and perhaps to **snag**, but the exact origin of all of these terms is obscure.

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snort *vb*
to sniff or inhale (illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, etc.). An Americanism which spread to Britain and Australia in the 1960s. The word supplanted the more sedate 'sniff', used previously.

'And am I dreary if I think that showing someone snorting coke on the telly is not such a great idea?'
(Janet Street-Porter, *Today*, 19 March 1988)

snot *n*
1. mucus from the nose. The word is from the Middle English *snotte*, itself from the Old English *gesnot*, variant forms of which existed in all Germanic languages. These terms are related either to 'snout' or to an Indo-European root meaning to flow. Snot is a widespread term but, because of its distasteful context, is considered a vulgarism.

Wipe the snot off your face and cheer up.

2. an obnoxious person, usually a young or diminutive and self-important individual

That little snot.

snot-nosed, snotty-nose(d) *adj*
obnoxious and immature; young and over-confident

I'm not letting some snot-nosed kid tell me what to do!

snot-rag *n British*
a handkerchief
snotted *adj American*
intoxicated, drunk
snotty *adj*
1. suffering from catarrh, afflicted with a runny nose
2. obnoxious, self-important, snooty
snout[1] *n British*
1. the nose
2. a paid police informer. 'Nose' was used to denote a police spy or informer and so were slang synonyms such as **nark**, **snitch** and **snout**. Snout is of more

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recent origin than the other terms, dating from between the world wars.

3. tobacco, a cigarette. The use of snout to mean tobacco dates from the end of the 19th century when it originated among prison inmates. It was inspired by convicts touching their noses, either while cupping a surreptitious smoke or as a silent sign requesting tobacco. (The explanations are not mutually exclusive, one may have given rise to the other.) In the 1950s the use of 'a snout' for a cigarette became widespread in working-class speech.

snout[2] *vb British*

to inform, especially regularly in return for pay. The verb is derived from the earlier noun form.

> *'Naff ways of making money – snouting for a gossip columnist (esp. Nigel Dempster).'*
> (*The Complete Naff Guide*, Bryson et al, 1983)

snow[1] *n*

1. cocaine. The white crystalline drug resembles snow and its anaesthetic effect numbs like cold. The slang term dates from the turn of the 20th century. ('Snow-bird' and 'snowball' were elaborations used in some circles.)

> *'A little snow at Christmas never did anyone any harm.'*
> (Legend on a 1969 Christmas card sent out by the record producer Phil Spector, featuring a still from the film *Easy Rider*, in which he had a cameo role as a cocaine dealer)

2. a **snow job**

3. *Australian* a nickname for a blond male, usually used pejoratively

snow[2] *vb*

to fool, cheat, bamboozle, especially by overloading someone with information. This Americanism (now occasionally heard in Britain) is based on the notion of 'snowing someone under' in order to deceive or manipulate them. It may also have originally evoked a 'snowstorm' of documentation.

> *'When you go into town on a false pass who do you think you're snowing?'*
> (*Battle Cry*, US film, 1954)

snowdrop *vb*

to steal clothes, typically underwear, from a clothes line. The underworld and

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police term may refer to a fetishistic practice or the actions of vagrants.

> *'We busked on street corners and snowdropped clothes from the backyard Hills Hoists of trendy Paddington.'*
> (*Girls' Night Out*, Kathy Lette, 1989)

snowdropper *n British*
someone who steals clothing, usually lingerie from washing lines, in the language of vagrants, police and prisoners. The term first referred (in the early 19th century) to the theft of clothes due to poverty; it now often denotes the act of a fetishist.

snow job *n American*
a case of deceit, browbeating or manipulation, particularly by means of glib or over-whelming persuasion or flattery. The phrase has been common since World War II.

snuff[1] *vb*
1. to kill. An old term, derived from the notion of extinguishing a candle. The curt 'tough guy' use of the word remains popular in street slang and crime fiction, particularly in the USA.
See also **snuff movie**
2. to sniff cocaine. An item from the drug user's vocabulary.

snuff[2] *n*
cocaine

snuff it *vb British*
to die. Inspired by the snuffing out of a candle, this expression has been heard in British English, particularly in working-class usage, since the turn of the 20th century.

snuff movie *n*
a violent, **hardcore** pornographic film supposedly featuring the actual death of one of the actors. Rumoured to have been made in the early 1970s, the actual existence of such a movie has never been proved. In the 1980s the term began to be applied to **splatter movies**, where the death and mayhem is indisputably faked.

snufty *n British*
an individual who derives sexual excitement from sniffing (clothing, bicycle saddles, etc.)

snyster *n British*

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a snack. A dialect term from Lowland Scotland occasionally heard in other parts of the country.

soap-dodger *n British*

a dirty, unkempt or smelly person, a ‘scruffbag’ or **dosser**. An expression of disapproval among adults. **Bath-dodger** is a synonym.

soap (someone) up *vb American*

to flatter, cajole. A phrase used especially by adolescents since 2000. It may derive from the earlier phrase ‘to soft-soap someone’.

S.O.B., s.o.b. *n American*

son of a bitch. The initial letters are often used in order to moderate the strength of the phrase, which is highly offensive in American usage.

Some S.O.B. walked off with her purse.

social handbag *n British*

an escort for a social occasion, **arm candy**. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

sock (someone) *vb British*

to have sex with. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003, often in the form of the taboo insult or provocation ‘sock yer mom!’.

sock-puppet *n*

a fictional online identity, typically created for nefarious purposes. Real sock-puppets are simple homemade toys typically improvised by American parents to amuse small children.

They ramped the sale by having sock-puppets popping up everywhere liking them.

sod[1] *n British*

1a. an unpleasant person (of either sex, but more often male). The word often implies unfair or cruel behaviour on the part of the person described.

I’m sorry I was such a sod to you.

1b. an individual. Like **bugger**, the term is used when referring to someone with pity, irony or mild contempt.

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'And that was another coincidence because he was the bloke I'd met earlier in the boozer, so I gave him my last £20 note because I thought, poor sod, he'll soon be dead.'
(William Donaldson, *Independent*, 26 August 1989)

1c. a nuisance or annoyance

That lid's a real sod to get off.

2. a sodomite. The original sense of the word is almost never heard in current English, it was last used in this way in the early 1960s. (The inhabitants of Sodom were, according to the book of Genesis, guilty of unnatural sexual practices.)

sod[2] *vb British*
the verb usually occurs as part of expletives such as 'sod you!' (indicating indifference, rejection, etc.) or 'sod it!' (indicating irritation or anger). Unlike its synonym **bugger**, the word is not used to mean sodomise.

sod-all *n British*
nothing, **bugger-all**

He got the profit and I got sod-all.

sodcasting *n British*
broadcasting irritating music, opinions, etc. by way of a mobile phone, computer or other electronic means. The jocular term is a blend of **sod** and podcasting.

'…the prevalence of sodcasting (playing loud music through a phone's less than sweet-sounding speaker) on the train.'
(Henry Hitchings, London *Evening Standard*, 11 January 2013)

sodding *adj British*
an intensifying adjective like **bloody**, **bleeding**, etc. Sodding usually carries overtones of extreme irritation, impatience, etc.

sod off *vb British*
to leave, go away. The phrase is almost always an imperative, sometimes conveying only mild annoyance or aggression.

I told them to sod off and leave me alone.

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sofa spud *n American*
a lazy, inert person. The term is a jocular variant of **couch potato**.

soft boy *n Jamaican*
a male homosexual or an effete or effeminate man. This phrase from Jamaican patois was adopted ironically as a name by the Soft Boys, a London rock group of the 1970s.

softshoe *vb*
to move or behave surreptitiously or in a manner both cautious and devious. Like **tap-dance** the metaphor is applied in raffish or **hip** talk to someone manoeuvring cleverly in social or professional situations. The expression is of course from the 'soft-shoe shuffle' dance step.

> *The guy managed to softshoe his way out of trouble again.*

soggies *n British*
breakfast cereal. A middle- and upper-class term of the late 1970s and early 1980s inspired by the trademark names of cereals such as *Shreddies* and *Frosties* and their eventual consistency.

soggy *adj British*
stupid, idiotic. A widespread item of teenage slang.

> *'It has previously been used to mean everything from letting yourself go physically ("Steve's well buff, unlike Danny who's proper soggy") to sexually ("Sharon even slept with Danny, she's so soggy"), via a general displeasure with how everything's turned out ("How's things, man?" "Pretty soggy").'*
> ("Yoofspeak", *Times Educational Supplement*, 15 May 2010)

soixante-neuf *n See* **sixty-nine**

soldier *n See* **dead soldier**

solid[1] *n British*
hashish (as opposed to loose-leaf marihuana)

solid[2] *adj*
excellent, exciting. The slang term, still used by younger speakers in 2004, originated as part of pre-World War II **jive talk**, based on the colloquial sense of solid as denoting dependable, satisfactory.

something else *n*
something or someone outstanding, excellent, exceptional. An enduring phrase from the **hip** lexicon of the 1950s.

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'She goes with all the guys from out of my class
But that can't stop me from thinking to myself,
"She's sure fine looking, man, she's something else".'
(*Something Else*, written by Sharon Sheeley and Eddie Cochran, recorded by Eddie Cochran, 1959)

son of a bitch, sonofabitch *n American*
an unpleasant, obnoxious or despicable person. The expression is roughly the equivalent of the British **bastard** or **sod**, and often implies active nastiness, although it may be used with pity ('poor son of a bitch') or annoyance ('that engine's a son of a bitch!'). The epithet fell out of use in British speech around the middle of the 19th century. (The British Reverend Benjamin Newton records in his diary for 1818 how a wealthy fellow clergyman who had two sons called the one born out of wedlock 'son of a whore' and the one born within 'son of a bitch'.) In American speech the phrase son of a bitch was until recently considered too offensive for 'polite company' or broadcasting and would often be reduced to **S.O.B.**

'Wherever he went, Andy would have to be the nice guy and I had to be the sonofabitch.'
(Fred Hughes on Andy Warhol, *Observer* magazine, March 1988)

sook, sooky *n Australian*
a 'cry-baby'. The noun probably postdates the adjective **sooky**, but the origins of both forms are uncertain.
sooky *adj Australian*
a. sulky, sullen
b. sentimental, 'soft' or 'unmanly'
The word may be a corruption or nursery version of 'sulky' itself, but the etymology is obscure. It has been suggested that it may derive from an archaic diminutive of 'Susan'.
sooty *n British*
a black or coloured person, an Arab. The racist epithet is derived from the colour of soot and the name of a glove puppet of a yellow bear, a popular figure in children's entertainment, especially television, since the 1950s. Although sooty does not sound unaffectionate, in actuality it is often used highly offensively. (In 1745 Henry Fielding referred to Jews as 'the Sooty Tribe' in his *Covent Garden Tragedy*.)

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'We're pretty liberal really, we've only got one rule: no sooties.'
(Recorded, proprietor of Sloane Rangers' nightclub, 1986)

soppo *adj British*
fashionable, exciting. This term of unknown origin, recorded among London's schoolchildren in the early 1990s, was defined by one user as '**funky** or **groovy**'. It is unlikely to be related to the negative 'soppy', but might be an alteration of 'sophisticated'.

sort *n*
a girl or woman. This specific sense of the word as used in working-class British and Australian speech may derive from the archaic 'salt'.

sort (out) *vb British*
1. to beat up. An innocuous euphemism describing a brutal reality, in keeping with a tendency of London working-class slang toward menacing understatement.

'I'll go and sort this Daley geezer.'
(*Minder*, British TV series, 1987)

See also **bother**; **seeing-to**
2. to have sex with. A masculine vulgarism with overtones of depersonalisation and brusqueness.

sorted *adj British*
a. in a satisfactory situation, comfortable and content

I reckon if you've got a girl, a car and a few bob, you're sorted.
'Sorted for E's and Whizz.'
(Title of song by Pulp, 1995)

b. excellent

'Let's finish up and get going.'
'Sorted.'

This use of the word (a clipping of the phrase 'sorted out'), which originated in criminal circles, meaning 'safely arranged' or 'adequately supplied', became one of the most popular vogue terms of the 1990s, beginning as a catchphrase among drug-dealers and eventually finding its way into the colloquial speech of middle-class adults.

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sound *adj British*
excellent. A vogue term of approbation, generalised from the standard sense of 'reliable' for use among adolescents from the early 1990s. The word was particularly popular in the speech of the Merseyside area and often used as an exclamation.

soused *adj*
drunk, from the standard use of the word to mean soaked or drenched

> *'The Case of The Soused Superintendent'*
> (Headline of online article at *www.ethics scoreboard.com*, 2 May 2004)

sov *n British*
one pound. The word is a shortening of 'sovereign' and was used to designate that gold coin (worth one pound) until its discontinuance in 1914. Sov was popularised by its copious use in the popular TV series *Minder*, set among the working-class and criminal population of London.

> *'"Eric Idle sounds as though he might just have relieved a punter of 500 sovs for a second-hand motor".'*
> (*Independent*, 17 March 1989)

sow *n British*
an unpleasant woman. The (fairly rare) term of abuse usually implies real distaste or bitter recrimination.

SOZ, soz *exclamation*
the shortest possible apology

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Teenagers are usually in too much of a hurry, or simply too tough, to apologise for anything, but just occasionally they are moved enough, when they've done something unforgivable to a close friend or when there's a real threat of adult retribution, for instance, to mumble their excuses or post a *mea culpa*. It's still vital, though, to waste as little effort as possible so 'sorry' has been edited down to **soz** or **SOZ**, with or without verbal or written exclamation mark. If you're heartbroken the lengthy **so soz** or **sozza** is permissible. In chatrooms or texting the code for a really abject, grovelling apology is **SWY**, short for **sowwy**, while a tactless question can be followed up, sincerely or ironically, with **SIA** – 'sorry I asked'.
'You just ate my last Pringle!' 'Soz'

S.P. *n British*
starting price, the odds on a horse. Hence essential information, a basis for judgment, the known form. A term fashionable in working-class and raffish circles since the later 1980s. It has been in underworld and gambling use since the 1950s.

'What's the S.P. on Murphy? Dead from the neck up!'
("Arthur Daley" in *Minder*, British TV series, 1984)

spa *n British*
a good friend. The term has been in use among London teenagers since the 1990s and before that was heard in Wales. It may derive from 'sparring-partner'. **Star-spa** is a variant form.

space *vb American*
to daydream, lose concentration or enter a euphoric state. An adolescents' expression based on the earlier **spaced out** and **spacy**.

She puts on the headphones and just starts to space.

space cadet *n American*
an eccentric, mad or **spaced out** person. A popular expression since the later 1970s, which has entered British and Australian usage. The term is inspired by the expression 'spaced out' and the 1950s science fiction TV series, *Tom*

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Corbett, Space Cadet. 'Space-case' is a synonymous term.

space-case *n American See* **space cadet**

spaced out *adj*

under the influence of drugs or behaving in an eccentric or insane fashion. A term that originated in America and spread to Britain with the drug-culture of the 1960s. The term is based on the notion of being extremely **high** and disconnected from earthly realities.

spack[1] *adj Australian*

an allpurpose term of disapproval or doubt, in use among schoolchildren in the late 1980s. The word, of uncertain origin, is used as an adjective or exclamation.

spack[2]**, spac** *n British*

an unfortunate, weak or slow-witted person. A more recent synonym of **spanner**.

spacy, spacey *adj*

a. producing euphoria or evoking a dreamlike state

> *Spacy music.*
> *This is spacy dope.*

b. behaving in a distracted, euphoric or **spaced out** way

spade *n*

1. a black person. The term comes from the expression 'as black as the ace of spades' and originated sometime before the 1920s. Spade has almost never been used with racist connotations; it was the word used by white devotees of West Indian culture and music in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s, notably in the title of Colin Wilson's landmark novel, *City of Spades*, published in 1959.

> *'A constable said to me, as he left the canteen, "I'm going to get a spade now, sarge". He punched a fist in the palm of his hand.'*
> (Simon Holdaway, *Inside the British Police*, 1983)

2. *South African* a gun, in particular an AK-47 rifle

spaghetti-eater, spaghetti-bender, spag *n*

an Italian. These are derogatory terms heard predominantly in Australia, referring to immigrants. The equivalent American term is usually simply 'spaghetti'.

spakker *n British*

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a handicapped or slow-witted person. A variant form of **spack**.

spam *vb*

to flood another's computing system with redundant or meaningless information. The practice is indulged in as a prank or punishment by **cyberpunks** or **net-heads**.

> *'Spamming is often doled out as punishment for behaviour that runs against the grain of net culture – corporate advertising say – or posting a chain letter …'*
> (*Surfing on the Internet* by J. C. Herz, 1994)

spam! *exclamation British*

an allpurpose exclamation of defiance, rejection, irritation. The word was defined on the internet in February 1997 by *Bodge World*.

spam javelin, spam baton *n British*

the penis. The second version was recorded on the website of the Royal Marines in 2004. **Beef bayonet** is a synonym.

spangle *n British*

semen. The term features in *Viz* comic's *Profanisaurus* collection.

spangled *adj British*

intoxicated by drink or drugs

> *'I got absolutely spangled on vodka the night before and had a really great time.'*
> (Johnny Borrell of Razorlight, *NME* 28 March 2005)

Spanish archer, the *n British*

a rejection (by an actual or potential lover). The phrase, originating in London speech, popular among students, and chosen as the title of a feature on UK L!VE (cable) TV in 1996, is a strained pun on 'the elbow' ('el bow' being the mock Spanish).

> *She gave him the Spanish archer.*

spank, spanking *n British*

a beating, usually a severe one. An example of menacing understatement in working-class slang, as used by police officers and criminals. The term is used only slightly more lightheartedly as a euphemism for sadistic games or

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flagellation.

taking part in spanking sessions
'D'you want your spankin' now?'
(*The Firm*, British TV play, 1989)

spankin' *adj American*
excellent, exciting, powerful, impressive. A vogue term since around 2000, synonymous with **jammin'**, **quakin'**.

spank the plank *vb*
to play the guitar. A piece of musicians' jargon.

spank your very crotch *exclamation British*
thank you very much. A jocular alteration recorded on the Student World website in 2001.

spanner *n British*
an unfortunate, weak individual, a misfit. The term became a popular phrase among adolescents in the early 1990s following its use on the BBC TV comedy, *The Mary Whitehouse Experience*. It probably originated as a schoolboy variation of **spastic** and **spasmo**, perhaps blended with **prannet** or **pranny**.

spannered *adj British*
intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. The term was in use among young British holiday-makers on Ibiza in 1999.

spare[1] *n British*
an unattached and presumably available female or females. A condescending, slightly archaic term, usually forming part of a phrase such as 'a bit of spare'.

What's it like down the dancehall? Plenty of spare?

spare[2] *adj British*
out of control, furious. The word, usually in the form 'go spare', has been in use since before World War II. It derives from the notion of excess.

spark *vb British*
1. to incite someone to anger or violence. A vogue term among British adolescents since the 1990s.

It's easy to spark him, but I wouldn't do it if I were you.

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2. to hit (someone). The term may be based on the phrase **spark out**, meaning (knocked) unconscious.
3. to take drugs, become **stoned**

We was sparkin'.

sparklers *n pl*
jewels, gems. A long established term from the lexicon of thieves, counterfeiters, **spivs**, etc.
spark out, sparko *adj, adv British*
fast asleep or completely unconscious. The expression is now a mainly working-class colloquialism; it was formerly a rustic expression evoking a dead fire or extinguished candle. Sparko was a variant form heard in the 1980s.

He had three or four drinks and went spark out.
She's been sparko for the last hour or so.

sparks *n British*
an electrician
spark up *vb*
to light a cigarette or **joint**. The phrase, which became widespread in the 1990s, also occurs as a request or demand to 'spark me up'.
spasmo *n British*
a variant form of **spastic** or **spazz**
spastic *adj, n*
(behaving like or reminiscent of) a clumsy, unfortunate, feeble, foolish or unpopular individual. A schoolchildren's vogue word in Britain from the early 1960s onwards, prompted by the publicity given to charities and other schemes to aid spastic children. The same word was used in the 1950s by adults, particularly in the armed services, and in the 1960s by schoolchildren and adolescents in the USA. The noun form is frequently shortened to 'spas' or **spazz**; the adjective altered to 'spazzy'.

That's an utterly spastic idea.
You can't fancy him! He looks an utter spastic.

spazz, spaz *n, adj*

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(a person who is) foolish, clumsy, incapable. A version of **spastic** used by school-children in Britain and the USA.

spazzmobile *n British*

a. an invalid car

b. an old, decrepit or (supposedly) ludicrous vehicle

The word has been used by schoolchildren since the 1960s.

spazz out *vb American*

to lose control of oneself; become hysterical or agitated, go berserk. A teenage phrase of the 1970s and 1980s, from **spastic**.

spec *adj British*

excellent. In playground usage since 2000. It may derive from the appreciative use of 'special'.

special *adj British*

slow-witted, foolish. A playground term of abuse from the notion of children 'with special needs'.

special K *n*

the drug ketamine. The nickname borrows the brand name of a breakfast cereal.

specky *adj Australian*

neat, clever. The fairly common term has been defined by internet slang enthusiasts as 'nifty'. 'Specking' was an old term for mining for gold, but the connection is not proven.

spee *n British*

a friend, comrade. In an article in the *New Statesman and Society*, Maria Manning reports this word, of unknown origin, as being used in school playgrounds in the UK in February 1990.

speech *vb British*

a. to 'chat up' a potential partner

He was speeching her all evening.

b. to attempt to persuade, cajole

Don't try speeching me.

speed *n*

an amphetamine drug. The word was first applied in the 1960s to methedrine, a powerful stimulant. By 1968 it was becoming the generic term for all

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amphetamines (which literally ‘speed up’ the nervous system).

> *‘Someone suffering (and they do!) from speed hang-ups and come-downs really drags the whole scene down.’*
> (Letter to *Oz* magazine, June 1968)

speedball *n*
a combination of stimulant and depressant (e.g. heroin and cocaine) for injection. The word arose among hard-drug users of the 1940s in the USA. By the 1980s it was also used to designate various other concoctions including those taken orally or by inhalation.

speedfreak *n*
a. a user of **speed** (amphetamines)
b. a person who behaves as if over-stimulated, by extension from the first sub-sense

speeding *adj*
under the influence of **speed**

spesh *adj British*
exceptional, excellent. A characteristic clipping of the standard sense in adolescent usage from the 1990s.

> *They were hoping for something really spesh.*
> *You’re my spesh mate.*

spewing *adj Australian*
extremely irritated, agitated, flustered, etc.

spewsome *adj British*
nauseating, repellent. A middle-class usage, blending ‘spew’ and ‘gruesome’.

spick, spic *n, adj*
(a person) of Latin origin, (an) Italian or Hispanic. This highly offensive racist term parodies the speech of such people in the catchphrase ‘no spick da Inglish’.

spide *n British*
a synonym for **chav**, in vogue in 2004. It is said to originate in Belfast slang.

spidge *n British*
chewing gum. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

spiel *vb, n*
(to give) a speech or talk, particularly a glib or persuasive patter. The

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expression may also encompass hard luck stories or lengthy excuses. The word originated in the 19th century, deriving from the German *spieler* (a player) or *spielen* (to play), as applied to card-sharps, hence hucksters, fast-talkers, etc.

> *He gave me this long spiel about how he was so overworked he wouldn't have time to help.*

spiffed, spiffed-up, spiffed out *adj*
dressed smartly. These expressions, now popular among American teenagers, are, like the British **spiffy**, 'spiffing' and **spiv**, a derivation of the early-19th-century British dialect term 'spiff', meaning dandy. Spiffed itself was heard in British speech until the 1930s and spiffed-up until the 1960s.

spifflicate *vb British*
to beat up, thoroughly defeat. A nursery word of the 1950s, spifflicate was coined in the 18th century (the first recorded use was in 1785 meaning to confound). It does not derive directly from any standard or dialect term, but is an invention imitating Latinate multisyllabics.

spiffy *adj*
smart, dapper, impressive. A word which, since it is in mainly middle- and upper-class use, is generally considered colloquial rather than slang. It derives from the archaic 19th-century dialect word 'spiff' (noun and adjective), meaning (a person who is) dandy or smartly dressed, which is also the origin of spiffing and **spiv**.

> *'You're the best looking cop in the place. Well, you look pretty spiffy yourself.'*
> (*Legwork*, US TV series, 1987)

spike *n*
a hypodermic syringe. An item of drug addicts' jargon dating from the 1950s. The word was used to denote an ordinary needle for many years before that.

> *'When I put a spike into my vein, Then I tell you things aren't quite the same.'*
> (Lyrics to *Heroin*, written by Lou Reed and recorded by the Velvet Underground, 1967)

spike up *vb*

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to inject oneself (with a narcotic)

spill *vb*

to confess, own up or reveal a secret. A racier version of the colloquial 'spill the beans', the term is typically used in an underworld context, often involving informing on associates or otherwise betraying a confidence.

I couldn't get him to spill.

spill one's guts *vb*

to confess or reveal information. An elaboration of **spill** or 'spill the beans' used particularly by or about criminals.

They put a little pressure on him and the creep spilled his guts.

spin *n British*

a search (of a home or other premises), typically by police officers. A derivation of **spin (someone's) drum**.

I think we'd better give their gaff a spin.
He's about due for a spin.

spin (someone's) drum *vb British*

to make an official search of someone's house, in the jargon of the police force. **Drum** is one's home and spin provides the play on words, referring to the spinning of a drum in a fairground lottery. In the 1990s 'spin this' was used as an expression synonymous with 'up yours', and was accompanied by a one-fingered gesture.

spin out *vb*

to become confused or disorientated

'I was totally spun out when I found out James was cheating on me.'
(Recorded, teenager, Devon, 2002)

spit[1] *n American*

a. rubbish, nonsense, **shit**

b. nothing at all, **zip**, **zilch**

'What did he tell me? – He told me spit.'
(*Macgruder and Loud*, US film, 1985)

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In both cases spit is a euphemism for **shit**, usable in fairly polite company or in the mass media.

spit[2] *n See* **big spit, the**

spitroasting *n British*

(of a pair of males) penetrating a shared sexual partner orally and from the rear simultaneously. The phrase achieved brief notoriety in 2009 when footballers were reported to be indulging in the practice. **Roasting** is a shortened form of the word.

spit the dummy *vb Australian*

to lose one's temper, express one's anger. The image is presumably that of a baby expelling its pacifier in a fit of rage.

spitting feathers *n British*

exhibiting extreme enthusiasm or agitation. The colourful phrase is heard particularly in armed-forces' usage and probably evokes the squawking of a frantic bird. It is one of many bird-related images in colloquial speech, such as **drop off the twig**/'perch' and 'sick as a parrot'.

spiv *n British*

a disreputable, flashy male, typically one who lives by shady dealing rather than orthodox work. This word had existed in the jargon of racetrack habitués and petty criminals since the late 19th century, but came into its own after World War II, when it was adopted by the press and public to designate the touts, black marketeers and 'wide boys' who flourished in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Spiv is an alteration of 'spiff', an archaic dialect word for a dandy which also gave rise to the adjectives **spiffy** and 'spiffing'.

> *'Max Kidd was an ex-plumber made good; a total spiv down to the last camel hair in his coat.'*
> (TV review by Kate Saunders, *Evening Standard*, 17 May 1989)

splash the boots *vb*

to urinate. A euphemism heard, particularly among drinkers, in Australia and Britain since the 1960s.

> *'Excuse I, but could you direct me to the bathroom. I've got to splash the boots.'*
> (*The Wonderful World of Barry McKenzie*, cartoon strip by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, 1966)

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splashy *adj British*
street-smart, **cool**, impressive. The term was recorded in London in 2010.

splatted *adj British*
stabbed. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

splay[1] *n American*
marihuana. A word of obscure origin used by schoolchildren and students.

splay[2] *vb American*
to have sex (with). The vulgarism invariably applies to male sexual activity. It has been recorded in use among Californian pornographers and prostitutes and may have originated as photographers' jargon, from 'splay-shot', employing the standard word (itself a Middle English clipping of 'display').

splendid *adj British*
excellent. The standard word was borrowed as a vogue term of approbation by British teenagers in the early 1990s.

splib *n American*
an Afro-Caribbean person. A racist epithet heard since the 1980s, of uncertain origin although it is claimed unconvincingly to be a blend of **spade** and 'liberal'. It is more likely to be a nonsense bebop or **jive talk** coinage.

splice *vb British*
to have sex (with)

> *'I spliced his woman while he was on bar duty downstairs.'*
> (*Harry's Kingdom*, British TV film, 1986)

spliff *n*
1. a cannabis cigarette, **joint**. The word, which is of uncertain derivation, originated in Britain or the Caribbean in the 1960s. In the USA it designates a joint containing both cannabis and tobacco, in the 'English style'.
2. a stupid person. The word is used in this way by teenagers.

split[1] *vb*
to leave. A piece of American slang that came to Britain in the **hippy** era, it is a shortening of the earlier **beatnik** term 'split the scene' (from the notion of separating oneself from a group or gathering).

split[2] *n British*
a female. This highly derogatory term is short for 'split arse' and was popularised by the comedian Roy 'Chubby' Brown.

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'Lesley Morris, 23, said sailors called the WRENS sluts, slags, splits and turtles.'
(*Daily Mirror*, 4 February 1997)

splosh *n British*

1a. a woman or women in general

1b. an act of sexual intercourse

Both these related uses are vulgarisms popular in London working-class parlance since the late 1970s, often in the form 'a bit of splosh'.

2. money. This sense of the word is now almost obsolete, but existed in the vocabularies of cockneys, **spivs** and their upper-class imitators in the 1950s.

splurt *vb British*

to leave, run away. The term, whose etymology is uncertain, may be an altered form of **split**. It has been used by gang members and schoolchildren since the late 1990s.

spod[1] *n British*

1a. smegma

1b. seminal fluid

A vulgarism which was in use among adolescents in the 1990s.

2. a clumsy, dimwitted or socially unacceptable person. The term is applied to school misfits by fellow pupils and was reported to be in current use at Eton in the September 1989 issue of *Tatler*. In the 1990s it was defined as a synonym for **narg** in Oxbridge student slang.

spod[2] *vb British*

to engage in meaningless activities when supposedly doing a job. Posted on the internet by *Bodge World* in 1997.

spogs *n pl British*

sweets. A schoolchildren's term heard mainly in the north of England.

spon *n British*

1. money. A clipped form of **spondulicks**, fashionable in certain circles since the late 1980s.

'We're going to have to go round to Bill's to pick up some spon.'
(Recorded, self-employed decorator, London, 1988)

2. a fool. This childish term of abuse or disparagement has been obsolete since the early 1960s. It was almost certainly a survival of the early 19th century use

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of spoon to mean a simpleton.

spondulicks, spondoolicks *n*

money, wealth. A lighthearted term which was obsolescent by the 1960s (having originated in the USA in the 1850s), but which, like other synonyms for money, was revived in the 1980s (compare **rhino**, **pelf**, etc.). It originated as a learned witticism, borrowing the Greek term *spondylikos*; pertaining to the *spondylos*, a seashell used as currency.

spong *adj British*

silly. The word was in use among younger teenagers in 2009.

spoof *vb Australian*

to ejaculate. **Spuff** is a variant form.

spooge *n American*

sperm. The word is an invention based on the standard term and used by children and adolescents.

spook *n American*

1. a black person. The reference is either an ironic one to the subjects' black colour (as opposed to the white of spectres) or to their 'haunting' of certain locations.

2. a spy, secret agent. This usage may be a simple reference to unseen 'ghosts' or may derive from the fact that many World War II agents were recruited from the Yale secret society, the 'Skull and Bones'.

> *'In 30 beautifully crafted novels during the past 16 years, he [Ted Allbeury] has revealed details from the real world of spooks that have been struck from others' memoirs.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 17 December 1989)

spooky *adj British*

eccentric, crazy. An item of youth slang recorded in the 1990s which may have originated in black usage.

> *That Linda's well spooky.*

spoon *n British*

1. a person from a privileged and/or wealthy background. The word became fashionable among young City financial traders in the early 1990s, used either contemptuously or teasingly by working-class speakers of their upper- (or sometimes middle-)class fellows. It derives from the expression 'born with a

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silver spoon in one's mouth'.

2. a stupid, 'thick' person.

See also **mong**; **minghawk**; **scrag**[2]; **spliff**

spooner *n British*

an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. In playground usage since 2000.

sport girl *n Caribbean*

a prostitute or promiscuous female

spot (someone) *vb*

a. *American* to pay for, lend or advance money to. This usage of spot probably derives from gambling or sports jargon in which it means to specify odds or conditions.

Spot me a twenty will you?

b. to lend or give. The older adult colloquialism has become a vogue term among British adolescents since 2000.

Can you spot me a cig?

spout off *vb British*

to talk volubly, pompously or out of turn. A post-1970 version of the earlier 'spout' or the more literary 'spout forth', suggesting the outpouring of words. Spout off, like 'mouth off', is usually used intransitively and is more disparaging than the earlier forms.

sprang *vb Caribbean*

to steal or borrow without permission. Recorded in Trinidad and Tobago in 2003. Synonyms are **bandit** and **raf**.

sprankious, sprankshious *adj Caribbean*

lively, attractive

sprat *vb British*

to look for a sexual partner, attempt to seduce. Often in the form 'out spratting', the equivalent of **out trouting** which may have inspired it. It may also be based on the phrase 'a handful of sprats' (a variant of the more recent **bit of fish**), meaning successful sexual contact with a female.

sprayed *adj British*

shot. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. Said to be from the resultant spraying of blood rather than bullets.

spree-boy *n Caribbean*

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a roisterer

spring (someone) *vb*

to obtain someone's release from captivity or prison, either as a result of a legal manoeuvre or, more commonly, by assisting their escape

spring for *vb British*

to pay for. A raffish expression, used typically by working-class speakers, indicating willingness or alacrity.

OK, keep your hand in your pocket, I'll spring for the grub.

sprog *n British*

a. a child, offspring

b. a novice, new recruit

The first sense of the word has become widespread in colloquial speech since the mid-1970s, the second is limited to the context of institutions, including the armed services. The exact origin of the word is obscure, but it is reasonable to assume that it is a blend of **sprout** and 'sprig'. Sprog also means 'head' in Australia.

sprog some dosh *vb British*

to withdraw money from a cash-dispenser or bank. A phrase used by students from the late 1990s. The **sprog** element may denote 'give birth to'.

'I need to sprog some dosh before we get to the pub…'
(Recorded, London student, 1999)

sprout *n British*

a child. The word is a middle-class 1990s' alternative to the earlier **sprog** and the more recent **howler** and **wowler**.

sprung *adj American*

infatuated. An item of teenage slang applied to someone who 'has a crush' on another.

I could tell she was totally sprung on me.

spuck *n American*

semen

spud[1] *n*

1. a potato. This universal slang term has been recorded since the 1840s. A

'spud' was a small narrow spade (from the Middle English *spudde*, meaning a dagger, itself from the Italian *spada*, meaning a sword) of the sort used to dig up potatoes.

2. a stupid person. This use of the word, recorded among schoolchildren, may be an alteration of **spod** rather than a reference to the potato.

3. *American* a mobile phone

4. a fist held out in greeting

spud[2] *adj British*

good. In this sense the word was used by schoolchildren in 2011.

spud me! *exclamation*

an invitation to someone to **high-five** the speaker

spuff *vb Australian*

to ejaculate. A variant form of **spoof**, the term was used in the Australian movie *The Hard Word* in 2003.

spunk *n*

1a. spirit, vim. The word has been recorded in this sense since the 18th century. Most authorities derive it from *spong*, a Gaelic word for tinder (itself from the Latin *spongia*, meaning sponge), hence 'spark'.

1b. semen. The idea of a life-force, 'vital spark' or spirit in the male context led to spunk being used in this sense (as was 'mettle' in archaic speech) from the 19th century onwards.

2. *Australian* a **spunk rat**. The shorter form, usually referring to males only, has become increasingly widespread since about 1987.

spunk brother *n*

a. a half brother

b. a male who has shared a sexual partner with another male

> *'I wanted to go up and tell Duncan that I'm his spunk brother (through a girl I was seeing in 2005) but decided that might not go down too well.'*
> (Popbitch online gossip newsletter, 17 January 2013)

spunk rat *n Australian*

a sexually attractive young person. The phrase is based on **spunky** in the sense of spirited, and is influenced also by **spunk** in the sexual sense.

> *'But it's all right for her, she's got a whole smorgasbord selection of classic spunk rats.'*

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(Kathy Lette, *Girl's Night Out*, 1989)

spunky *adj*
spirited. The adjective is derived from the noun **spunk**.

squaddie *n British*
an army private. The word is either from 'squad' or from the archaic *swaddy*, meaning a bumpkin.

squalay *vb British*
to leave, run away. An item of youth slang of uncertain origin recorded in London in 2013.

square *adj, n*
(a person who is) conventional, conservative or unfashionable. Since the 17th century square has been used to mean honest, reputable or straightforward. The modern sense of the word dates from the 1930s **jive talk** of black jazz musicians in Harlem, New York. (Cab Calloway's 1938 lexicon defines a square as an 'unhip person'.)

'To be square is to be dull, middle aged, old fashioned. To be square is to be not with it.'
(*About Town* magazine, June 1962)

squat *n American*
(a) **shit**. From the action of squatting down to defecate. By extension, squat, a word used typically in country areas of the USA, is also used to mean nothing or a worthless thing. **Doodly squat** is an elaboration.

It ain't worth squat.

squawk[1] *vb*
1. to complain noisily or raucously
2. to inform (on someone). A rarer synonym of **squeal**.

squawk[2] *n*
a radio message. A term used especially by police officers or military personnel for a short burst of information coming into a walkie-talkie radio or field telephone.

squawker *n British*
a. a walkie-talkie as used by police officers or security guards
b. a mobile telephone

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Both terms were commonly used from the early 1990s.

squeak *n British*

a young naive teenager. A term applied by older adolescents to would-be members of the fashionable circles of London in the late 1980s. The term usually referred to a girl of the sort previously designated as a **teenybopper**.

> *'The bouncer gets a bit heavy demanding ID from a group of squeaks who look like they have given their babysitter the slip.'*
> (*Evening Standard* magazine, May 1989)

squeal *vb*

to inform (on someone). The usage arose in early 19th century dialect, spreading to underworld argot first in Britain and subsequently in the USA.

squeeze *n*

1. *American* a girlfriend or boyfriend, a sweetheart. The word is inspired by the squeeze of an embrace and is often heard in the form **main squeeze** (which has the added meaning of 'most important person').

2. *British* money, cash. The word often has overtones of hard-earned or reluctantly paid money.

squid *n American*

a **swot**. A high school and campus term, perhaps suggesting oiliness or the emission of quantities of ink.

squidgy *n British*

an amateur windscreen cleaner. 'Squeegee' is an alternative form.

squidlet *n British*

1. a child

2. a pound coin or other amount of money

squids *n British*

money. A term of middle-class slang common since the later 1990s. It is an alteration of **quid**.

squiff *n Australian*

a. a drunkard

b. a drinking bout

Both terms are back formations from the adjective **squiffy**.

squiffy *adj*

(slightly) drunk, merry or inebriated. An inoffensive, lighthearted word suggesting slight disorientation, squiffy has been in use since the 19th century.

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squillion *n British*
a hyperbolically huge number. A pseudo-nursery word, typically used by condescending or ingratiating journalists in teenage magazines, that became a teenage vogue term of the 1980s.

> *'Last week we got thirteen squillion letters asking which video company brought out Star Trek IV, our fab giveaway. Well it was CIC. So there.'*
> (*Just Seventeen*, teenage girls' magazine, December 1987)

squirly *adj American*
restless, agitated. A word with rustic overtones which is probably a form of 'squir-rely' (which itself was not only a metaphor, but formerly a punning synonym for **nuts**).

> *'We can't afford to let him go and get squirly on us.'*
> (Recorded, US executive, London 2002)

squirt *n*
1. an insignificant, diminutive and/or impudent and annoying individual (usually male). This figurative use of the standard word dates from the mid-19th century. It is not certain whether it originated in British or American speech.
2. *British* money, cash, funds. The term is probably based on the idea of a squirt of oil lubricating the system, or a squirt of spirit igniting a fire or engine. The variant **squart** was recorded in youth slang in 2013.

> *We just need a bit more squirt and we can go ahead with our plans.*

squirts, the *n*
a case of diarrhoea. An alternative form of **the squits**.
squit *n British*
an insignificant, small and/or irritating person. The word is a variant form of the synonymous **squirt** and has been heard since the 1880s.

> *'There are 5 squits, 9 snekes, 19 cribbers, 2 maniaks, 4 swots.'*
> (*Back in the Jug Agane*, Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle, 1959)

squits, the *n*
a case of diarrhoea. Both words are onomatopoeic.

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'No thanks, love, olive oil doesn't agree with me.
Gives you the squits, does it, Grandad?'
(*Nice Work*, David Lodge, 1988)

squiz, squizz *n*
a look, glance. Perhaps influenced by squint and/or quiz(zical), the term is heard in Australasia and the UK.

'Let's take a squizz at the new place.'
(*Brain Dead,* New Zealand film, 1993)

'Have a squiz at the back pages of a society magazine…'
(*Daily Telegraph* magazine, 9 November 2002)

SRSLY, srsly *exclamation, adv British*
the shortened version of the word may be written or spoken (pronounced without vowels) as an intensifying insistence or an expression of disbelief

That is srsly not okay.

stabby *adj*
a. spiteful, violent
b. *British* irritated and vengeful. Used lightheartedly the term is a favourite in discussions on the Mumsnet website.

Listening to teenagers talking slang just makes me stabby.

stabz *n British*
the police, from their official designation as 'constabulary'. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

stack[1] *adj*
1. excellent, fantastic. A teenage vogue word of the late 1980s, used as an exclamation of approval or delight. The term spread from the language of **hip hop** in New York to London aficionados.

'Just forget about using the word mega to express your delight. The latest expression is stack!'
(*Daily Mirror*, September 1987)

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2. inferior, negative, 'no way', etc. The word, like many similar vogue terms, is also used to mean its virtual opposite

> *'Stack (meaning: not at all, i.e. Samantha Fox is immensely talented… STACK!) is now the only logo to be seen with (we know, we invented it).'*
> (Advertisement in *I-D* magazine, November 1987)

stack[2] *n*
1. *American* $1000
2. *British* a cigarette
stack[3]**, stack out** *vb British and Australian*
a. to crash. The verb can be used intransitively or transitively.
b. to fall down, trip over
stackage *n*
an instance of impressive physique, especially referring to a female's breasts. The term, heard in 2013, is based on the earlier slang sense of **stacked**.

> *Wow, maximum stackage!*

stacked *adj*
a. (of a woman) having large breasts, 'well-endowed'. A male term of approbation which is now offensive to most women.
The expression, first popular in the USA, is a shortening of 'well-stacked'.

> *'When one person is important and the other person is stacked and/or well-hung.'*
> (Subheading in P. J. O'Rourke's *Modern Manners*, 1983)

b. (of a male) well built
stack some zees/zeds *vb*
to sleep. The phrase, originating in the USA, is synonymous with the more common **cop/bag some zees**.
stain[1] *n British*
an unfashionable, tedious individual or a **swot**. This term of contempt was in use among university students in the late 1980s. It is usually a synonym of **anorak**; unbeknown to most users it is short for **wank stain**, i.e. a despicable nonentity.

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'"Stains" are "replete with acne and anoraks".'
(*Evening Standard*, 16 June 1988)

stain[2] *adj British*
bad, unpleasant, disappointing. The adjectival usage dates from around 2000.

stalk *n*
a. an erection or the penis. This British and Australian sense of the word principally survives in the phrases 'stalk fever' and **stalk-on**.
b. effrontery (in a male), cheek, **bottle**. A rare working-class usage (recorded in *The Signs of Crime, A Field Manual for Police* by Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Powis, 1977).

stalk-on *n*
an erection. A vulgarism heard since the 1950s.

stallion *n*
a **stud**. The term has been used figuratively in this way since the 14th century.

stan *n British*
1. a Pakistani. The 'a' is long, the term is usually neutral not pejorative.
2. a curry

stand, stand-on *n*
an erection

standard[1] *adj British*
a. excellent
b. an allpurpose exclamation of approval or agreement

'Standard in East London means like definitely, for sure.'
(Posting on *www.blackchat.co.uk*, March 2004)

The term has acquired these specialised senses in black British speech since 2000, and in 2004 was reported as a vogue term among **chavs**.

standard[2] *exclamation British*
'of course', 'that goes without saying'

The Baldwins are wafty siblings – standard.

An item of multiethnic youth slang, the usage was also part of 'Lamby's lingo', the slang promoted by radio presenter George Lamb in 2009 who defined it as meaning 'a fact, a given. The way it is'.

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stand-up *adj American*
honourable, reliable, steadfast. A term of (mainly male) approbation or admiration in such clichés as ‘a stand-up guy’. It derives from the notion of ‘standing up for someone’ or being willing to ‘stand up and be counted’.

> *‘It’s funny that priest going AWOL. I always thought he was a real standup guy.’*
> (*V*, US TV film, 1983)

stank *adj American*
a. unpleasant
b. in poor taste, inappropriate

> *That girlfriend’s outfit is stank.*

An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
stanky *n American*
an unstylish person. A more recent variation of **skank(y)** and **scangey**.
star *exclamation British*
an allpurpose intensifier placed at the end of an utterance

> *‘Hey, I’m the king at table tennis – star!’*
> (Recorded, London student, 2000)

starkers *adj British*
naked. A characteristic public-school or Oxbridge version of ‘stark naked’ which has become a common colloquialism. (It is sometimes elaborated to **harry-starkers**.)
star-spa *n British*
a friend, fellow gang member. The term was used as an indicator of solidarity by adolescent gang members and as a term of address. It was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in the 1990s.
startin’ *n British*
fighting. From black speech. Synonyms are **mixin’**, **regulatin’**, **tanglin’**.
stash *vb*
to hide, put away. The word, which spread from America to the rest of the English-speaking world at the turn of the 20th century, was probably originally a blend of ‘stow’, ‘store’ and ‘cache’. It was formerly often spelled ‘stache’.

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state *n British*
a mess, disaster. This word became an allpurpose vogue term in London working-class speech of the early 1970s. The original notion of 'to be in a (bit of a) state' was transformed so that state (**two and eight** in rhyming slang) came to refer to the individual rather than the situation.

He looks a right old state, doesn't he?

static *n American*
criticism or hostile interference. A respectable slang term inspired by the standard sense of an electrical disturbance or interference. The suggestion is typically of opposition from various quarters that threatens to frustrate a scheme.

We're getting a lot of static from higher up now that the powers that be have been informed.

staunch *adj South African*
tough, strong, attractively fit. A vogue term in youth slang.
stay loose *vb American*
an alternative version of **hang loose**
steamboats *adj British*
drunk. A lighthearted term of uncertain derivation. It may have something to do with the use of a name such as 'Steamboat Bill', possibly in a lost rhyming-slang expression.

He was completely steamboats by midday.

steamed *adj American*
furious. A 1980s variation on the more generalised 'steamed-up'.
steamer *n British*
a bout of heavy drinking. Often heard in the phrase 'on/in a steamer'.
steamers *n pl British*
gangs of muggers who enter a shop, train compartment, etc. en masse and overwhelm their victims with some force. From the colloquial 'steam (in)', meaning to move forcefully and quickly. The term arose in London in 1985 among black street gangs.
steaming[1] *n British*

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the activity of **steamers**

> *'Steaming is very modern, a term for mob-handed theft often by joeys, young criminals.'*
> (James Morten, *Independent*, 23 December 1988)

steaming[2] *adj British*
1. an otherwise meaningless intensifying adjective, almost invariably used in the now dated expression '(a) steaming nit', which was briefly popular in the early 1960s
2. drunk

> *'You've only had two cans and you're steaming.'*
> (*Red Dwarf IV*, BBC comedy, 1994)

steek *n British*
a synonym of **chav**, in vogue in 2004. It may be an altered form of **stig**.
stem *n*
a knife, particularly when carried or used for criminal purposes. An item of New York street slang that spread to other English-speaking areas in the early 1990s.
stems *n pl Irish*
legs

> *a lovely pair o' stems*

step! *exclamation*
don't try it!
stepford *adj American*
dully conformist, android-like. The term is inspired by the 1975 cult film *The Stepford Wives*, depicting a suburb in which women are turned by men into placid robot *hausfraus*. **Devo** carries the same connotations.
step off, step *vb American*
1. to opt out, desist, stop
2. to lose one's temper, become aggressive
Both usages originated in black street slang and may refer to the figurative sense of stepping off the straight and narrow, or the physical sense of leaving a path, sidewalk, escalator, etc., in order to launch an attack.

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step on *adj*
to adulterate, cut (a drug). The term has been used by drug users and dealers since the end of the 1960s, particularly in reference to cocaine or heroin; occasionally it is used of amphetamines, but not of cannabis or other organic substances.

> *'You expect a cut at this level, but this stuff has been stepped on by a gang of navvies in hob-nailed boots.'*
> (Recorded, cocaine user, London, 1982)

step on one's dick *vb American*
to make a blunder. A term used particularly in the context of the workplace or the armed forces.

> *Just give those guys some slack and pretty soon one of them will step on his dick.*

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steroids

Anabolic steroids are widely abused by bodybuilders, security staff, gym habitués and prisoners. The following were reported by the UK Ministry of Justice prison service as some of the most prevalent slang nicknames for these substances in circulation in 2011:

Arnolds
Gym Candy
Juice
Pebbles
Pumpers
Roids
Sauce
Slop

Steve McQueens *n British*
jeans. Rhyming slang using the name of the late Hollywood star.

stick *n*
1. a **joint**, **reefer** (cannabis cigarette). A term which was fairly widespread among smokers of the drug (**beatniks**, prisoners, etc.) until the mid-1960s, when joint and **spliff** largely supplanted it.
2. *British* chastisement, physical or verbal punishment. Originally implying a literal thrashing with a stick or cane, then generalised to any violent assault, the expression is now used, especially by middle-class speakers, to encompass verbal abuse, denigration or nagging.

You've done nothing but snipe at me since I got home – what have I done to deserve all this stick?

3. *British* a police truncheon

'His trousers weren't done up and his shirt tails were flapping and he had a stick in his hand.'
(Police officer, *Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

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4. an excessively serious, dull or repressed person
From the notions of rigidity, woodenness and chastisement.
5. a pickpocket's associate or decoy.
See also **sticksing**

sticks, the *n*
the countryside, a rural or provincial place, the 'backwoods'. Originally, in the USA and Canada, a humorous reference to trees, the term had spread to other English-speaking areas by the 1950s.

He lives way out in the sticks somewhere – Ongar I believe.

sticksing *n British*
pickpocketing. A term used in black criminal circles.

stick the nut on (someone) *vb British See* **nut**[2]

sticky *n British*
a liqueur. The word (like 'liqueur' itself in middle-class and 'society' usage) is occasionally extended to refer to sweet wines.

stiff[1] *vb*
1a. to kill. An Americanism based on the noun form of the word (denoting a corpse). Since the 1960s the term has been heard in raffish or underworld parlance in Britain.
1b. *British* to attack physically, trounce
2. to take financial advantage of (someone); to cheat, rob or extort from

She tried to stiff me for the fare.

3. to 'stand someone up', snub (someone)

I don't like getting stiffed like this.

4. to flop, fail. A term used typically in the context of the entertainment business or sports.

Their last single stiffed.

The first four senses of stiff are related to the noun form denoting a corpse.
5. *American* to aggress, treat harshly. The term is from 'stiff-arm', a version of 'strong-arm'.

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6. *British* to have sex with. A working-class vulgarism.

stiff[2] *n*

1a. a corpse. An unsentimental term inspired by rigor mortis and originating in American slang in the 19th century.

1b. a rigidly conventional, dull or serious person

1c. an individual, particularly one to be pitied

I'm just a poor working stiff.

1d. *American* a hobo, vagrant

1e. a drunk

1f. a flop or failure

Most of the many subsenses of stiff are related to the idea of corpse-like rigidity or absence of life. The notion of 'stiff-necked' also plays a part in the case of sub-sense **b**.

2. *British* a smuggled note. An item of UK prisoners' slang.

stiffie *n British*

1. an erection. A jocular term heard principally among middle-class males, although women also employ the word.

'Got a stiffie? Wear a Jiffi!'
(Promotional T-shirt logo for Jiffi condoms, 1985)

2. an invitation card. The term describes the engraved social missives exchanged in traditional, **Sloane ranger** and **yuppie** circles.

stig *n*

an outsider, misfit, provincial bumpkin. The term became popular in 2003 and 2004 together with other terms synonymous with **chav**. It had been used in this disparaging sense previously, possibly after the publication of Clive King's children's novel *Stig of the Dump* (1963) about a caveman, but it may be an older dialect word. (It is also a Scandinavian first name.)

stikkie *n South African*

a sweetheart, girlfriend. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

still *British*

in multiethnic youth slang the word is placed at the end of a declaration purely for emphasis, not to signify passage of time

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She lookin hot, still.

sting *n American*
a. a confidence trick, fraud or act of extortion
b. a scheme devised in order to trap or entrap criminals
Both senses of the word (popularised by the film of the same name released in 1973) imply an elaborate arrangement with a sudden 'pay-off'.
stinking *adj British*
1. a short form of 'stinking rich'
2. extremely drunk. An alternative for **stinko**.
stinko *adj*
drunk. This word (an abbreviation from 'stinking drunk', with the addition of the lighthearted adjectival suffix '-o') is almost obsolete in British speech except in upper-class usage.
stir *n*
prison. Various Romany (gypsy) words such as *stardo* and *steripen*, dealing with the concept of imprisonment, gave rise to 'start', an 18th-century British slang term for prison, and later, in the mid-19th century, to stir, which has remained one of the most widespread words for jail or imprisonment in all English-speaking areas, particularly in the phrase 'in stir'.
stir crazy/happy *adj*
psychologically disturbed as a result of confinement in prison (**stir**). The notion is sometimes extended to encompass a sense of frustration or hysteria felt in any institutional surroundings. (The less common form 'stir happy' is now dated.)
stitch *n American*
something funny, a source of hilarity. A typically middle-class and **preppie** term derived from the expression 'to be in stitches'.

'Oh Jean-Marie, you're a stitch!'
(*Planes, Trains and Automobiles*, US film, 1987)

stitch this! *exclamation British*
an exclamation of defiance said while hitting someone, particularly when butting them in the face. The phrase is used by 'toughs'.
stitch (someone) up *vb British*
a. to concoct false evidence against someone, to 'frame'. A piece of underworld and police jargon from the 1950s which penetrated popular speech

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in the 1980s.

> *'Openshaw, 41, allegedly said on his arrest: "I'm being stitched up". The trial goes on.'*
> (Court report, *Daily Mirror*, 14 July 1989)

b. to outmanoeuvre comprehensively, defeat by devious means, render helpless. This extension of the previous sense of the phrase became a vogue term of the early 1980s.

> *'Leched over by managers, stitched up by agents, girls in the music biz have traditionally paid a high price for succumbing to the lure of lurex.'*
> (*Ms London* magazine, 4 September 1989)

stoat *n British*
the vagina. A vulgarism in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz* comic in 1994.

stocious *adj*
an alternative spelling of **stoshious**

stogie *n American*
a cigar. An old but surviving nickname which is from Conestoga, Pennsylvania, where covered wagons were manufactured. The driver of the wagons smoked cheap cigars which became known as stogies.

stoked *adj*
excited, thrilled, stimulated. The usage probably arose in the surfing community in the US, whence it spread to other English-speaking areas. It is now popular, particularly in Australian speech. It derives from the image of a furnace being 'stoked up' or perhaps from the words 'stunned' or 'choked'.

> *'Beth's really stoked you're going to give her away.'*
> (*Neighbours*, Australian TV soap opera, 1993)

stomp *vb*
to beat up, attack and/or defeat. A usage which was part of the Hells Angels' lexicon, referring to the ritual punishing of enemies. The word was adopted by **hippies** in the USA and Britain in about 1968.

stompers *n pl American*
a. the American term for **brothel creepers**, the thick-soled shoes worn by teenagers in the 1950s

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b. heavy workboots or cowboy boots

stomp it *vb British*

to hurry, go quickly. The term is used by devotees of dancefloor and **rave** culture.

On Tuesday we stomped it down to the Limelight.

stone *n British*

the drug **crack**. A synonym, recorded in 2002, of the earlier **rock**.

stoned *adj*

intoxicated by narcotics or alcohol. In the 1960s stoned proved the most popular of a number of synonyms employing the metaphor of punishment or damage (**wrecked**, **destroyed**, **blitzed**, etc.). It became the standard term to describe the effects of cannabis in particular. This use of the word originated in the argot of jazz musicians and bohemians in the USA in the 1940s.

'[Richard Neville] suggesting making love when stoned with stereo headphones on both partners, playing the first Blind Faith album.'
(*Oz* magazine, February 1970)

stoner *n*

a drug user, especially a habitual user of cannabis. Originally an Americanism, the word has become more widespread since 2000.

'This is a stoners' western for crystal-dangling deadheads.'
(*Evening Standard* film review, 22 July 2004)

stonker *n British*

something stunning, devastating or powerful. This invented word should logically be derived from a verb 'to stonk' which is, however, unrecorded in modern slang, although **stonkered** and **stonking** are. In origin the term is probably influenced by words such as 'stun', 'clunk' and 'bonk'.

See also **stonkered**

stonkered *adj*

a. drunk

b. destroyed, out of action, devastated or exhausted. (For the probable derivation see **stonker**.)

stonking *adj British*

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extremely. The word is an allpurpose intensifying adjective, usually used in place of more offensive terms. Mainly in working class and armed service usage, stonking was in vogue in the late 1980s. It probably postdates **stonker** and **stonkered**.

stony, stoney *adj*

penniless. A shortened form of 'stony broke', heard especially in Australia.

stooge *n British*

an innocent stand-in at an identity parade. A term from the jargon of police officers, deriving from the standard colloquial senses of menial, dupe, etc. (The word stooge, which appeared in the USA in the 19th century, is said to be a corruption of 'studious' or 'students'.)

> *'They don't think they can get the I.D. parade off the ground. I don't know if there are problems with the stooges, or what.'*
> (*Flying Squad*, British TV documentary, March 1985)

stoolie *n*

an informer. A shortening of **stool pigeon**.

stool pigeon *n*

an informer. In North America in the 19th century pigeons were tied to wooden frames (known as stools) as decoys to lure game birds. The expression was later applied to a cardsharp's human decoy, and later still to a police informer or spy. By World War I the use of the phrase had spread to Britain where it was adopted by crime fiction and the real underworld. The term is commonly shortened to **stoolie**.

stoosh *adj*

a. costly

b. wealthy

c. offensively ostentatious or snobbish

The word, heard in London speech since 2000, occurs in Jamaican slang but its exact origins are obscure.

stormer *n British*

an impressive, admirable thing, person, etc.

storming *adj British*

excellent, exciting. One of many vogue terms in adolescent usage, particularly among devotees of dancefloor, techno and jungle music since the 1990s.

stoshious, stotious, stocious, stoshers *adj British*

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a. drunk

b. silent, tight-lipped, discreet

This mysterious word can be traced to the 19th century and was thought by some authorities to be extinct by the 1930s. It survives, however, in jocular usage. The term is either a mock-Latinate invention or a corruption of a dialect word for water-logged or muddy.

stote *vb*

to go for a walk. The term, of uncertain origin, was in use among UK adolescents in 2003.

stouch, stoush, stoosh *adj British*

presumptuous, arrogant, overbearing. The fashionable term, recorded among adolescents in the 1990s, was defined by *Touch* magazine in September 1993 as 'acting like your shit don't stink'. The origin of the expression is uncertain.

stoush *n Australian*

a brawl. The word is probably a descendant of lost dialect terms for 'uproar' or 'strike'.

straight[1] *n*

1. a heterosexual, particularly heard in the language of homosexuals

2. a conventional person, someone who does not take drugs or ascribe to 'counter-culture' values. A term from the language of drug abusers and counterculture members which was a buzzword of the later 1960s.

> *'Would you say Hunter Thompson was afraid of anything in particular? "Ah… Straights".'*
> (Ralph Steadman, *I-D* magazine, November 1987)

3. a cigarette (as opposed to a **joint**). A now dated cannabis users' term in wide currency in the 1960s.

> *If you give me a straight I'll roll us something for the journey.*

4. *South African* a bottle of alcoholic liquor. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

straight[2] *adj*

1a. honest, not criminal or corrupt

> *'You couldn't bribe or compromise him because he was straight. However, he was also naive.'*

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(Former detective, *Inside the Brotherhood*, Martin Short, 1989)

1b. heterosexual
In the first two subsenses, the opposing slang term in British English is **bent**.
1c. not under the influence of drugs or a drug-user

I've been straight for three days.
Don't offer her any, she's straight.

The word has been used to mean 'upright' or honest, fair, scrupulous, etc. for more than a century. The subsenses above, not always used approvingly, were established in the 1950s and 1960s. The following sense is in ironic contrast.
2. restored to one's desired state of drunkenness or drugged euphoria

Just one shot and I'll be straight again.

straightened-out *adj*
bribed, suborned or otherwise corrupted. A euphemism in underworld and police usage.

'Their tip-off was supported by a tape recording of a bugged conversation involving an American criminal, referring to "a top man" who had been "straightened out in Scotland Yard".'
(*Observer*, 16 August 1987)

straighten (someone) out *vb British*
to bribe or corrupt (someone). A euphemistic term in use among criminals and police officers.

We wanted to straighten out a magistrate, but we couldn't get to any of them in time.

straight-up *adj*
honest, reliable. This usage is an extension of the use of the phrase as an exclamation meaning 'It's the truth.' or 'Honestly.'

He's a straight-up guy.

strain the potatoes *vb Australian*

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to urinate. The phrase is a survival of a 19th-century British euphemism inspired by the resemblance to the resulting colour of water. In Britain, the phrase 'strain the greens' was heard before the 1950s.

stralley *n British*

a gun. The term is used in street-gang code and its imitations.

> *'Like for a gun, you could say a gat but that's quite an old term. Most young people now would say stralley, a tool or a bucky.'*
> (BBC News website, 21 October 2011)

strap *n American*

1. a gun, in the argot of street gangs and other criminals. By 2005 the term was in use in London, too.

> *'I'm hoping to hook up with some more straps …'*
> (*Gang War*, Channel 4 TV documentary, August 1995)

2. a humorous synonym for **jock**

strapped *adj*

1. short of money, broke. A short version of the phrase 'strapped for cash'.

2. armed with a gun. In this form the word crossed the Atlantic eastwards, so that by the early 1990s criminals in the UK were referring to 'going strapped'.

3. good-looking, physically fit. In this sense the word has been used appreciatively by UK adolescents, especially females, since around 2000.

strapping *n American*

carrying a firearm

strawberry *n American*

a prostitute who sells sex for drugs

> *'All the vice girl victims [of a Los Angeles serial killer] were known as strawberries – American slang for hookers who trade sex for drugs.'*
> (*Sunday Mirror*, 3 March 1989)

stray *n British*

a heterosexual who associates with **gays**. The term was defined in the *Modern Review*, June 1994 and was still in media use a decade later.

Compare **metrosexual**; **stromo**

street *adj American*

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'streetwise' or having 'street credibility'. A term of approbation originating in black argot of the 1970s.

She's OK, she's street.

street apple *n See* **road apple**

street pizza *n See* **road pizza**

stressed-out, stressy, stressin' *adj British*

a. unwell, uncomfortable, discontented. In secondary school playground slang this use of the colloquialism is generalised from its normal sense to incorporate almost any negative feeling.

b. inferior, inadequate. A further generalisation of the original sense of the word, used as a vogue term by teenage gang members from the late 1990s.

stretch *n*

1. *American* a tall, thin person. A term of cheerful mockery. The equivalent of the British **streak**, or rather the nickname 'Lofty', since stretch is often a term of address.

How're y' keeping, Stretch?

2. a period of imprisonment. This underworld term originally referred specifically to one year's incarceration; it has now been generalised to mean a term of indeterminate length.

He did a four-year stretch.

strides *n*

trousers. The word has existed in raffish usage since the turn of the 20th century. Originally an Americanism, it is now heard in Britain and Australia.

'Fair crack of the whip! Lady, I'm not taking me strides off for anyone.'
(*Bazza Pulls it Off*, cartoon by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, *Private Eye*, 1970)

stripe *n*

a scar, especially as the result of a knife or razor slash

stroke book *n American*

a pornographic or semi-pornographic publication. 'Stroke' in this context refers to male masturbation.

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stroller *n British*
an easy task. The term, heard on campus in 2011, derives from the colloquial phrase a ‘stroll in the park’.
stroll on! *exclamation British*
a cry of dismissal or disbelief. The phrase usually conveys indignation.
stromo *n*
a **gay** male who behaves like or appears to be a heterosexual. The term is a blend of **straight** and **homo**.
strong it *vb British*
to behave aggressively, presumptuously or excessively. A working-class expression heard particularly in the London area in the 1980s. It is a variation on the colloquial phrases ‘come on strong’, ‘come it strong’ and ‘go it strong’.

You been strongin’ it again down our boozer?

strop *n British*
a bout of bad temper. A back-formation from the earlier adjective **stroppy**.

put on/throw a strop
‘She got herself into a strop about it, d’you know what I mean?’
(*Big Brother*, UK TV show, 23 July 2004)

stroppy *adj British*
obstreperous, aggressive, uncooperative. The word is an alteration of obstreperous, perhaps via a fanciful deformation of this word, such as ‘obstropalous’. Stroppy appeared in the 1940s. Various deformations of obstreperous have been recorded since the 18th century.
strudel *n British*
the male genitalia, a term in use among London students in 2008. **Pie** is the female equivalent.
strumping *n British*
promiscuous behaviour (on the part of a female). This back-formation from ‘strumpet’ was used in the 1990s TV comedy *Birds of a Feather*.
strung out *adj*
a. tense, nervous and upset

She was strung out inside, nibbling on her lower lip and smoking one cigarette after another.

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b. suffering from the effects of an illicit drug or from withdrawal

strung out on morphine

The first, now widespread, usage derives from the second, which is a drug user's slang expression dating from the 1950s.

strung up *adj*

a less common variant of **strung out**

stubbies *n pl Australian*

short trousers, as worn by men

stubby, stubbie *n Australian*

a small bottle of lager

stud *n*

a sexually active, powerful, potent male. Only slang when applied to men as opposed to (real) animals, the term often indicates a degree of approval or admiration, even if grudgingly. In black American street parlance the word was sometimes used in the 1960s and 1970s simply to mean a 'guy'. There seems to be no female equivalent that stresses sexual power rather than degeneracy.

> *'The eternal teenage sexual paradox is that boys who "put it about" are called "studs" by their admiring friends but girls who do the same are "slags".'*
> (17-year-old public-school pupil, *Harpers and Queen* magazine, August 1978)

studly *adj American*

cool. The term is typically applied to people, particularly males.

stud-muffin *n American*

a. an attractive male

b. a male seducer (of females)

In both senses this elaboration of **stud** was heard from the early 1990s, first among adolescents and later among adult speakers.

studsley *n American*

a smart, dapper or sophisticated male. A term of address between males which seems to have originated as a black elaboration of **stud** in the sense of a 'fine fellow'.

stuff *vb*

1. to have sex (with). The verb has very seldom been used in the active or

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transitive form since the 19th century (and it was never common). The abusive exclamation ‘get stuffed’ is its main legacy.

2. to dismiss, throw away, destroy. This adaptation of the sexual sense of the word, or of the expression ‘stuff it up your arse!’, has proved useful as a non-taboo means of conveying strong rejection, impatience, etc. It often occurs in the allpurpose exclamation ‘stuff it!’.

> *‘Stuff the wedding!’*
> (Anti-royal-wedding slogan written on walls and reproduced on badges in Britain in 1981)

Stuff is currently fashionable in media, sporting and raffish circles with the sense of to defeat or humiliate.

stuffed *adj British*
ruined, abandoned, ‘kaput’. A brusque but fairly inoffensive derivation of the verb **stuff**.

stumblebum *n American*
a vagrant or derelict, literally a stumbling, helpless tramp. The word is now usually generalised to denote an inept, incompetent or clumsy person.

stumpy *n British*
a small person. The word is generally a term of abuse, e.g. in playground usage.

stunned mullet *n Australian*
(the facial expression of) a gormless, slow-witted or stupid person. The phrase is common in Australian speech and was used in Parliament by the Premier Paul Keating, among others, when describing the supposedly vacuous expression of political opponents.

stunting *n British*
showing off. An item of youth slang recorded in 2009.

styler *n British*
a person who attempts to be stylish and fashionable, a ‘trendy’. This vogue term of the later 1990s is invariably used by adolescents to indicate derision or disapproval. It is probably influenced by the black American concept of **styling**.

styling *n American*
showing off, behaving ostentatiously. A vogue term in the 1990s in **hip hop** and dancefloor culture which originated more than thirty years earlier in black American speech.

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Compare **profiling**; **vogu(e)ing**

substance *n British*

cannabis, hashish or marihuana. A euphemism adopted by users of the drug from the legalistic description (employed particularly in sentences such as 'Certain substances were taken away for analysis.').

Got any substance?

suck *vb American*

to be repellent, inferior or worthless. An extremely common term of strong disparagement or denigration in American English, suck is both a euphemism for **fuck** and an amalgam of notions contained in words such as 'sucker', **cocksucker**, etc.

'To say something or someone "sucks" is to use America's most common term of disparagement… The term suck originally had as its prefix the word for a male hen.'
(Simon Hoggart, *Observer* magazine, 1989)

'Is it me, or does the party all of a sudden suck?'
(*10 Things I Hate About You*, US film, 1999)

sucked *adj British*

a. stolen

b. deprived by theft. In use among South London schoolchildren in 2010.

sucked in *adj Australian*

fooled, duped, 'conned'. A racier version of 'taken in'.

sucker-punch *vb American*

to attack from behind or without warning, to land an unfair or surprise blow. From the colloquialism 'sucker', denoting a dupe or easy victim.

'You're a witness, Alex. I just came here to talk to you and Fruitfly sucker-punched me.'
(Jonathon Kellerman, *Over the Edge*, 1987)

suck face *vb American*

to kiss. An adolescent euphemism on the lines of **swap spit**.

suck-hole, suck-holer *n Australian*

a sycophant, toady or other contemptible person. A more recent variant on the

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ancient notion expressed by ‘bumsucker’, **arse-licker**, etc.

suck off *vb*

to perform fellatio (on someone)

suck-up *n*

a sycophant. The noun, used typically in workplaces and schools, is derived from the older colloquial verbal phrase ‘to suck up (to)’.

sucky *adj American*

tasty, sweet

suds *n American*

beer; a ‘college-boy’ word

suffer! *exclamation Australian*

a cry of defiance, challenge or contempt, as used by schoolchildren and adolescents from at least the late 1970s

sugar daddy *n*

a wealthy older protector and lover of a young woman. Judith S. Neaman and Carole G. Silver, in their *Dictionary of Euphemisms* (1983), date this expression to the 1920s and derive it from the American rhyming slang phrase ‘sugar and honey’: *money*. While this is possible, sugar had been a term of endearment or a metaphor for affection or luxury for many years before.

> *‘I see Natalie’s managed to find herself another sugar daddy.’*
> (Recorded, magazine editor, London, 1986)

suit *n*

a bureaucratic functionary, *apparatchik*, corporation man. The term appeared in the 1980s and is used contemptuously or dismissively by working people and, especially, the fashionable young. In 1989 and 1990 the elaboration ‘empty suit’ was heard, underlining the notion of anonymity.

> *‘“What the hell is that?”*
> *“Some suit from the mayor’s office.”*
> *“Just in time for the evening news.”’*
> (*Cagney and Lacey*, US TV series, 1982)

sunnies *n pl Australian*

female breasts

supersonic *n British*

tonic (water). The rhyming slang term was used by bar staff and drinkers in the

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1990s sometimes in conjunction with **Vera Lynn**.

supes *n, adj, exclamation*

(something) wonderful. A shortened version of super.

surfie *n Australian*

a member of a 1960s subculture based only partly on surfing. They were the contemporaries of the British **mods** and contributed (like their American surfer counterparts) many colourful expressions to modern Australian slang.

suss[1] *adj British*

suspect or suspicious

I thought it was a bit suss when they offered it to me for nothing.

suss[2] *n British*

1. 'knowhow', 'savvy'. A usage in currency since the 1970s, based on **suss (out)**.

I wouldn't worry about her, she's got a lot of suss.

2. suspicion. The much criticised Vagrancy Act, under whose provisions (young) people could be arrested for 'loitering with intent (to commit an arrestable offence)', was known as 'the sus law'. 'On sus(s)' refers to being taken into custody on suspicion of committing an offence.

suss (out) *vb British*

to discern, discover, deduce or realise. A vogue expression among **beatniks** of the early 1960s (in the longer form); it had probably been in sporadic use before that. At first the phrase usually meant to perceive someone's true nature or intentions, it is now a fairly common colloquialism, often meaning no more than to 'work out'.

I think I've managed to suss out a way round this.
She sussed him out in five minutes.

sussed, sussed out *adj British*

(of a person) well-adjusted, adapted to the circumstances, self-aware or self-reliant. This more recent derivation of the verb **suss (out)** is based on the notion of **suss** in the sense of 'knowhow'. Since the 1980s it is often in the form 'well-sussed'.

'This time, man, we've got it all sussed… all the albums gonna be made here,

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first class jobs.'
(Record bootlegger, *Oz* magazine, February 1970)

'A post punk skatezine that's aggressive, sussed and caustic about skating UK'
(*Mail on Sunday*, "*Biz"* magazine, June 1987)

swag
1. *n, adj* (the quality of being) **cool**. So overused, particularly by youth in the USA, as to provoke the venom of numerous posters on e.g. Urban Dictionary website. Claimed, probably erroneously, as a 1960s acronym from 'secretly we are gay', in its appreciative sense it may derive from 'swagger'.

'This used to refer to free things given away at conventions and other gatherings…No one knows what "I've got swag" actually means; though, but it is also used as a response, as an introduction, as a closing statement.'
(Online posting by N. L. Vaught, February 2012)

2. *adj British* in its derogatory sense the word was defined by one London teenager in 2011 as 'crap, disappointing, not worth listening to, a waste of time'

a well swag soundtrack
He's just swag.

swagged-out *adj*
fashionable, stylish, ostentatious

'Dazed went uptown with the A$AP Mob to get an insight into their swagged-out lifestyle"
(*Dazed and Confused* Magazine, 14 February 2012)

swallow *n British*
a drink of alcohol

Shall we go for a quick swallow?

swamp[1] *n*
a poor housing estate. The term was recorded in West London in 1998.

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swamp[2] *adj*

1. unpleasant, disgusting. The usage's date and place of origin is unclear. It has been recorded among younger speakers in the USA and UK since 2010.

a swamp school
She's so swamp.

2. macho

swamp-donkey *n*

an extremely ugly or unattractive female. A vogue term among university students since around 2000. A British origin has been claimed for the phrase, but it may be a rural North American slang word for a **moose**.

swamp one's pants *vb American*

1. to become sexually aroused. The phrase can be used of either sex.

2. to fail spectacularly or ignominiously

swap spit *vb American*

to kiss, used particularly when referring to **French kissing**, in the jargon of teenagers and students

swayve *n, adj*

(the quality of being) sophisticated, elegant, refined. The word is a mock-affected mispronunciation of 'suave' (along the lines of the earlier British **fabe** and **mode**).

He's got loads of swayve, hasn't he?
She's très swayve.

swear down *exclamation British*

an assertion or protestation of sincerity, in urban street slang. The expression was explained in 2013 by one teenage user by paraphrasing: 'believe me…no, really, I'm telling the truth'.

sweat[1] *vb American*

to put pressure on (someone)

'No one's sweating you to join a gang.'
(Los Angeles policeman to street-gang member, ITV documentary, August 1989)

sweat[2] *n British*

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a brutish, unsophisticated individual. The term sometimes denotes someone engaged in menial tasks and was heard in working-class speech in the 1990s.

'No you don't ya dozy sweat!'
(*Blonde Fist*, UK film, 1994)

sweated *adj British*
angry or annoyed. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

sweat-hog *n American*
a physically repugnant person. A term of contempt or abuse typically applied by males, such as college students, to females.

sweaty *n British*
a disco, dance or frenetic party, in the 1990s jargon of Oxbridge students

swedge *vb British*
to have sex with, penetrate. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

I swedged her.

Swedish *adj*
excellent. First heard in US youth slang around 2003, this may be a variant of colloquial 'sweet(ish)' or is inspired by the notion of Swedish products and/or people being of superior quality, appearance or physique. It was recorded in use among UK university students in 2011.

sweet *adj British*
excellent, acceptable. A vogue term of approval among adolescents in the later 1990s.

sweet F.A./Fanny Adams *n British*
a. nothing at all, **fuck-all**
b. a pitifully small amount. In 19th-century naval slang 'Fanny Adams' was tinned or cooked meat, a sardonic reference to a girl of the same name who was murdered and dismembered in 1867. The name was later matched with the initials of **fuck-all** and used euphemistically in its place.

swell *n British*
a well-off single woman, in **yuppie** argot of the late 1980s. An acronym ('single woman earning lots of lolly') also recalling the dated description of a fashionable 'person-about-town'.

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swift[1] *vb British*
to give false evidence, 'bend' the evidence. A piece of police slang. A police officer who is adept at this practice is known as 'a (bit of a) swifter'. 'Swift it' is another form of the verb.

swift[2] *adj*
a. *American* alert, clever. Now heard among various social groups, the word has been used in this sense in black adult speech since before World War II.

The kid's not too swift.

b. *British* devious, cunning, deceitful. This usage has occurred in London working-class and underworld speech since the 1950s.

I thought it was a bit swift when they left me standing holding the gear.

swifty *n*
an alcoholic drink, usually beer. The term has been recorded in the USA since 2000, as well as in the UK where it is probably a short form of the established phrases 'a swift one' or 'a swift half'.

swing *vb*
a. to behave in an uninhibitedly hedonistic way. This use of the word, originating in jazz and rock music circles, was popular in the 1960s; by the early 1970s it had been narrowed to its current sense (*see* sub-sense **b**).
b. to engage in 'liberated' and/or sophisticated sexual practices, particularly wife-swapping and group sex. The word is a catch-all euphemism for promiscuity, originating and still mainly heard in the USA.

swing both ways *vb*
to engage in sexual relations with both men and women. A euphemism heard in the USA since the later 1960s.

swinger *n*
a. a sophisticated hedonist, a fashionable pleasure lover. This quintessential 1960s term evolved quickly into its current sense (*see* subsense **b**).
b. a euphemism for a practitioner of wife-swapping, group sex or other types of sexual 'liberation'. This American term was adopted by 'adult' magazines, contact agencies, etc. in the 1970s as an acceptable designation for adultery and/or promiscuity, etc.

swish *n American*
a **gay** or effeminate male. A mildly pejorative term, inspired by the actual or

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supposed flouncing of the individuals in question. It is used by gay as well as heterosexual commentators.

Swiss *adj*

1. *American* of good quality, like a Swiss watch. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

2. *British* inferior, useless. *Viz* comic's *Profanisaurus* records this usage in 1999. It may be an irony, or just possibly related to a Victorian use of Swiss to mean bogus or exaggerated, as in a 'Swiss Admiral'.

switched *adj British*

angry, enraged. The term was in use among street-gang members and South London schoolchildren in 2010.

switched-on *adj British*

a. fashionable, alert. A vogue term of the 1960s equating with **turned-on**.

b. excited either sexually or by drugs. A short-lived sense of the phrase, current in the mid-to-late 1960s.

switch-hitter *n*

a bisexual person. The phrase is used in the USA and Australia; it is from baseball jargon, in which it denotes an ambidextrous batter.

sword *n See* **pork sword**

swot *n*

a diligent, hard-working student. A pejorative term which has survived from the mid-19th century into modern usage. It is an alteration of 'sweat' and, like that word, may be used as a noun or a verb. In the USA there are many terms used enviously or contemptuously of conscientious fellow-students, among them **grind**, **pencil-geek**, **squid** and **wonk**.

> *'But finally armed with a baseball bat, he intervenes when a bullying sports-star humiliates a kindly swot, preaching a sermon that converts the whole institution.'*
> (*Observer,* 29 May 1988)

syphon the python *vb See* **siphon/syphon the python**

syrup (of figs) *n British*

a *wig*. A piece of approximate rhyming slang invoking a laxative remedy.

> *'That is not a syrup.*
> *I've got a tenner here says that's a syrup.'*
> (*Only Fools and Horses*, British TV comedy series, 1989)

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T

T *n*
marihuana. An alternative form of **tea**.

tab *n*
1. a tablet, specifically a tablet or dose of the drug LSD, from the jargon of users in the late 1960s and 1970s

> *'Well, the one that stopped me from doing acid forever was when I dropped seven tabs. I completely lost my mind and went to Muppetland – the whole trip lasted for about six months.'*
> (Zodiac Mindwarp, *I-D* magazine, November 1987)

2. *British* a cigarette. The word, probably from 'tab-end', appeared in northern British usage before World War II but, since its use in *Viz* comic from the 1980s, has been used in other regions, mainly by adolescents.

> *'He pulls out the tab… he's trying to get the packet into his top pocket …'*
> (Jack Docherty's talk show, Channel 4 TV, March 1997)

tabby *n*
a female, especially an attractive and/or lively girl

table-ender *n*
a sexual act, especially when impromptu and/or in a public place, but not necessarily on, against or under a table

table-surfing *n British*
the stealing of valuables, typically mobile phones left on bar or café tables, while the owner is distracted

> *'A surge in "table surfing" by criminals and snatches of valuables is driving a rise in theft offences in London, police said today.'*
> (*London Evening Standard*, 24 January 2013)

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tabs *n pl British*
the female *labia majora*
tache, tash *n British*
a moustache
tack[1] *n*
1. squalor, shabbiness, seediness, bad taste. A back-formation from the earlier Americanism, **tacky**. 'Tackiness' is an alternative noun form. (Very often 'tackiness' refers to the quality, 'tack' to the evidence thereof.)
2. *British* cannabis. A term used by adolescents, particularly in the northeast of England, during the 1990s. It may be a shortening of 'tackle' as used to mean equipment or heroin.
tack[2]**, tak** *n*
cannabis. The term was used by, e.g., self-confessed **chavs**.
tacker *n British*
a child. A northern English dialect word of obscure origin but possibly related to 'thumb(tack)'. It is occasionally heard in other parts of Britain.
tackies *n pl Irish*
sports shoes, trainers
tackle *n British*
1. a short form of the humorous euphemism **wedding tackle** (the male genitals). Tackle alone was used in this sense from the 18th century, if not earlier.
2. heroin. An item of prison slang.
tacky *adj*
shabby, seedy, inferior, vulgar. An American term which had existed in southern speech in the USA since the late 19th century, before being understood (in the early 1970s) and partially adopted (in the late 1970s) in Britain. The origin is not in 'tacky', meaning sticky or viscous, but in a dialect word for an inferior horse, hence a shabby yokel. 'Tack-e-e-e' is the last word and final verdict in the main text of Kenneth Anger's *Hollywood Babylon* (1975), an exposé of show-business scandal.
taco-bender *n American*
a Mexican or other person of Hispanic origin. A derogatory term coined on the lines of **spaghetti-bender** or **bagel-bender**. (A taco is a Mexican fried bread pancake.)
tacos *n pl American See* **toss one's cookies/tacos**
tad *n, adj, adv*

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a small or slight amount, a little, slightly. An American expression now fairly widespread in British use, especially in phrases such as ‘a tad hungry’. In American English tad has been used to mean a small boy since the late 19th century. It is probably from earlier British dialect, in which it is related to ‘toad’ or ‘tadpole’.

tadger *n British*

the penis. A vulgarism of unknown origin (probably from a lost dialect verb) used for many years in the north of England and revived by students, alternative comedians, etc. in the 1980s. **Todger** is an alternative modern version.

tag[1] *vb, n*

(to spray) a graffiti artist’s personalised signature or motif. The word has been a colloquialism for a person’s name for many years. It was adopted by teenage graffiti artists in the 1970s in the USA, whence it spread with the craze.

> *‘If you go to one of the big guys of hip hop art and they have not heard of your tag, you are nothing. But if they’ve seen it and like it then you are bad.’*
> (15-year-old graffiti artist, *Evening Standard*, 11 November 1987)

tag[2] *vb*

1. to hit or knock out

2. to kill, especially by shooting. In the latter sense the term was used in the cult US 1993 film *Reservoir Dogs*.

tagger *n*

a graffiti artist. From the use of **tag** to mean one’s name or pictorial signature.

tail *n*

a. a woman or women seen as (a) sexual object(s). The word usually occurs in phrases such as ‘a bit/piece of tail’, tail being a euphemism dating from the 14th century for the less polite **arse** or **ass**.

b. (particularly in Caribbean or **gay** usage) a man or men seen as (a) sexual object(s)

> *‘She spend all her time chasin’ tail!’*
> (Recorded, Trinidadian student, London, 1988)

tail-end *n British*

the penis. Confusingly, since the term usually denotes the backside, it may also, particularly in the northeast of England, refer to the male member.

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tailpipe *n American*
the anus. A US teenagers' term. This predictable use of the word ('exhaust-pipe' in British English) is possibly influenced by the car driver's experience of having another driver 'up one's tailpipe', i.e. driving too close.

taint *n British*
the perineum. The vulgarism is an alteration of the observation 'it ain't one thing or the other', i.e neither genitals nor anus. **Barse** is a synonym.

Taiwan *n British*
an upper second or 2.1 ('two-one') honours degree. A student nickname on the lines of **Desmond**, **Pattie**, **Douglas**, etc. coined in the mid-1980s. A **made-in** is a synonym from the same source.

take a bath *vb*
to suffer a financial loss or commercial setback. A piece of business jargon that has become fairly widespread. The image evoked seems to be of a drenching rather than just washing.

take a dive/tumble/fall *vb*
to deliberately lose a boxing match or other contest. Expressions in use since the inter-war years, originating in the USA.

take a dump *vb See* **dump**

take a leak *vb See* **leak**

take a pill *vb American*
to relax, luxuriate. The phrase was popularised by the 1992 US film *Wayne's World*.

take a pop (at) *vb*
to attack, hit, lash out at. A phrase popular in working-class London speech in the late 1980s.

> *'Now you're taking a pop at my business partners.'*
> (*EastEnders*, British TV soap opera, 1988)

take a powder *vb*
to leave (quickly), go away. A now dated expression originating in the USA in the 1920s. The powder in question refers to a laxative or stimulant medicine.

take a raincheck *vb*
to accept a postponement, put something off to a future date. An Americanism which entered international English in the mid-1970s. The raincheck in question was originally a ticket stub entitling the holder to entry to a ball game

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at some future date if the fixture is rained off.

take berties *vb British*

a. to behave in a presumptuous or intrusive way

b. to take advantage (of someone)

You can stay but just don't go taking berties.

The jocular phrase, used by university students from the later 1990s, is a shortening of the colloquial 'take liberties'.

take down *vb American*

to kill or immobilise. A 'tough-guy' euphemism.

take names *vb American*

to act resolutely and/or primitively, chastise. The image evoked is that of an authority figure noting the names of miscreants. The phrase is often placed after **kick ass**.

Listen, you're going to have to go in there and kick ass and take names!

take one's lumps *vb American*

to suffer misfortune or harsh treatment

take out *vb*

to kill or destroy. A military euphemism which came to public notice in the USA during the Vietnam War. The term was subsequently appropriated for use in the context of crime and law enforcement.

'You got a couple of options: piss off out of town, or take him out, mate.'
(*Blackjack*, Australian TV crime drama, 2004)

take the mick/mickey/michael *vb British* to mock, deride, poke fun at. These expressions are milder versions of **take the piss**. Unbeknownst to most users, they employ rhyming slang; Mickey is short for a mythical 'Mickey Bliss', providing the rhyme for **piss**. 'Michael' is a humorous variant. The phrases, like their more vulgar counterpart, have been in use since the 1940s.

take the piss (out of someone) *vb British* to mock, deride, poke fun at. This vulgarism has been in widespread use since the late 1940s. The original idea evoked by the expression was that of deflating someone, recalling the description of a self-important blusterer as **all piss and wind**.

take the shame *vb British*

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to accept the blame (publicly and/or wholeheartedly) or face the criticism of one's peers. A key phrase in the playground vocabulary of London teenagers since the later 1970s. The concept is from black speech; 'shamed-up' is another derivation from the same source.

talent[1] *n British*

attractive potential sexual partners. A generic term first applied before World War II to women and men. Since the mid-1960s female speakers have also applied the word (sometimes ironically) to desirable males.

Let's check out the local talent.

talent[2] *adj British*

excellent. An adjectival use of the noun, heard among schoolchildren since the 1990s.

talk dicks *vb*

to speak in an elegant way, talk 'posh'. Dicks may be an alteration of diction.

talking-brooch *n British*

a police-officer's personal radio, also known as a **squawker** and **batphone**. An item of police slang recorded by the London *Evening Standard* magazine, February 1993.

talk on the big white telephone *vb*

to vomit in a toilet. This colourful expression probably originated among US college students, like the synonymous 'kneel'/**pray to the porcelain god**.

tall poppies *n pl Australian*

'over-achievers', persons of prominence. The expression originates in the 1930s when the Lang government threatened to enforce tax laws which would 'cut off the heads of the tall poppies'.

tamale *n American See* **hot tamale**

tam rag *n British*

a sanitary towel or tampon. A variant of **jam rag** influenced by 'tampon' and the trademark 'Tampax'.

T and A *n American*

tits and **ass**. The American equivalent of the British 'B and T', a phrase describing a visual or tactile experience of a naked woman or women. The abbreviation and the expression in full probably originated in the jargon of journalists and/or showmen.

tang *n American*

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a more recent version of **poon**, **poontang**, heard, e.g., on campus

tanglin' *n British*

fighting, from black speech. Synonyms recorded since 2000 are **mixin'**, **regulatin'**, **startin'**.

tank[1] *n*

1. *American* a firearm, handgun. A hyperbolic term occasionally used by criminals and law enforcers.

2. *British* a police car or van. The word is used in this way by ironic or self-drama-tising police officers.

tank[2] *vb British*

a. to crush, overwhelm

> *'They'd all tank Tyson.'*
> (Headline in the *Sun*, 28 February 1989)

b. to defeat, trounce

> *'England are going to tank Monaco tomorrow!'*
> (TV sports trailer, February 1997)

c. to move forcefully and powerfully

> *'Tanking up and down the motorway all holiday… but Christmas itself was very quiet… very pleasant…'*
> (*Biff* cartoon, *Guardian*, December 1987)

All senses of the word became popular in the later 1980s.

tanked, tanked-up *adj*

drunk. A common term since the turn of the 20th century; the shorter form is more recent. Tank up evokes the filling of a container or fuelling of a vehicle and parallels such expressions as **loaded** and **canned**.

> *Man, she was, like, totally tanked last night. 'I'll do the washing-up tomorrow if I don't get too tanked-up tonight.'*
> (*Biff* cartoon, *Guardian*, 1986)

tanty *n Australian*

a fit of bad temper. The alteration of tantrum, recorded in a Facebook posting of October 2011, is usually heard in the phrase **chuck a tanty**.

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tap[1], tap up *vb*
1. to borrow or seek to borrow from (someone). To tap meant to spend liberally in archaic slang; by the early 20th century it had acquired the second sense of to solicit, borrow or obtain. The origin of the term is in the tapping of liquid from a container, reinforced by tapping someone on the shoulder to gain their attention and the later slang sense of 'hitting' someone for a loan. Tap is in international English, while the full form tap up is in British usage.
2. *British* to have sex with, seduce

I'd tap that.

tap[2] *adj American*
physically attractive, handsome, usually of a male. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The same term was recorded in Nigeria in 2003.

That guy is just totally tap.

tap city *n, adj American*
(the condition of being) penniless, broke. A humorous version of **tapped-out**.

It's no good asking me. I'm in tap city.
It's tap city the rest of this month.

tap-dance *n*
a clever evasion, devious manoeuvre. The term, which is used all over the English-speaking world, recalls a dancer either **busking it** or improvising in a difficult situation, or merely executing an elegant sequence of steps.

'That was not an opinion – that was a tap-dance worthy of Fred Astaire.'
(*Hooperman*, US TV series, 1987)

tap-dancer *n*
a person who can avoid danger by a combination of clever, if devious or dishonest actions and luck; someone able to talk themselves out of difficult situations

'That man's a born tap-dancer; he's always out the back door five minutes before the front door's kicked in.'

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(Recorded, drug dealer, London, 1988)

tapped-out *adj American*

a. penniless, broke. A term used especially by gamblers and, more recently, by adolescents. It is inspired by the very old slang use of the word to **tap**, meaning both to spend and later to obtain money from another person.

Man, I'd like to help you but I'm all tapped-out. 'Wall Street's Trust Fund's tapped-out.'
(Headline in *Fortune* magazine, 18 April 2005)

b. exhausted. From the idea of being 'drained'.

tapped up *adj British See* **get tapped up tapper** *n British*

an obnoxious or disreputable person. A vogue term recorded in junior schools from 1991. The origin is obscure but may relate to a sexual sense such as **get tapped up**.

tarbrush *n See* **a touch of the tarbrush tard** *n American*

a fool, simpleton. A teenagers' shortening of the popular term of contempt, **retard**. The word was adopted by British adolescents in the late 1980s.

tardy *adj*

foolish, irritating. The adjective, from the earlier noun form **tard**, has been in use, especially in the USA, since around 2000.

tart *n*

a promiscuous, vulgar or sexually provocative woman. This modern sense of the word has gradually supplanted the older meaning which was simply a woman or sweetheart. As a term of affection (inspired by the pastry sweetmeat and reinforced by 'sweetheart'), tart was applied to women of all ages from the mid-19th century. By the early years of the 20th century it was more often used of the flighty or immoral and by the inter-war years often referred to prostitutes. In modern theatrical, **gay** (where it is often used of men), cockney and Australian speech, tart is still used affectionately.

tart about *vb British*

a. to flounce about, behave archly or flam-boyantly

b. to mess about, behave in a disorganised or irresolute way

Many derogatory or vulgar terms (**arse**, **dick**, **fanny**, etc.) have been converted to verbs on the same pattern.

tash *n British*

an alternative spelling of **tache tassel, tassle** *n* the penis. An inoffensive term

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often used by parents and children and referring particularly to the member of an immature male. In older (pre-1950s) British usage, 'pencil-and-tassle' was a euphemism for a boy's genitals.

tasty[1] *adj British*
attractive, desirable, smart. An allpurpose term of approbation, used in working-class London speech for many years and, more specifically, as a fashionable word among the young in the late 1970s and 1980s.

a tasty geezer
Love the threads. Really tasty.

tasty[2] *n British*
an alcoholic drink. A specific application of the wider notion of something desirable, from the popular cockney adjective.

'I know a pub that does late tasties.'
(*Only Fools and Horses*, British TV comedy series, 1989)

tat *n British*
shoddy, cheap or low-quality material. A colloquialism, originally meaning specifically rags or cloth remnants, which is derived from 'tatter(s)' and 'tatty' (both of which are ultimately descended from an old Germanic term meaning tuft).

'Liverpool comprehensive pupils would not be seen dead in "second-hand tat", however grand the previous incumbent.'
(*Sunday Times* magazine, 30 July 1989)

taters *n*
1. *British* potatoes. A short form most often heard in London and the south of England.
2. *See* **do one's nut/block/crust/pieces/taters**
3. *American* the buttocks

taters (in the mould) *adj British*
cold. This authentic cockney rhyming-slang expression has survived in its shortened form to the present day. It is now common in 'respectable' jocular speech and is usually thought by users to be merely a shortening of 'cold potatoes'.

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It's a bit taters out there, I can tell you.

tats[1], tatts *n pl*
1a. *Australian* the teeth, especially false teeth
1b. *British* dice
Both senses of the word are now rare; the first probably postdating the second. The origin of the term is obscure but may imitate the clattering of the objects in question.
2. tattoos
tats[2] *n pl*
female breasts. A variant form of **tits**, heard since 2000.
tatters *n pl*
female breasts. Used in the UK TV comedy *Absolutely Fabulous* in 2001.
tax *vb*
to mug or steal from someone, leaving them with a proportion of their money. A miscreants' jargon term for partial robbery, recorded among street gangs in London and Liverpool since the late 1970s.
t.b. *adj American*
loyal, faithful. This abbreviation of 'true blue' was in use among adolescents in the 1990s and was featured in the 1994 US film *Clueless*.

a t.b. buddy
You don't have to worry about her, she's t.b.

TBH *phrase*
'to be honest'. The initials are spoken as well as written.
tea *n*
marihuana. Tea has been a nickname for herbal cannabis since the early years of the 20th century. Originally an Americanism, the term derives from the close resemblance in all but colour between the two substances. By the mid-1960s tea was a dated word restricted to older speakers, having been supplanted by such synonyms as **pot**, **charge**, **shit**, etc. **Teaed-up**, in the sense of intoxicated by marihuana, survives in teenage use.
See also **T**
teabagging *n*
the sexual practice of placing one person's scrotum into another's mouth

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teeth teaed-up, tea'd-up *adj American*
high on marihuana. A (mainly middle-class) teenagers' term which preserves the otherwise obsolescent **tea** as a euphemism for cannabis.

tea-leaf *n British*
a *thief*. A well-known item of rhyming slang in use since the end of the 19th century. It also occurs in Australian speech and is occasionally heard as a verb.

team *n*
a street gang. Like **firm** and **crew**, the usage evokes the notion of camaraderie and united effort.

tear-arse (around/about) *vb British*
to rush about or otherwise behave hastily and recklessly. The image evoked is of activity so violent that it would tear the bottom out of a vehicle or of one's clothing.

tearaway *n British*
a wild, reckless (usually young) person. This previously obscure term, which had referred to a 'tough-guy' or mugger since the turn of the 19th century, was popularised as a useful epithet for unruly youths or 'juvenile delinquents' in the early 1960s. It is still heard in colloquial usage.

tear off a piece *vb*
to have sex (with). A phrase denoting seduction or sexual achievement from the male point of view. The expression is American or Australian in origin and dates from the end of the 19th century. (The use of 'tear off a strip' with this sexual sense has been recorded in Britain.) The unromantic image evoked is that of tearing a piece of meat off a carcass for consumption.

tear one off *vb*
to succeed in seduction, have sex (with). A less common version of **tear off a piece** and, like that expression, used mostly in the USA and Australia.

tea-towel holder *n British*
the anus. From the resemblance to the plastic press-in kitchen attachment.

technicolour yawn *n*
an act of vomiting. An Australian expression of the early 1960s, popularised in Britain by the *Barry McKenzie* comic strip by Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland.

ted[1], teddy boy *n British*
a member of a youth cult of the 1950s characterised by a particular style of dress (a long drape or waisted jacket worn with **drainpipe** trousers and thick crepe-soled **brothel-creeper** shoes) and music (jitterbug from about 1948,

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rock 'n' roll from 1956). Teddy boys, mainly working class in origin, combined a rough simula-crum of Edwardian dress (hence their name: they were sometimes jocularly referred to as **Edwardians**) with the adoption of American teenage hairstyles and music.

ted[2], teddy *n British*

the penis. Rhyming slang from Teddington Lock: **cock**, recorded by *Viz* comic in 2002. It is a synonym for **Hampton Wick** (the next-door Thames-side community).

teef *vb*

to steal, rob. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

teek *n, adj British*

(someone or something that is) impossibly old

Teeks are a species of alien featuring in the *Star Wars* series, and in **Hinglish**, the Bollywood mixture of Indian and English, *teek* means healthy. But for UK youth, preferring to live in the eternal present, innocent of the ravages of age, the word is a slur for use when one is forced to refer – reluctantly and as rarely as possible – to anything to do with the older generation. Perhaps understandably there are very few expressions for older people (**rents** being one exception), or old-fashioned in general, in the teen lexicon. This offering comes from 'antique', of course, but it doesn't mean agreeably retro or **old-skool cool**; it's only used for disapproval, specifically **dissing** anything and anyone more than a few months older than oneself, or going back more than a week or two in time. *Those nylon hoodies are so teek.*
Miss Turpin is a fittie but Mr Collins is a teek.

teenybopper *n*

a lively, fashionable teenager or pre-teenager. The word, originating in the USA sometime in the mid-1960s, began to be used in a condescending or derogatory sense in the 1970s and 1980s. (When used approvingly or neutrally in the 1970s, the term was often shortened to **bopper**.) The expression is composed of a diminutive form of teen(ager) and **bop**, meaning to dance or behave enthusiastically.

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'The Doors are a chance for all the little teenyboppers in the States to think they're digging something avant garde.'
(Mike Ratledge of the Soft Machine, *Oz* magazine, February 1969)

teeth *n pl British*
bullets, ammunition for a firearm. In this sense the word, sometimes written and pronounced 'teet', has been recorded in intercepts of communications between London gang members. It originated in Caribbean usage.

T.E.E.T.H. *phrase British*
an item of doctors' slang, as written facetiously on a patients' notes. The letters stand for 'tried everything else, try home-opathy' and imply a hopeless case or a specialist bereft of ideas.

teethe *vb American*
to fellate. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

tek *n British*
a mobile phone, in the slang of prisoners and **chavs**

tekkers *n British*
technique, skill. The word is used, e.g., by DJs, dancers, skaters and gamers.

telephone *n See* **talk on the big white telephone**; **dog (and bone)**

ten-pinter *n See* **five-pinter**

tent-pole *n*
an erection

testiculate *vb British*
'to talk about utter bollocks in an excited way flailing your arms above': influenced by gesticulate

TFS *phrase*
'thanks for sharing'. The expression, also occurring in the form **TYFS**, 'thank you for sharing'. is typically used ironically by a recipient of unwanted information.

thick, tick, tik *adj*
attractive, physically well formed. A key term of appreciation in black speech, adopted by other speakers since 2000.

thicko, thickie *n British*
an unintelligent, slow-witted person. Common terms, especially among children and adolescents, derived from the colloquial use of 'thick' to denote someone cloddish and 'dense'.

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'I'm not some blinkin' thickie, I'm Billericay Dickie and I'm doin' very well.'
("Billericay Dickie", recorded by Ian Dury, 1977)

thing *n*
a synonym for **scene**, **kick**, **vibe** or **trip** in the sense of main activity or preferred ambience. This item of raffish or **hip** usage (originating in the USA, probably in the 1940s) has become a well-established colloquialism in such phrases as 'it's not really my thing'.

third leg *n*
the penis. A variant of **middle leg**.

third peanut *n*
the clitoris. The first two peanuts are the nipples. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

thiz, thizzle *n*
the drug **ecstasy**

Thora *n British*
a third-class honours degree. The face-tious rhyming slang uses the first name of the late veteran comic actress, Thora Hird. It was reported in the *Guardian* guide to student slang in 2012. **Douglas** is an earlier synonym.

I really need to spend less time googling cute kittens or I'm going to get a Thora.

thrape *vb British*
a. to perform energetically and at full capacity
b. to defeat (an opponent). The word seems to have originated in Midland and East Anglian dialect and is now used predominantly by middle-aged speakers.

thrash *n*
1. a wild celebration, dance or party. In this sense the word has been used since before World War II.
2. a variety of very fast heavy metal music of the late 1980s, in the jargon of rock journalists and aficionados

threads *n*
clothes. A usage which originated in the black-influenced **jive talk** of the 1930s in the USA. Like many similar Americanisms, it was imported into Britain and Australia with the youth culture of the 1960s. If used today the term is generally self-consciously **hip**, humorous or ironic.

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'Wide-boy or spiv, personified in Oliver Schmitz' film by Panic, an unprivileged South African black in loud threads and two-tone shoes.'
(*Independent*, 12 January 1988)

threepenny bits, the *n*
an attack of diarrhoea. A rhyming expression for **the shits**. 'The tray-bits' and 'the tom-tits' are alternative versions; all are especially popular in Australian speech.

throat *n American*
a **swot**, in **preppie** jargon. This is one of many synonyms used by US adolescents for a tedious, conscientious and/or unpopular fellow-student; **grind**, **squid** and **pencil geek** are others. This term probably derives from 'cut-throat (competitor)'.

throne *n*
a lavatory, toilet pedestal. A humorous synonym widely heard since before World War II and still in use. (A 'potty throne' was a device formerly used for toilet training.)

He can't come to the phone right now – he's on the throne.

throne room *n*
a lavatory, toilet. A humorous pun playing on the euphemism **throne** for a toilet pedestal and the room used by a sovereign for receiving formal audiences.

throttle pit *n Australian*
a toilet. A vulgarism inspired by several expressions using the verb to 'throttle' as a synonym for defecation.

throw, throw up *n*, *vb*
(to) vomit. Throw is a short form of synonyms such as throw up, **throw one's voice**, etc.

throw a Bennie *vb British*
to lose control of oneself, become flustered or furious. The phrase, heard in the late 1990s, employs **Bennie** in the sense of a slow-witted or confused individual.

throw a flaky *vb British*
to lose control of oneself, lose one's temper. This phrase has been heard since the 1960s, particularly in Scotland and the north of England.

throw a mental *vb American*

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to lose control of oneself, lose one's temper. A teenage and **Valley Girl** term of the early 1980s, the phrase with its variant form, **chuck a mental**, has become popular among British and Australian schoolchildren.

I totalled the car and Mom threw a mental.

throw a wobbly/wobbler *vb British*
to suddenly behave irrationally or to have a temper tantrum. This phrase has become popular in Britain since the end of the 1970s, but dates from the 1950s. Its exact derivation is unclear, but may reflect simply an attack of shaking or quivering, or alternatively refer to throwing or bowling a ball in an erratic and confusing arc, or may refer to the loss of control when a wobbling wheel comes off, e.g., a wagon or a bicycle.

'Caroline's much calmer these days. She hasn't thrown a wobbly for ages.'
(Recorded, suburban housewife, London, 2003)

See also **wobbler**
throwin' shapes *n*
moving on the dancefloor in an angular fashion. An emblematic term in the lexicon of club culture since 2000.
throw one's toys/teddy out of the pram *vb*
to have a tantrum, invariably referring to an adult overreacting
throw one's voice *vb Australian* to vomit. One of many colourful synonyms originating in Australia in the late 1950s. Since the 1970s the expression is often shortened simply to **throw**.
throw-up *n American*
a piece of work by a graffiti artist
throw wood *vb British*
to have an erection, from black speech. The verb is typically pronounced 'trow'.
thug[1] *n, adj American*
(someone who is) attractively uncouth. The word can also be used as a term of address or friendship towards males. It probably originated in gang usage around 2000.
thug[2] *vb American*
to cultivate a scruffy appearance and/or nonchalant attitude. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

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thumbsucker *n British*
an immature weakling, a baby

> *'I ain't followin' a bunch of thumbsuckers – you want to run a national firm, friend, you put your arse in gear behind us.'*
> (*The Firm*, British TV play, 1989)

thumper *n Scottish*
an erection

thunder-bags *n pl Australian*
male underpants. A jocularism drawing on the analogy with explosive flatulence or defecation, more often encountered in the expression **thunderbox**.

thunder-bowl *n British*
a toilet. A variant of **thunderbox** used predominantly by middle-class speakers.

thunderbox *n British*
a toilet. The word was originally applied particularly to a commode in the colonial period. It was later extended, especially in middle- and upper-class usage, to denote a small privy, and later any lavatory.

thwoppage *n*
a sexual act. The word is pronounced with a long 'a', perhaps in imitation of French. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

thwopping *n*
having sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

tick[1] *adj British*
excellent, attractive. This allpurpose vogue term, heard especially among young black speakers in the late 1990s, usually indicates admiration of someone's appearance or physique. Although it is the Afro-Caribbean pronunciation of **thick**, the word more probably refers to a tick as a mark of approval.

tick[2] *n British*
1. a smaller, and often younger, school pupil, usually one considered insignificant and irritating. A traditional public-school term which is still heard today, it likens the person to the parasitic insect.

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2. hire purchase, short-term credit. Tick meant ‘credit’ in post-17th-century slang. It has survived mainly in the phrase ‘on tick’.

ticked off *adj*

annoyed, irritated, angry or resentful. A politer form or euphemism for **pissed-off**, heard especially in the USA.

> *‘Thank you guys, but Mork’s not here and I’m too ticked off to go anywhere.’*
> (*Mork and Mindy*, US TV comedy series, 1981)

ticker *n*

one’s heart. Ticker was first slang for a clock or fob-watch then, by analogy, the heart.

> *‘Oh my dicky ticker!’*
> (Catchphrase from the British TV comedy, *’Allo ’Allo!*)

tickle *n British*

a. a hint

b. an inkling

c. a minor success or sign of future success

d. a mild expression of interest All these closely-related subsenses of the word are well established in working-class speech and commercial jargon. They derive from the use of tickle to denote the sensation felt when a fish nibbles at a bait.

tickle the pickle *vb*

(of a male) to masturbate. A humorous coinage in imitation of the more widespread **jerkin’ the gherkin**, mainly heard in Britain and Australia.

tiddly-dum *adj British*

tedious, dull, boring. An imitation of bored humming, synonymous with, but rarer than **ho-hum**.

tie off *vb*

to bind one’s limb in order to raise a vein in which to inject narcotics. An addicts’ term.

tie one on *vb*

to get drunk. Like its synonym, **hang one on**, this phrase was a 1930s Americanism, now heard in other English-speaking areas. The precise etymology of these expressions is not clear, but both probably convey the image of attacking a quantity of liquor or the burden resulting from its

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ingestion.

tight *adj*

1. mean, stingy, miserly. Now a common colloquialism rather than slang, this usage originated in the USA in the early 19th century. The image evoked is of someone who is 'tight-fisted'. A modern elaboration is **tight-arsed**.

2. tipsy or drunk. The word was first used in this sense in the USA in 1843, being adopted almost immediately in Britain. The word evokes someone full of or bulging with alcoholic liquid.

3. *American* very friendly, close *Me and Harry been tight since we were kids.*

4. *American* excellent, skilful. A generalisation of the use of the term from musicians' jargon, in which it signifies closely co-ordinated. In this sense tight has become a vogue word since 2000.

5. unfair, harsh. A fashionable usage among some adolescents since 2000.

tight-arse, tight-ass *n*

1. a mean, miserly person. This sense of the word is more common in British usage than the following sense. The term has existed, mainly in working-class speech, since the early part of the 20th century. 'Tight' alone has had this meaning since the mid-19th century.

2. a repressed, prudish or **uptight** person; an 'anal retentive'. This use of the expression is probably more widespread in American speech. In the 19th century it usually meant specifically sexually repressed, puritanical or chaste.

tight-arsed *adj British*

miserly, mean, stingy. This is an elaboration of **tight** (itself used to mean stingy since the 1820s), heard since the early years of the 20th century.

tighten one's face *vb American*

to shut up, keep quiet. A teenagers' and **Valley Girl** expression, usually heard in the form of an instruction.

Aw, come on, you, like tighten your face!

tightwad *n*

a miserly, ungenerous person. A pre-World War I Americanism, later adopted elsewhere. The **wad** in question is a role of banknotes.

Tijuana bible *n American*

a pornographic magazine or book. Just across the US-Mexico border, the town of Tijuana has long been a centre of uncontrolled sexual amenities for visitors from the north.

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tik *adj*
a South Asian version of **thick**, in the sense of physically attractive

Tilbury *n British*
penis. The item of rhyming slang derives from Tilbury Dock (for **cock**), in East London.

> *'A friend of mine recently made reference to his Tilbury. I struggled for a minute or so until I managed to fathom what he meant.'*
> (Posting on *Daily Mail* website, 22 February 2013)

time *n British*
a long while. An item of multiethnic youth slang probably originating in black speech.

> *I ain't seen you for time.*

tin bath *n British*
a laugh/joke/not being serious. More recent synonyms are **bubble bath**, **bobble (hat and scarf)** and **giraffe**.

tincture *n British*
1. an alcoholic drink. An adult male middle-class term, popularised by the fictional Denis Thatcher in the satirical 'Dear Bill' letters in *Private Eye* magazine in the 1980s.
2. a tincture of cannabis; hashish in liquid form as legally prescribed to some drug users for a period in the 1960s

tin-cupping *n*
cadging or begging for money. The phrase has become part of business jargon where it refers to approaching a series of companies for loans.

tings *n*
the penis. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers. It is probably a borrowing from the adult euphemism 'things' to denote genitals.

tinkle[1] *n British*
1. an act of urination. A coy, humorous or childish expression, in common use since the 1920s.

> *I'm just off upstairs for a tinkle.*

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2. a telephone call. This colloquial usage was inspired by the thin, slow ringing of early telephones.
3. money, cash, wealth. A working-class term heard especially in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Got any tinkle for me?

tinkle[2] *vb*
to urinate. A childish, coy or humorous euphemism which has been in widespread use since the 1920s, although it probably originated earlier as an echoic nursery term.
tinkler *n British*
the penis. A nursery term from **tinkle**, also applied ironically or derisively in reference to older males.
tinnie, tinny *n Australian*
a can of beer. There has been recent argument in Australia as to whether this term is now archaic or not, but as late as 1988 it was recorded in London among young expatriate Australians.
tin-tacked *n British*
dismissed from one's job. An item of rhyming slang based on the colloquial term *sacked*.
tiny *n British*
a small child, younger fellow-pupil. 'The tinies' is the (usually dismissive or condescending) standard middle-class, prep or public-school designation of children 'lower down' the school.
tip[1] *n British*
a dirty, messy or squalid place. The term has become a popular colloquialism since the 1980s, often describing an untidy bedroom. It is a shortening of 'rubbish tip'.
tip[2] *n, adj*
(a male who is) fashionable, admirable, **cool**. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.
tiswas, tizwoz *n British*
a state of confusion and/or flustered excitement. Usually found in the expressions 'all of a tiswas' or 'in a (bit of a) tiswas'. This folksy, lighthearted term probably comes from 'it is – it was', that is, expressing a disorientation in time, or else is an elaborated form of the colloquial 'tizz' and 'tizzy'.

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tit *n*

1a. a breast. Various Old Germanic languages and late Latin dialects contained related words formed on the root *tet-* or *tit-* (*teta* in Spanish and *téton* in French are modern cognates). 'Teat' was, for many centuries, the standard English form; in the 17th century the alternative spelling and pronunciation tit began to be used. It was only in the 20th century that the variant spellings and pronunciation clearly differentiated the vulgar and standard usages.

1b. any button, knob, nipple or small protuberance

You have to attach it to the tit on the end.

1c. the sight or touch of a woman's breast(s). An exclusively male vulgarism.

I got some tit.

1d. women in general, seen as sexual partners. An exclusively male vulgarism.

There's loads of tit around.

2. a fool, buffoon. The word has been heard in this sense since the early 20th century in British usage.

'There were two outstanding things about Q.E.D.'s "The Battle Of The Sexes" – Faith Brown. Stuart Hall merely made a right tit of himself.'
(Charles Catchpole, *News of the World*, 5 February 1989)

tit about/around *vb British*

to mess about or behave in a disorganised or ineffectual manner. One of many similar expressions such as **arse about**, **fanny about**, **fart around/about**, etc.

titfer *n British*

a *hat*. One of the best-known examples of rhyming slang (from the cliché 'tit-for-tat'), the term probably dates from the end of the 19th century and is still heard.

tits-up *adj See* **go tits-up**

tittie, titty *n*

1. a breast. An affectionate or diminutive form of **tit**, in use since the 18th century when it was considered less vulgar than it is today.

2. *See*

tough titty titwank[1] *vb British*

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(of a female) to stimulate a male's penis with one's breasts

titwank[2] *n British*

1. an act of **titwanking**

2a. a foolish, irritating and/or unfortunate person

2b. a term of endearment

In all senses the word is used, for example, by students and other young adults.

tit-wrench *n British*

a stupid, inept or ridiculous individual. The word suggests an imaginary and presumably unnecessary tool.

TL; DR *phrase*

an online dismissal when faced with a lengthy and/or boring message: the letters, sometimes also spoken, stand for 'too long; didn't read'. (A colon is sometimes preferred to the semi-colon.)

See also

TR; DL

TMI *phrase*

'too much information', a warning that someone has divulged too much, been indiscreet, or has **overshared**. The initials are spoken as well as written.

toadsucker *n American*

a teenage term of abuse which, while offensive, has the advantage of not being obscene

toast *adj American*

confounded, in trouble. The word nearly always occurs in the form 'I'm toast!', an admission that one is about to suffer, e.g., punishment or humiliation.

toasted *adj American*

drunk or tipsy

> *'It's not much [money], just enough to go out and get toasted some time you need it.'*
> (*Working Girl*, US film, 1988)

to be Anne *phrase British*

'to be frank'. The pun, playing on the name of the young wartime diarist, Anne Frank, was in use among London university students in 2012.

ToBo *adj American*

worthless, inauthentic, pretentious. A shortening of the **Valley Girls**' standard

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dismissal ‘totally **bogus**’. The formation is based on the pattern of similar phrases such as **MoFo**, etc., and was first recorded in 1991.

tockley *n Australian*

penis. A very unusual item of vulgar slang in that at least one person claims to know exactly where and when it was coined. According to Jack Marx, writing in the *Melbourne Age* newspaper in August 2006, ‘The word “tockley” was in fact invented in 1974 by either Alan Benn or James Darroch, two 4th grade students of St Joseph’s Primary School in Charles-town, on the outskirts of Newcastle, New South Wales.’ Marx claimed that he recalled the word in 1989 and then featured it in magazine articles, leading to its subsequent popularity. The reason for the choice of the word is not explained; it may be an arbitrary borrowing of Tockley as a family or place name.

a teeny tockley
He got his tockley out.

Tod (Sloan) *n British See* **on one’s tod**

todger *n British*

the penis. A version of the more common **tadger**.

‘Orange Y-fronts with a slogan like “my todger is in here”.’
(Alternative-comedy act, Jo Brand

(“the Sea-Monster”), Montreal Comedy Festival, 1988)

todger-dodger *n British*

a lesbian. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

to die *adj American*

utterly excellent, wonderful. A **preppie** term, used typically by female speakers in thrilled approval or admiration. The expression, shortened from the colloquial ‘to die for’, refers to the notion of dying for something or of love for someone and is probably influenced by a usage such as **killer**.

Did you see that boy in the cut-off chinos?
My God, he was to die!
It was just to die.

toe-jam *n*

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an accretion of dirt between the toes

toerag *n British*

a contemptible person, a scrounger, ne'erdo-well, tramp or thief. Toe-rags were the bindings wound around the feet of convicts or tramps in the 19th century. The word had taken on its present meaning by early in the 20th century in both Britain and Australia. During the 1950s and 1960s toerag was an obscure cockney term; it was given wider currency in the 1970s by TV programmes such as *The Sweeney* and the pop songs of Ian Dury. From the mid-1980s it has been revived by working-class Londoners. In Britain toerag is often used facetiously or slightly dismissively, in Australia it can sometimes indicate approval of one who acts like a (natural, rather than social) gentleman.

toes *n pl See* **have it (away) on one's toes**

toey *adj Australian*

nervous, agitated. By 2004 the term was in use in the UK.

toff *n British*

a socially superior and/or wealthy person. The word dates from the middle of the 19th century and probably derives from 'tuft' (used of a titled undergraduate at Oxford or Cambridge who wore a decoration on his cap) rather than the later 'toffee-nosed'. The word had an archaic ring in the 1960s and early 1970s but, like other working-class terms relating to money and status, has been revived by modern cockneys and their 'upwardly-mobile' emulators.

> *'Max was trying to build a high-tech laboratory complex, but all kinds of posh people were blocking his path. Basically, nobody loves you if you're common and you presume to take liberties with toffs.'*
> (Kate Saunders, *Evening Standard*, 17 May 1989)

toffee *n British*

1. nonsense, empty talk or flattery. This is predominantly a working-class usage, particularly popular in the armed forces and in London. The origin of the image is probably in the idea of something sweet, sticky and attractively wrapped.

> *'She gave me a load of old toffee as usual about what a reputable organisation they are and how they enjoy doing business with us.'*
> (Recorded, advertising executive, London, 1988)

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2. gelignite. A term used by criminals and terrorists since the 1950s, from the explosive's appearance.

together *adj*

in control of oneself, well organised, adjusted, collected. Derived from the phrase **get it together**, this became a catchword of the late 1960s and early 1970s, designating an approved state of self-possession, inner harmony, etc.; the antonym was **untogether**. The usage is now dated.

togg outs *n British See* **give (someone) togg outs**

toilet[1] *n*

a disgusting, squalid or depressing place. A usage which has been in vogue since the 1980s.

toilet[2] *n, adj British*

(something or someone) inferior, of poor quality, disappointing

> *That programme is a load of toilet if you ask me. 'He played really fucking badly; he was really toilet.'*
> (Recorded, London student, April 2001)

toilet[3] *vb*

to fail irrevocably

> *We should have got out before the company toileted.*

toilet-talk *n*

'smutty', coarse or obscene conversation. An American euphemism of the 1950s which has since been adopted for ironic or jocular use in Britain and Australia.

> *'OK, I'll go next door and you two can get on with your toilet-talk.'*
> (Recorded, Devon, 1986)

toke *vb, n*

(to take) an inhalation of a **joint** or pipe of cannabis. This has been a standard term in the marihuana and hashish smokers' vocabulary since the late 1960s. Toke probably comes from the Spanish *tocar*, meaning to touch.

tokus *n American See* **tush**

tom[1] *n British*

1. jewellery. A piece of underworld rhyming slang, from **tomfoolery**.

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2. a prostitute. In police jargon and in the slang of the underworld and prison this has been a standard term since the 1940s. It derives from a 19th-century use of the nickname Tom to denote a masculine, assertive or aggressive streetwalker.

> *'…and he says that the tom couldn't have been where the police officer said she was because she was in bed with him. He was transferred the same day.'* (Police sergeant, *Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1989)

3. an act of defecation. Rhyming slang from 'tom-tit' (the bird): **shit**.

tom^{2} *vb British*

to work as a prostitute. A fairly rare extension of the noun sense.

tombstones *n pl*

the teeth. A jocular simile often applied to gapped, uneven or partly discoloured teeth.

tomcat, tomcat around *vb American*

to prowl, usually at night, in search of sexual activity. A term used disapprovingly, usually by women of men.

tomfoolery *n British*

jewellery. A piece of rhyming slang more often heard in the short form **tom**.

toms, the, the tom-tits *n Australian*

an attack of diarrhoea, or feelings of intense discomfort or dislike. A vulgarism based on the rhyme tom-tits: **shits**. The singular form is more prevalent in British rhyming slang.

ton, a ton, the ton *n*

a. the ton (or, less commonly, **a ton**) 100 miles per hour. A term, used typically by British motorcyclists, which has been in use since the early 1950s. It was popularised by the press describing the activities of **ton-up kids**. The word was adopted by American hotrodders in the 1960s.

b. a ton £100, in working-class and underworld parlance

c. £1,000 in the parlance of City of London financial traders and others

tongue-job, tongue-bath *n*

a. a **French kiss**

b. an act of cunnilingus Both uses of both terms are from the late 1960s lexicon of **hippies** and pornographers. In the sense of kiss the expression has been supplanted in US teenage and **preppie** usage by **tongue sushi**.

tongue sushi *n American*

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French kissing. A **preppie** term inspired by the Japanese raw fish delicacy fashionable from the late 1970s and 1980s.

tonguing *n*

French kissing. A term popular among British teenagers in the 1990s. It was included in *Just Seventeen* magazine's article, 'lingo of lurve' (a guide to the slang of dating) in August 1996.

> *'We weren't actually doing it, only tonguing in the back of the car.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 1995)

tonk[1], tonker *n Australian*

a. a fool

b. an effeminate or homosexual male Both usages date from before the 1950s and are of unknown origin. ('Tong' is an archaic term for the penis but may be quite unrelated.)

tonk[2] *n British*

a fat or heavily-built man or woman. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

tonk[3] *adj British*

muscular, well-built. Defined by one user as 'beefed-up and hardcore, e.g. Arnold Schwarzenegger'.

tonsed-up *adj British*

well dressed, smart in appearance. The term, originally deriving from Latin *tonsor*, hairdresser, may also mean **tarted up** in order to sell, e.g. by a car dealer. A long-established item of London slang, still used by some older speakers in 2010.

> *'…stolen looking for a quick sale…then tonsed up by a home trader'*
> (Posting on Alfa Romeo owners' website, November 2007)

tonsil hockey *n American*

a. French kissing. 'Tongue-hockey' is an alternative form of the expression.

b. oral sex, usually fellatio. The term was popular among American college students in the late 1990s.

ton-up kid/boy *n British*

a teenage or young adult motorcyclist, a precursor of the **rocker**. Ton-up boys were the bugbears of the popular press in the late 1950s. 'A ton' or 'the ton' was 100 mph, the goal of the leather-jacketed groups who gathered near

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suburban bypasses and main roads to stage informal speed trials and races or to go for a 'burn-up' (to drive as quickly as possible, simply for the enjoyment of speed).

> *'The BBC broadcast of "Morning Service" from Keele University, Staffs, yesterday was interrupted when a record about "ton-up" boys was heard above the hymn singing. A loudspeaker was found hidden behind a stage in the chapel.'*
> (*Daily Telegraph*, 25 January 1965)

Tony Benner *n British*
a *tenner*, a £10 note. The rhyming slang uses the name of the Labour politician Tony Benn. Synonyms are **Ayrton (Senna)** and **Pavarotti**.

Tony Blairs, Tonys *n pl British*
flared trousers. A jocular usage by British adolescents in the later 1990s borrowing the name of the Prime Minister to replace the earlier rhymes **Lionel Blairs** and **Grosvenor Squares**.

tool *n*
1. the penis. The notion of the male member as an implement is very ancient. The word tool itself appeared in Middle English and by the 16th century had been recorded as a sexual metaphor. It was at first an acceptable colloquialism, but since the beginning of the 19th century has been considered vulgar.

> *'Play it safe*
> *Play it cool*
> *Wear a Jiffi*
> *On your tool.'*
> *(Promotional slogan for Jiffi condoms, 1988)*

2. a fool. Like many other words designating the male member, tool has the secondary meaning of a stupid (male) person. In the US since 2000 the word has also denoted an inept, unpopular or unpleasant male.
3. a weapon. This usage is now rare, but has given rise to the standard underworld and police jargon expression **tooled-up** (armed with firearms) in British English.

tool around/about *vb*
to idle or loaf, mess around performing trivial tasks. Originally an upper-class Edwardian phrase, probably from the sense of tool meaning to drive (a coach)

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skilfully and smoothly, hence to perform without effort. In modern speech there may also be a convergence with the sense of **tool** as the male member, paralleled in the synonymous usage **dick around**.

tooled-up *adj British*

a. armed, issued with firearms. A term used by the underworld and the police since the early 1950s. The noun **tool**, denoting a firearm, is now archaic. The expression tooled-up became more widely known in the later 1970s and 1980s after references in the media; it is sometimes extended to denote armed with knives, coshes or other weapons.

> *'Some of the briefing scenes could have come straight from a movie thriller as the elite Squad members get "tooled up" – issued with snub-nosed revolvers and pump-action shotguns.'*
> (*News of the World*, 5 February 1989)

b. equipped with housebreaking implements. A piece of police and underworld jargon.

tool up *vb British*

to arm oneself

> *We're going to have to tool up if we take that lot on.*

too much *exclamation*

excellent, exceptional, outstanding. A now dated usage which originated in the **jive talk** of pre-World War II jazz musicians in the USA and became a (sometimes derided) cliché expression of **hippy** enthusiasm.

toont *n American*

the vagina. A variant form of **tuntun**, recorded in the Midwest in 2001.

toot[1] *vb*

to take any inhaled drug, but especially cocaine or amphetamine crystals (**speed**). This word had existed in the drug users' lexicon since the mid-1960s, but became widespread in the late 1970s with the increased popularity of cocaine among otherwise 'respectable' people. It employs the predictable simile (as in **bugle**, **hooter**) of the nose as a musical instrument.

toot[2] *n*

1a. an inhalation or sniff of a crystalline drug

> *D'you want a toot of this?*

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1b. a drug normally inhaled, particularly cocaine

This is grade A toot.

2. *Australian* a toilet. The word is pronounced to rhyme with 'foot', and is used by middle-class speakers.

3. a **fart**

'…there is no place, save my apartment, that is safe to let off a toot…'
(Internet chat room posting, July 2004)

tootin' *adv, adj American*
absolutely (right). An adjective used to intensify, as in the cliché expression 'damn/darn tootin' right', whence the shortened version 'darned tootin'' or simply 'tootin'', meaning correct. The word is ultimately derived from 'rootin'-tootin'', originally meaning cheering and whistling.

top[1] *vb*
to kill or execute (someone). The term, which is part of underworld jargon, has existed since the late 18th century when it referred to hanging.

top[2] *adj British*
excellent, fashionable. A vogue term of approbation among adolescents from the late 1980s. In this sense, the word was probably adopted first in the north of England, later spreading to all other regions. **Mint** and **fit** were other fashionable synonyms from the same period.

'… do you enjoy being a pop star?
I think it's top, me.'
(Liam Gallagher of Oasis interviewed in *NME*, 30 September 1995)

top bollocks *n pl*
female breasts. A vulgarism used by males in Britain and Australia since the early 1960s.

top shatter *n British* a leader, commanding male. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

The top shatter is the number one bad boy.

torch *vb*
to set fire to something, usually to get rid of incriminating evidence or as part

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of an insurance fraud

> *'But torching the building made little difference to the neighbourhood. There are three other crack houses within easy walking distance.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

torch job *n*
an act or case of arson

torn up, to'up *adj American*
drunk. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

tosh *n British*
1. a term of address to a stranger, invariably used by a man to another man. This working-class word, now obsolescent, was a favourite with **spivs** and young toughs in the 1950s and early 1960s. It can be used with bravado, in rough comradeship or provokingly. In this sense it possibly derives from Scottish or Cornish dialect, in which it meant smart or well-dressed.
2. nonsense. A 19th-century public-school and university term that was obsolescent, except in affected usage, during the 1960s and 1970s, but was revived in the 1980s. It often forms part of phrases such as 'tosh and tarradiddle' or 'tosh and twaddle', equating with 'stuff and nonsense'. The origin of this sense of the word is obscure; it may be an imitation of a snort of derision (as in 'tish' or 'bosh') or derive from 'toshy', meaning over-dressed.

> *'He gave me some sort of explanation, but it was basically a load of old tosh.'*
> (Recorded, film producer, London, 1986)

toss[1] *n British*
1. something futile, worthless or useless. A word usually found in the phrase 'a load of old toss'. It denotes the semen ejaculated in masturbation, and is influenced also by **tosh** meaning nonsense.
2. an obnoxious and/or foolish person. The term is a shortening of **tosser** or **toss-bag**.

toss[2] *vb*
1. to deliberately lose a match, game or contest (usually as part of a gambling conspiracy). A racier version of 'throw'.
2. to search and/or ransack premises in pursuit of evidence of crime or of booty. An underworld and law enforcers' term.

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3. *Australian* to defeat. A term used particularly in sport; it probably derives from the image of a wrestler or bull tossing an opponent, or simply from the standard sense of 'toss aside'.

toss-bag *n*

an idle, worthless, foolish and/or obnoxious person

tosser *n British*

an idle, worthless and/or foolish person. A mainly working-class term of contempt which enjoyed a particular vogue in the later 1970s. It is a synonym of **wanker** and derives from the verb **toss off**.

> *'Yis wan to be different, isn't tha' it? Yis don't want to end like these tossers here. Amn't I righ'?'*
> (*The Commitments*, Roddy Doyle, 1988)

tossing *adj British*

an intensifier for use with nouns in the same way as the more vulgar **frigging, fucking**, etc. The term is heard in working-class speech, especially in northern England

toss off *vb*

to masturbate. This verb, used transitively or intransitively, has been in use since before its first recording in 1735 to refer to male masturbation. In modern English slang the word is restricted to British and Australian speech.

toss one's cookies/tacos *vb American*

to vomit. Jocularisms popular among college students in particular.

toss-pot *n*

1. a drunkard or habitual heavy drinker. This term of disapproval or affectionate abuse has been a British colloquialism for hundreds of years. The pot in question is a jar of ale, which is tossed down the throat.

2. a foolish, weak, unpleasant and/or incompetent person. Users of the term in this sense probably confuse it with **tosser**, falsely identifying the verb origin **toss off** with its sense of to masturbate. In Australia the expression toss-pot is sometimes used as a meaningless term of hearty address.

total *vb*

to destroy completely. A widespread term, especially among teenagers, since the 1960s; it derives from the notion of a 'total wreck' or a 'total loss' in official accident reports. Originally an Americanism, it is now heard elsewhere.

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'I was so out of control I totalled the car, crashed it somehow into the side of the road.'
(John Philips, *Papa John*, 1986)

totally *adj*
an allpurpose, deliberately ambivalent usage (in the same way as **very**), often heard as an exclamation by female adolescents in the US It frequently, but not necessarily, indicates approbation

It's, like, totally!

totes *adv* totally. The abbreviated, familiar form, typically used by teenagers, is used as a qualifier or an exclamation. There is a Facebook page called 'I hate it when people say "totes" instead of "totally".'

'Totes sick innit blud.'
(Facetious posting on *Mumsnet* website, 12 May 2012)

to the max *adv American*
to the greatest extent, utterly. A **Valley Girl** term typically occurring in exclamations such as '**grody** to the max' (utterly awful), but is sometimes used on its own to mean absolutely or completely.

Was it really awful? To the max!

toto *adj British*
completely, totally. An item of **parlyaree** recorded in the TV documentary *Out* in July 1992. It is Italian for 'all'.

Everyone could see she was toto blotto.

tottie, totty, totsie *n British*
a girl or women in general, seen as potential sexual partners. The word meant a prostitute or woman of easy virtue in the 19th century and is probably an affectionate diminutive of Dorothy. It is still a fairly common term all over Britain, particularly among working-class males and servicemen.

a nice little tottie

touch *adj*

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good. The word, sometimes used in the 1990s as an exclamation of solidarity, affection, etc. (originally accompanying the literal touching or slapping of hands), has, since 2000, also been used adjectivally by UK teenagers and gang members.

touch blade
That new game is so touch.

touch (someone) for (something) *vb*
to solicit, cadge. This colloquialism, used almost invariably in connection with a loan, has been recorded since 1760. **Touch up** is a less common alternative form, particularly in the USA.

touch-respect *exclamation British*
an allpurpose greeting or indication of approval in use among teenage gangs. The term, an elaboration of the earlier **respect**, was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in the 1990s.

touch up *vb*
1. *British* to caress sexually, grope. A phrase (often used derogatively) prevalent among adolescents.
2. to **touch** (someone) for (something) (in the sense of solicit a loan from)

tough *adj*
1. excellent. A vogue term from the early 1990s, applied particularly to music.

tough sounds

2. unpleasant, disgusting, ugly, etc. A vogue term of disapproval that originated in the language of black street gangs in the early 1990s and was adopted by other adolescents

'He's well tough.'
(Recorded, London schoolboy, 1994)

tough bounce/buns *n*
hard luck. These are rueful or, alternatively, unsympathetic versions of the colloquial 'tough luck'. The expressions originated in American speech.

tough titty *n*
hard luck, a raw deal. The expression is most often heard as an unsympathetic dismissal of another's complaint.

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toup, toop *n American*
a toupée or wig
tout *n British*
an informer. A Northern Irish expression, used typically by the IRA or its supporters of a turncoat or **grass**.
towel-head *n*
an Arab. A predictable pejorative term. **Rag-head** is a more widespread synonym.

> *'Some towel-head from Hizbullah marched up and down the street twice.'*
> (*Republican Party Reptile*, P. J. O'Rourke, 1987)

town bike/pump *n*
a local woman supposedly available for sex with all and sundry. A form of this masculine term of contempt occurs in all English-speaking countries; the first variant employs **ride** as a sexual metaphor; the second is American.
townie, towny *n British*
a member of an urban underclass, working class or youth subculture characterised, e.g., by tattoos, jewellery, sports clothes, etc. Like its near-equivalent, **chav**, the term came to prominence in the UK media in 2004. It had previously been used by teenagers in distinguishing youth 'tribes', also including goths, skaters, etc.
toyboy *n*
a young male lover of an older woman. A vogue word from 1987 which started as a code term among sophisticates and was eventually popularised by the press.
trabs *n pl British*
trainers, sports shoes. The term was in use among adolescents in Liverpool in 2003.
tracks, trackmarks *n pl*
needle marks or scars on the limbs of addicts of hard drugs resulting from regular injections into the veins

> *'You got more tracks on you baby than the tracks of this train.'*
> (Lyric from *Been on a Train*, Laura Nyro, 1970)

trade *n*
a sexual partner or partners, particularly a paying customer of a prostitute. A

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generic term for custom or customers in the jargon of male and female streetwalkers, the word has sometimes been extended in the **gay** lexicon since the late 1960s to refer to any sexual partner.

> *'He'd been having the trade back and finally his landlady said "You've been bringing people back, haven't you?". She looked disapproving.'*
> (Kenneth Williams, quoted in Joe Orton's Diary, 25 April 1967)

tradesmen's entrance *n British*
the anus. A vulgar euphemism often used jocularly, dating from the 1940s when even middle-class houses might have a rear or side entrance for hawkers, deliveries, etc.

tragic *adj*
1. disappointing, unattractive
2. embarrassingly and/or reassuringly unfortunate

> *Peter Andre's chart career? Tragic.*

In its slang sense the word is an intensified successor to **sad**.

trailer-trash *n American*
(a member of) the white underclass. The phrase became fashionable in the later 1990s, both to denigrate poor whites of the sort who are characteristically forced to live in trailer-parks and to describe a fashion for cheap, garish and kitsch accessories. A synonym for poor **white trash**.

train *n*
an act of serial sexual intercourse. The word is usually used as part of a phrase such as 'do a train (on someone)'.

trainspotter *n British*
an unfashionable, excessively earnest, unattractive individual. The phrase, originally referring to hobbyists who collect train numbers, became a vogue term as a synonym for **anorak** and **nerd** in the mid-1990s, before being used as the title of Irvine Welsh's cult novel, *Trainspotting*.

train surfing *n*
joy-riding on the top or outside of mainline or underground trains. A lethal teenage prank of the 1980s in the USA and, more recently, Britain.

tramp *adj British*
inferior, inadequate, shabby. An allpurpose pejorative, formed from the noun, in use particularly amongst younger schoolchildren since the later 1990s.

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'… this is a tramp school anyway.'
(Truanting schoolboy interviewed in the *Sunday Times*, 27 October 1996)

trampling *n*
dancing, especially energetically. The term was used by clubbers and salsa aficionados in the UK in 2004.

tramp stamp *n*
a tattoo at the base of a female's lower back. The phrase was used in reference to the TV celebrity **Cheryl Cole** by the *Daily Mail* newspaper on 26 November 2010. **Slag tag** is a less common equivalent in British usage.

tranks, tranqs, trancs, tranx *n pl*
tranquillisers. The abbreviations are employed by drug abusers rather than the estimated three million people in Britain suffering from dependency on prescribed drugs.

tranny, trannie *n British*
1. a transistor radio. An abbreviated form which has survived beyond the dated full phrase from the 1960s.

'Records were less affordable in those days (a "trannie" and Radio Caroline being the nearest thing to free music).'
(Maureen Nolan and Roma Singleton, *Very Heaven*, 1988)

2a. a transsexual
2b. a transvestite
Both shortenings were part of the **gay** lexicon of the 1980s.
3. a (photographic) transparency. This is particularly popular in the parlance of designers and publishers.
4. a transport café
5. a Ford Transit van. Formerly the means of transport for many (humbler) pop groups.

trashed *adj American*
drunk. A teenage and **preppie** term on the familiar lines of **destroyed, smashed**, etc.

'I'm getting trashed, man. Isn't that what you're supposed to do at a party?'
(*10 Things I Hate About You*, US film, 1999)

trashed out *adj American*

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exhausted. A popular phrase among teenagers and students since the 1970s. The term recalls synonyms such as 'shattered' or **wrecked**.

travel agent *n British*

a street drug dealer, in the argot of criminals and prisoners: recorded in 2010

tray *adv See*

très tray-bits, the *n Australian* an attack of diarrhoea. A 'tray-bit' is a British term for a threepenny piece from the turn of the 20th century (from **parlyaree**; '-tray' is from the Italian for three, *tre*). The phrase was adopted in Australia as rhyming slang for **the shits**. Widespread in the 1950s, the expression is now obsolescent.

TR; DL *phrase*

a dismissal of a verbal or broadcast sequence considered too long and/or boring or incoherent. The letters, which are sometimes spoken, stand for 'too rambley; didn't listen', coined by analogy with the pre-existing **TL; DR**. (A colon is sometimes preferred to the semi-colon.).

treach *adj*

a **hip hop** term of approbation. Its origins are uncertain, but it is probably a shortening of 'treacherous', by analogy with **wicked** and **bad**.

> *'This month's music selections are frightfully def, totally treach and all those other hip hop clichés.'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

treads *n pl British*

shoes, trainers. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

treat *vb American*

to seduce. An item of black street slang of the 1990s.

tree *n American*

cannabis, marihuana. A predictable borrowing of the word by college students and others, perhaps influenced by the earlier use of **bush**.

tree-hugger *n American*

an environmentalist or green activist. A derogatory term which featured in the 1992 Montana State Election debate. Synonyms are **prairie-fairy, eagle freak**, etc.

trek *vb, n British*

(to go on) a long and tedious journey. See box on next page.

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Researchers into youth slang will know that in nearly every batch of new expressions offered up as the latest teen lingo, there are one or two which are not really slang at all. This is because most of the younger generation are not familiar with them and don't realise that they are standard English: also, to be fair, because they sound and look exotic, possibly subversive, to the uninitiated.

Trek, used more or less in its original sense is a popular feature of playground complaints – the moaners probably don't know much Afrikaans (from which we got the word), and even *Star Trek the Prequel* is a distant memory. Other examples of the same phenomenon are **luka** or **lookah**, used by some London kids to mean money, which seems like multiethnic dialect but is really the picturesque old phrase 'filthy lucre' after a makeover. **Burly**, which one user explained as a blend of beautiful and **gnarly**, expresses admiration for a tough-looking male, and **reek**, used in its literal sense, as in 'Ben's room really reeks', is also considered a really cool novelty.

Man we been trekkin' for hours!

From her endz to ours is a trek.

trembler *n British*

a burglar alarm. This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.

très *adv*

very. The French word is used for comic effect, e.g. 'très cool'.

Trev *n British*

an unfashionable, crass male. Defined by one user as 'a loser boy'. Like **Darren**, a more recent synonym for **Kevin** and **Wayne**.

trews *n pl See* **troos**

trey-bits, the *n Australian*

an alternative spelling of **the trays, the tray-bits**

tribal chieftain *n British* an unpleasant and/or obnoxious person. An elaboration of the earlier **chief**, in playground usage since 2000.

trick[1] *n*

1a. a prostitute's client

'Sandy had invited two girlfriends to live with them who gave Ordell "rent

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money", twenty per cent of what they made entertaining tricks, so it wasn't like Ordell was pimping.'
(Elmore Leonard, *The Switch*, 1978)

1b. a session or transaction between a prostitute and client
These senses of the word have been current in the USA since the first decade of the 20th century. They derive from the notion of an entertainer's 'turn' or stratagem. Trick has appeared in British English since World War II, often in the phrases 'on a trick' or **turn a trick**.
2. *American* a promiscuous female. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

Mary slept with the whole team; she's such a trick.

trick[2] *vb American*
to sell sexual favours for money. This derivation from the noun form has not crossed the Atlantic.

Whenever she runs out of dope she goes out tricking.

trick[3] *adj*
a. fancy, attractive and sophisticated. A 1980s term used by enthusiasts in fields where high technology is admired.

'A legendary homemade speed machine dominated the bike park last summer: a Kawasaki-powered, Harris-framed, turbo-charged, nitrous oxide-assisted rocket. To bikers, this bike is "trick", very trick.'
(*Independent*, 6 April 1988)

b. attractive, fashionable. From the mid-1990s the term was adopted by adolescents as a synonym for **cool**. The phrase 'totally trick' was used in a TV advertisement for plastic toy effigies of the 'Butt-ugly Martian' cartoon characters in April 2001.
trick (out) *vb American*
to decorate, embellish, customise. The term has been in vogue in **hip hop** culture and among car and motorcycle enthusiasts since the 1990s.
trick cyclist *n*
a psychiatrist. A humorous alteration of the standard word, evoking, like

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shrink, a suspicious contempt for the profession. The phrase was first heard in the 1930s.

> *'They are suspicious of the "trick cyclist" (nearly every policeman I have met uses the phrase to describe psychiatrists).'*
> (*Town* magazine, March 1964)

trickified *adj Caribbean*
cunning, crafty
tricksy, trixie *adj, n*
(behaving like) an ostentatious, pretentious or otherwise obnoxious female, **flossie**. The term is used by females of those they disapprove of.
triff *adj British*
terrific, wonderful, exciting. This shortening, like the more widespread **brill**, became a vogue term among teenagers in the 1980s.
trill, trilla *adj American*
worthy of respect, tough, **cool**. A key word in the repertoire of **hip hop** aficionados, it is a blend of true and real. The term has featured in lyrics by rappers Bun B, A$AP Rocky and Paul Wall.

> *trill is when you keep it real*
> *keep it trilla*

trim *vb American*
to kill. The term was employed in the US film, *Plain Clothes*, in 1988.
trimmed *adj*
cheated, swindled. In the parlance of gamblers the word implies the neat removal of a dupe's (excess) money or winnings.
trip *n*
1a. an experience of a 'psychedelic' drug such as LSD. A typical LSD trip would last around 6–8 hours, during which time the user would undergo profound sensory and psychological changes. The image evoked is that of an 'inward journey'.

> *'Leary himself has been on over 300 trips although he has abstained for nearly a year.'*
> (*Sunday Times* colour supplement, 1 January 1967)

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1b. a single dose, tablet or capsule of LSD

2. a state of mind, state of affairs or personal experience. The original 1960s counterculture sense of an LSD experience was soon broadened to encompass these meanings. The word was used in a variety of subsenses, in expressions such as ‘a guilt trip’ (a bout of remorse), ‘lay a trip on someone’ (subject someone to one’s own preoccupation, obsession or problem), ‘a heavy trip’ (a devastating or oppressive experience) or ‘on one’s own trip’ (preoccupied with oneself or introverted).

trip (out) *vb*

to experience the effects of LSD or a similar hallucinogenic drug. The term was coined in California in the early 1960s to describe the period (often around 8 hours) under the influence of the drug wherein one is ‘transported on an inner voyage’.

tripehound *n British*

a term of abuse, now often used affectionately but formerly used with real venom, particularly in the north and Midlands of England. The image is that of an offal-eating dog.

tripped-out *adj*

a. under the influence of LSD or a similar hallucinogenic drug

b. exhibiting signs of euphoria or eccentricity caused by, or typical of, the use of LSD

tripping[1] *adj British*

strange, weird. This adjective, unknown before the 1990s, denotes a generally bizarre situation, thing, person, etc., rather than referring specifically to the simulation of the effects of LSD.

tripping[2] *n American*

enjoying oneself, having fun. In the slang of black **hip hop** aficionados the 1960s term for LSD usage has been generalised.

trippy *adj*

exhibiting or suggesting the euphoric, surrealistic effects of ‘psychedelic’ drugs such as LSD. The word, based on **trip**, was heard from about 1967.

Listen to this – it’s got a really trippy guitar solo.

trog[1] *vb British*

to trek, walk energetically or wearily. An armed-services’ term which passed into civilian usage in the 1970s. It is probably a blend of ‘trek’ and ‘slog’.

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trog[2], trogg *n British*
a simplistic, (literally or figuratively) lowbrowed person, someone of restricted intelligence or no social graces, a 'Philistine' or 'Neanderthal'. This shortening of 'troglodyte' (a cave-dweller) was used in the armed forces in the early 1950s and particularly by jazz enthusiasts, **beatniks** and students in the late 1950s and early 1960s to describe those who were dull, boorish or out of touch. Since around 2000 in adolescent usage the term has denoted an unpleasant and/or unattractive female. Users have claimed it is a blend of **troll** and **dog**.

Trojan *n American*
a condom. The word is a trademark name used generically in the USA in the same way as Durex in the UK.

troll[1] *vb, n British*
(to take) a prowl, wander or **cruise**. This alternative form of 'trawl' has existed since the 15th century. It acquired the sexual sense in the 1930s and was a vogue **gay** term of the 1960s.

> *'Orton insisted the trolling fed his work; but it also fed Halliwell's rage.'*
> (John Lahr, preface to Joe Orton's Diaries, published 1986)

> *'I don't just get married because I enjoy trolling down the aisle.'*
> (Joan Collins, TV talk show, 1988)

troll[2] *n*
1. an unpleasant and/or unattractive person. The standard term, denoting a mythical monster or goblin, has been applied especially to females in UK and US usage since the 1990s.
2. a malicious, anonymous online presence. As the *Guardian* newspaper commented in September 2011, '…technically speaking, a troll isn't someone who is merely offensive…They're people who purposefully drag an online conversation off-topic – often by being offensive, but sometimes just by being needlessly pedantic or bizarre'.

> *'The boxer was so enraged with the tweets that he offered his followers a £1,000 reward if they could help him locate the culprit. Woodhouse's growing number of Twitter followers chipped in and managed to track down his troll.'*
> (*Guardian*, 12 March 2013)

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trolleys, trollies *n pl British*
underpants. A fairly rare public-school expression. It is of uncertain origin but may be related to the archaic 'trolleybobs', a nursery version of trousers. (In her diary entry for 8 January 1934, Barbara Pym mentions buying trollies at Marks and Spencers.)

trollied, trolleyed *adj British*
drunk. The term, recorded in 2001, may be derived from the phrase 'off one's trolley' or from **trollies** in the sense of visible, undignified and/or comical under-pants.

trolling *n*
behaving like an online **troll**

tromp *adj British* attractive. The rare term of uncertain derivation (it might come from **trompin'**) was used in 2003 by rapper Dizzee Rascal.

trompin' *n*
walking, marching or dancing exuberantly with an exaggerated stepping motion. The term combines tramp and stomp.

tronk *n British*
a foolish, clumsy or contemptible person. A rare schoolchildren's and student's term, possibly related to the Australian synonym **tonk**.

troos, trews *n pl* trousers. The preferred term among many British teenagers and students since 2000.

troppo *adj Australian*
unhinged, deranged, crazy. The word is an abbreviation of 'tropical' and is usually heard in the phrase to 'go troppo', originally referring to someone overcome by tropical heat but now generalised to mean something like **over the top**. The word originated among armed-service personnel in World War II.

trots, the *n British*
an attack of diarrhoea. The expression, heard since World War I, evokes swift but controlled movement to the lavatory.

troub, troubs *n British See* **trub**

trouble (and strife) *n British*
a *wife*. A piece of cockney rhyming slang which is still in (mainly jocular, ironic or self-conscious) use; it is now generally shortened simply to 'trouble' by Londoners.

trough *vb British*
to eat. A humorous middle- and upper-class verb evoking (but not necessarily

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involving) gluttony.

trounced *adj British*

drunk. One of many synonyms in use among students since 2000.

trouser[1] *vb British*

to pocket something. A humorous alternative term from the 1980s.

> *'Strobes then insisted on accompanying Chancellor to the prize-giving in Milan, and trousered the cheque himself.'*
> (*Private Eye* magazine, 17 March 1989)

trouser[2] *n British*

a generic term for males as sex objects. A 1980s women's version of '(a bit of) **skirt**', satirising the 'predatory' male expression.

trouser bandit *n British*

a male homosexual. A humorous, though pejorative, euphemism, evoking the image of a predatory or promiscuous **gay** male. 'Bum bandit' and **arse bandit** are alternative versions.

trouser snake *n*

1. the penis. A young person's joky euphemism adopted by adults; the full version is

one-eyed trouser snake.

2. a disreputable or reprehensible person. This sense of the expression was typically used in the 1980s by American girls as a term of disapproval applied to males, emphasising the treachery inspired by 'snake' rather than the sexual aspect of the image.

trout *n See* **old trout**

trouting *n British See* **out trouting**

trout-pout *n British*

the result of lip-enlargement injections. The term was given wide circulation by media comments on the TV actress Lesley Ash's cosmetic enhancement in 2001.

trub *n British*

trouble. A shortening used typically in middle-class badinage.

> *We've been in a spot of trub recently.*

true-say, true-dat *exclamation*

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indications of agreement, acceptance, approval. From black speech used in, e.g., street-gang code and its imitations.

'True-say, but what can you do about it? Nothing!'
(Recorded, contributor to www.wassup.com, November 2003)

trump *vb British*
to **fart**. The term, popular since the late 1990s, is based on the noun **trumpet**.
trumpet *n British*
a **fart**. A children's word which enjoyed a vogue in the late 1980s.

'Lucy did a trumpet.'
(Recorded, 10-year-old boy, Devon, 1986)

trunk[1] *n*
1. *American* the backside. By analogy with the trunk (UK: boot) of a car. The term has been popular since 2000, sometimes in the phrase 'junk in the trunk', i.e. a 'packed' or very prominent posterior.
2. *also* **trunker** *or* **trunky** the penis. By analogy with either the trunk of a tree or an elephant's trunk.

Man, I slammed my trunk into her.
He gave her a trunky.

trunk[2] *vb*
to have sex (with), penetrate. Derived from the noun form, the usage was recorded in 2004.

He claims he trunked her.

trus'! *exclamation*
a declaration of sincerity and/or a request for agreement. The shortening, roughly equivalent to 'believe me!', was recorded in youth usage in the UK in 2010.
trust[1] *n British*
money. The slang usage, possibly from trust-fund, has been in vogue since around 2000.
trust[2] *vb British*

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to lend (money)

Trust me a Pavarotti, will you?

T.T.F.O. *phrase British*
an item of doctor's slang, as written facetiously on a patient's medical notes. The letters stand for 'told to fuck off'.
t-to-t ratio *n American*
an expression from medical slang recorded in 2007, the letters stand for 'tooth to tattoo ratio'. Supposedly the lower the ratio, the higher the likelihood of extreme intoxication and/or a severe or unusual motor vehicle accident.
tub *n*
1a. a boat

'Can't this tub go any faster?'
(*Friday 13th part VI*, US film, 1986)

1b. a car, truck, bus, etc.
2. a 'tub of lard'; a fat person. A widespread colloquialism.
tube *n*
1. the Tube the London Underground railway system, from the tubular construction of the tunnels. This nickname dates from the turn of the 20th century.
2. the hollow formed by a breaking wave. A surfer's term from which the term of approbation, **tubular**, is derived.
3. *Australian* a can of beer. (**Tinnie** is a slightly later synonym.)

'Alex Buzo, who is minder of the Australian language among his other activities, records that it is 20 years since he last heard beers referred to as tubes.'
(*Observer* magazine, 13 December 1987)

4. the tube television, from the cathode ray-tube
5. *British* a person. A vogue word among teenagers in the late 1980s; it was a synonym for **dude**, although it sometimes had the added sense of someone foolish or gormless.
6. *British* a stupid, clumsy person. The term, which often refers to someone who is naïve and/or inept, was said in a 2004 posting on *Urban Dictionary* to

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be a Scottish shortening of the phrase **tube steak**. On the same site a 2005 posting claims it as American and derived from tuber.

> *'I feel a bit of a tube.'*
> (Posting on *b3ta* website, 4 January 2012)

tube it *vb American*
to fail an examination, test, task, etc. This common campus expression is based on the colloquialism 'down the tubes' in the sense of lost or ruined

tube steak *n American* the penis. A euphemism heard in **hip** circles in the 1980s, from black street usage of the 1970s. It was originally a jocular term for a frankfurter sausage.

tubular *adj*
an allpurpose term of teenage approbation, deriving from riding the **tube** as being the highest form of surfing experience. Like many 1960s surfing terms this expression (often intensified as 'totally tubular') was adopted by **Valley Girls** in the later 1970s and subsequently became a vogue usage in international English in the 1980s.

tuchis *n American See* **tush**

tuck, tucker *n* food. The first version of the word is typical of British public-school vocabulary, the second Australian. Both date from the 19th century and probably derive from the verb to 'tuck in(to)', which originally implied the humorous notion of tucking food surreptitiously into oneself or behind one's clothing.

tucked up *adj British*
1. imprisoned, incarcerated. A homely euphemism for a grim reality in the tradition of London working-class usages.

> *'Adjusting back to normal society is not easy when you've been tucked up for a bit.'*
> (Recorded, ex-prisoner, London, 1986)

2. cheated, duped. A London working-class usage paralleling the more widespread **stitch (someone) up**.

tuckered (out) *adj*
exhausted. This is originally an American term deriving from an archaic sense of the verb 'tuck', signifying rebuke or reproach. (In Old English *tuck* also had the sense of to ill-treat.) Now, as heard in such phrases as 'plumb tuckered out',

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the word has folksy overtones.

tuck-tuck *n British*

a 'break' at school, from the old schoolboy use of **tuck** to mean food

tuck (someone) up *vb British*

a. to defeat, capture

b. to confound, dupe

This allpurpose phrase is in London working-class usage, particularly amongst criminals and the police. The image is that of putting a helpless child to bed.

tud, tut *n British*

rubbish. The word was used by clubbers and some teenagers in 2000. It may be a dialect term in origin but its etymology is unclear.

a load of old tud
It's no tud.

tude *n American*

(a bad) **attitude**; a surly, defiant or negative disposition. A short form of the type (i.e. **the burbs, nabe, perp, tard**) fashionable in adolescent circles in the late 1970s and 1980s and, more recently, in (often facetious) journalese usage.

tug *n British*

1. an arrest or detention of a suspect (in the jargon of the underworld or police officers), a **collar**

'E won't be expecting a tug at that time of night.

2. an act of manual sexual stimulation of a male, usually by a female. A less common synonym of **hand-job** in use particularly in Australian speech in the 1990s.

tukus *n American See* **tush**

tumble *n*

1. an act of sexual intercourse. This fairly inoffensive expression is often elaborated to 'tumble in the hay'.

2. *British* an attempt, try. In working-class usage 'give it a tumble' is the equivalent of 'give it a whirl' (the Australian expression is 'give it a **burl**').

3. arrest, capture or detention. In criminal and police parlance in both Britain and the USA the word is used in these senses by analogy with a fall suffered by a racehorse or sports contender.

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4. *See* **take a dive/tumble/fall**

tummy banana *n*

the penis. A nursery expression adopted, or perhaps invented for jocular use, by adults. The phrase was first heard in middle-class circles in the early 1970s.

tump *vb British*

to hit, beat up. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010, it is a 'black' pronunciation of the colloquial 'thump'. A contemporary synonym is **bong**.

tuna *n American*

1a. a girl or woman. Users of the term, who include teenagers and **preppies**, are often unaware of its origins in the senses which follow.

1b. sexual activity

1c. the female sex organs

The use of the seafood metaphor (popular in the USA long before it was readily available in Britain) as a euphemism for femininity or femaleness is inspired by the piscine quality of the female sexual odour.

2. marihuana. The reason for this usage is unclear; it may simply be a transference of the idea of tuna as a delicacy or staple food.

tuneage *n American*

music. A mock-pompous coinage using the **-age** suffix and recorded among college students in the mid-1990s.

tune in *vb*

to attune to one's environment, achieve harmony with one's peer group, the counterculture and/or the cosmos. This **hipster** and **beatnik** term became part of the catchphrase slogan of the **hippy** movement; 'turn on, tune in, drop out'. Unlike the other two verbs, tune in was not itself adopted into mainstream colloquial speech.

tuntun *n American*

the vagina. The word is used by **hip hop** aficionados and students. Its origins are obscure, but it may be a form of **tuna 1**.

Toont is a variant form.

tup *vb British*

to have sex (with). The country persons' term for the copulation of a ram with a ewe (from the Middle English word for ram, *tupe*) is, by extension, used vulgarly of humans.

turbo-crush *n British*

an infatuation. 'Turbo-' here is used as an intensifier in the same way as the

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contemporary and more common ‘mega-’. ‘To have a turbo-crush on someone’ was a vogue expression among younger British adolescents in the mid-1990s.

turd *n*

1. a piece of excrement. A descendant of the Anglo-Saxon word *tord*, the term was freely used until about the 17th century, by which time it was being avoided in polite speech and writing. It is still considered vulgar by many speakers, although, when referring, e.g., to dog droppings, it is now sometimes used even in broadcasts.

2. an unpleasant and/or despicable person. In this sense the word has the same connotation of obnoxiousness as its literal and figurative synonym, **shit**.

turd burglar *n British*

a male homosexual. One of several jocular but hostile phrases of the 1980s (such as **fudgepacker** and **brownie-hound**), used by heterosexuals to suggest the faecal aspects of sodomy.

turf[1] *n*

a street gang or street drug dealer’s territory

> *‘In fact he’s a lookout, a lookout for cops and strangers, for other dealers stealing “turf”.’*
> (*Guardian*, 5 September 1989)

turf[2] *vb British*

to throw away, rid oneself of (something or someone). A slang form of the colloquial ‘turf out’, used by, e.g., medical personnel.

> *If you don’t want it, just turf it.*
> *He thought he was going to be there for ever but he got turfed after a couple of days.*

turfed *adj British*

expelled, moved on (e.g. by the police), thrown out. The term was in use among gang members and their imitators in 2008.

turistas, the turistas, touristas *n American*

an attack of diarrhoea. *Turista* is Spanish (or Mexican) for tourist.

turkey-neck *n American*

the penis. From the supposed resemblance.

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'When your mother's crying at the funeral, I'm gonna goose her with my turkey-neck.'
(*Barfly*, US film, 1987)

turn a trick *vb*
to service a (prostitute's) client. The phrase, evoking a neat execution of a deception, stratagem or performance, has been in use since the early years of the 20th century.
See also **trick**[1] **1a**

turned-on *adj*
1. aware, **hip** or liberated. A term of approbation of the 1960s, deriving from the notion of being 'turned-on' by a mood-altering drug. **Switched-on** was a British alternative form.
2a. sexually aroused. A slang phrase of the 1950s which has become a common colloquialism.
2b. stimulated, fascinated. A generalisation of the previous sense of the term.

turned out *adj American*
sodomised, sexually brutalised, forcibly converted to homosexual practices US prisoners' jargon recorded in the 2002 TV documentary *Dark Secrets*.

turn-off *n*
a depressing, deflating, disappointing or unexciting experience. The phrase was coined by analogy with its opposite, **turn-on**.

'It's really nice that you want to be well
groomed, but you get hair in the food.

Hair in the food is a turn-off, Joan, sweetie.'
(*The Serial*, Cyra McFadden, 1976) *'I find all that sort of thing [male bodybuilding] a complete turn-off.'*
(Recorded, female social worker, London, 1987)

turn on *vb*
a. to take a drug. The term first referred to hard narcotics, but was later applied to cannabis and LSD. It was originally based on the notion of stimulus at the throw of a switch.
b. to allow oneself to experience a heightened or more liberated reality. One of the three 'commandments' of the alternative society of the late 1960s; 'turn on, tune in, drop out'.

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'Within a year the league [for Spiritual Discovery] will have a million members who will turn on with LSD every seven days.'
(Timothy Leary, *Sunday Times* colour supplement, 1 January 1967)

turn-on *n*
a. a drug, specifically a user's drug of choice

What's your turn-on?

b. anything arousing or exciting, a sexual stimulus. A back-formation from **turned-on**.

I love shoes – patent leather stilettos are a real turn-on.

turn (someone) over *vb British*
a. to cheat, rob

I never thought my best mate would turn me over.

b. to attack, beat up
c. to raid and/or search premises All three subsenses are in working-class use, particularly in London. The first two have been heard since the 1950s, the third from the mid-19th century.
turn up *vb American* to indulge in wild, excessive behaviour. A euphemism popular in 2013 among teenagers and young adults.

We totally turned up at that party.

turtle *n*
a. a passive sexual partner, especially one willing to offer oral or anal sex. The term is in use among prisoners, criminals, etc., and is often applied to male prisoners who offer sexual favours in return for tobacco, etc.
b. a woman regarded as a sex object *'Lesley Morris, 23, said sailors called the WRENS sluts, slags, splits and turtles.'*
(*Daily Mirror*, 4 February 1997)
turtles *n pl*
gloves. An item of rhyming slang (from 'turtle doves'). This example of the jargon of cat burglars was recorded in *FHM* magazine in April 1996.
tush, tushie *n American*

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the buttocks, backside. These are inoffensive terms used in the family and elsewhere. They derive from the Yiddish *tochis*, also written *tokus*, *tukus* or *tuchis*, which in turn derives from the Hebrew *tokheth*.

tut *n British*

1. a version of **tud**

2. a tutorial. A spoken student abbreviation reported by the *Guardian* newspaper in 2012.

T.V. *n*

transvestism or a transvestite

twang *vb British*

(of a female) to masturbate. The term was used by UK students in 2000.

twang (the wire) *vb*

to masturbate. This word, used only of men, was originally an Australianism with rural overtones.

twanger *n American*

the penis

twannie *n British*

a stupid, obnoxious person. The term is a combination of **twat** and **pranny**.

twat[1], twot *n British*

1. the vagina. A word first recorded in the 17th century. The etymology is obscure but it probably derives from a rural dialect term.

2. a foolish or obnoxious person. The word has had this sense (firstly in London slang) since the late 19th century. Until the early to mid-1960s the word was in widespread use in this context, often amongst school-children and some adults who were unaware of its provenance (and probably thought it an intensive form of twit).

> *'What kind of creature bore you/was it some kind of bat?/they can't find a good word for you/but I can/twat.'*
> (*A love story in reverse*, poem by John Cooper Clarke, 1978)

twat[2] *vb British*

to hit, beat up

> *'The drummer went to help and he got twatted as well.'*
> (*Fresh Pop*, Channel 4 TV, 17 December 1996)

twatted *adj British*

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a. drunk
b. tired
c. destroyed Originally meaning ‘struck’ or ‘cuffed’, the term has been extended to cover other senses of ‘damaged’. **Cunted** is a more offensive version.

tweak *vb*
1. *American* to suffer physical symptoms of drug withdrawal. This 1980s term evokes the irritation and spasmodic nature of drug-induced distress, as well as recalling words such as ‘twitch’ and ‘weak’.
2. to adjust or fine-tune. A piece of jargon applied to motor mechanics and computers, for instance.

tweaked *adj*
1. *American* eccentric, deranged. An adolescent vogue term of the 1990s.
2. under the influence of a drug such as crystal meth **twerp, twirp** *n* an insignificant, silly and/or obnoxious person. An invented word which appeared in the 1930s and gained widespread currency in the 1950s.

> *‘My stuff is outrageously conceived and devastatingly realised.*
> *Oh do shut up you boring little twerp!’*
> (*Biff* cartoon, 1986)

twig[1] *vb British*
to understand, ‘catch on’. A formerly raffish term which, since the late 1960s, has become a fairly common colloquialism. This usage has been recorded since the 18th century and derives either from ‘tweak’ in the sense of snatch or grasp or from a Gaelic verb meaning to comprehend.

twig[2] *n See* **drop off the twig**

twig and berries *n American* the male genitals. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

twillie, twilly *n British*
a foolish, clumsy or stupid person. An adolescent term in use since the early 1970s. It is a blend of ‘twit’ and ‘silly’.

> *a complete twillie*

twimp *n American*
a foolish and/or insignificant individual. A high-school term of mild abuse from the late 1980s, blending ‘twit’, **twerp** and **wimp**.

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twimpoid, twimpo *n British*
a silly, foolish person. These teenage and pre-teenage vogue terms of disapproval or insult from the 1990s are British versions of the American **twimp**.

twinkie, twinky, twink *n American*
1a. a male homosexual or effete, fey or eccentric man
1b. a cute, attractive person Both senses of the words derive from the trademark snack food *Twinkies*, a sort of cupcake. The word has echoes of 'twinkle-toes', 'twinkling' and 'Tinkerbelle'. Twink is sometimes used as a (usually male) nickname in Britain for someone with sparkle or vim.
2. a $20 bill. An item of black street-talk which was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996.

twirl *n British*
a prison officer. An item of prisoners' jargon recorded in the 1990s. 'Twirl' in the sense of a (skeleton) key is an archaic piece of underworld argot dating back to the 19th century.

twirp *n*
an alternative spelling of **twerp twist** *n American* a girl or attractive young woman. This term, used typically by underworld or working-class speakers, is a rare example of American rhyming slang, from 'twist and twirl': *girl*.

> *'M-m-m – good looking twist!'*
> (*Panic on the 5.22*, US film, 1974)

twisted *adj American*
intoxicated by drink or drugs. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.

twister *n American*
a person with supposedly perverted sexual taste or preferences **twist on** *vb British* to insist, pontificate, talk at length

> *'Isn't it annoying when celebrities twist on about the charitable work they do? Alexandra Burke seems to think so.'*
> (Popbitch online gossip newsletter, 9 February 2012)

twitch *n British See* **get a twitch on**

two and eight *n British*

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a. a fit of agitation

'What with coming home to find the place burgled, then all these bills arriving, I was in a right two and eight.'
(Recorded, middle-aged woman, London, 1988)

b. a dishevelled, disorganised or grotesque person

Look at 'er, she's a right two and eight.

Both senses of the term are London working-class rhyming slang for a **state**.

two-bit *adj American*
cheap, penny-pinching, worthless. This Americanism of the mid-19th century is now occasionally used even in countries where 'two bits' does not signify 25 cents (a 'bit' is one-eighth of a dollar).

twoccer, twocker *n British*
a joy-rider, car-thief. This term of criminal slang comes from the offence recorded on charge sheets as 'taken without owner's consent', and refers to the culture of **hotting** which grew up in working-class areas in the 1990s.

twonk *n British*
a foolish and/or unpleasant person. A term of abuse employed by adolescent males around 2000.

two-pot screamer *n Australian*
a person more than usually unable to cope with the effects of strong drink. A term of disapproval used by hearty males in particular.

'Hi! My husband's pissed again – he's always been a two-pot screamer.'
(*The Wonderful World of Barry McKenzie*, Barry Humphries and Nicholas Garland, cartoon strip in *Private Eye* magazine, 1968)

twos *vb British*
to split 50–50, share (with). Typically in the injunction 'twos me', the item of youth slang, recorded in 2013, can be spelled **2s**.

two stops short of Dagenham *adj British*
deranged, eccentric. A pun recorded in 2002, Dagenham in East London is 'two stops short of **Barking**' on the underground line.

I tell you, she's two stops short of Dagenham, that one!
Compare **Upton Park**

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twot *n British*
an alternative spelling of **twat**
TYFS *phrase* ‘Thank you for sharing’. When written or said by younger speakers the usage is typically ironic.

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U

über *prefix*
the German affix meaning ‘super-’ or ‘over’ is used in colloquial English to indicate a supreme, quintessential or defining example of something or someone, as in **übernerd**, **über-bore**, **übersexual**, originally by analogy with Nietzsche’s Übermensch, ‘superman’

U.B.I. *n British*
‘unexplained beer injury’. An item of jocular medical shorthand, as supposedly written on a patient’s notes.
See also **N.F.N**.

Uganda *n See* **discuss Uganda**

uggers *adj British*
ugly. A term popular with adolescents since the late 1990s using the long-established familiarizing suffix **-ers**.

ugly pills, ugly stick *n*
an imagined source of repellent physical characteristics, manners or behaviour. The words usually form part of a sardonic speculation that the person in question has been ‘taking ugly pills’ or has been ‘hit with the ugly stick’. An alternative suggestion is that the person has ‘fallen out of the ugly tree’.

u-ie *n*
a U-turn. The expression is used by skate-boarders as well as drivers, usually in the form ‘do a u-ie’ or ‘hang a u-ie’.
See also **hang a louie**; **hang a ralph**

unass *vb*
1. to reject, rebuff, dismiss
2. to release, give up
3. to depart, abandon
The term, originating in the USA, was adopted, in all senses, by UK youth in the 2000s decade. It comes from armed forces slang in which it means dismount, disembark or depart (i.e. remove one’s **ass**). Younger speakers have

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interpreted it as meaning to rid oneself of a nuisance or burden that is figuratively 'on one's **ass**'.

uncle[1] *n*

1. *British* a pawnbroker. A use of the word which arose in the 18th century, referring (probably ironically) to the moneylender's avuncular assistance. The term was still heard in London in the 1950s and may survive. From the 1980s it was heard in the British TV soap opera *EastEnders*.

2. *American* a cry of concession. To 'say uncle' or 'cry uncle' is to surrender or admit defeat, in playground games for instance. The reason for this choice of word is obscure.

3. *American* the law-enforcement establishment when seen as benevolent, protective or rewarding by crooks All three main senses of the word derive from the notion of an uncle as a potential protector or provider of funds (in the third case perhaps reinforced by 'Uncle Sam'). There are many other examples of this, for instance in theatrical jargon where the word equates with 'angel'.

uncle[2], **Uncle Dick** *adj British*

sick. One of many rhyming-slang expressions using 'uncle' and a convenient rhyming Christian name.

> *'You look a bit uncle to me.'*
> (*Minder*, British TV series, 1984)

Uncle Mac *n British*

heroin. London drug-users' rhyming slang for **smack**. 'Uncle Mac' was a presenter of children's radio programmes from the 1930s to the 1960s. This sinister borrowing dates from the late 1970s.

uncool *adj*

unacceptably or unfashionably intrusive, assertive, dull, reckless, conventional, etc. A generic negative complement to the allpurpose term of approbation, **cool**

> *'Weekend hippies and the like who think "what a groovy joy-ride" and are very, very uncool.'*
> (*International Times*, April 1968)

underarm *adj British*

a. underhand, **dodgy**

b. illegal, illicit

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The use of underarm in these senses stems from the literal sense of passing or carrying something concealed under the arm, reinforced by the supposed offensive nature of the armpit. ('Under the arm' is an archaic expression, once used by vagrants and marginals and meaning bad or inferior.)

underchunders *n pl Australian*

male or female underpants. A humorous vulgarism which employs **chunder** (vomit) as a rhyme, rather than for sense (unless the original image was of a sickening item of clothing).

undercrackers *n pl British*

male or female underpants

> *'The problem with Carole Caplin…is not…that she may or may not have an inside track on the PM's undercrackers.'*
> (*Guardian*, 9 March 2004)

underdaks *n pl Australian*

male underpants. The Australian equivalent of the north of England expression **underkecks**, from **daks**, the trade name of a popular brand of casual trousers.

under heavy manners *adj, adv*

in a state of oppression. A phrase from the counterculture patois of Jamaica which became known in Britain and elsewhere due to its use by reggae musicians in the early 1970s.

underkecks *n pl British*

male underpants. An extension of the (mainly northern English) use of **kecks** to mean trousers.

underware *n*

personal files in a computing system. A piece of jargon in use among computer specialists in the mid-1990s.

undie-grundie *n American*

the grabbing and twisting of a victim's underwear. A form of jocular attack used by school and college students in the US.

unforch *adv British*

unfortunately. Described in 2003 by a London student as 'used by muppets who mean unfortunately'.

Compare **obv**

unglued *adj*

an alternative version of **untied**

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uniform carrier *n*
an idle, ineffective colleague. The item of police slang suggests someone who merely wears uniform or plain clothes, but does nothing else. **BONGO**, **clothes hanger** and **FLUB** are synonyms.

unit *n*
1a. the genitals. An unromantic 1970s and 1980s term used by the self-consciously liberated or promiscuous to refer to the (usually male) sex organs.
1b. a potential or actual sexual partner or conquest. A cold-blooded piece of singles-bar jargon from the mid-to-late 1970s, similar in usage and connotation to the more common **item**.

> *'Would ya look at that li'l unit in hotpants, though!'*
> (R Crumb cartoon, *Head Comix*, 1970)

2. *Australian* a **bogan**. Unit is a clothing brand popularly associated with the underclass category.

units *n pl American*
an abbreviated form of **parental units**

unload *vb*
a. to defecate
b. to **fart**
A vulgarism which is heard all over the English-speaking world but which is particularly popular in Australia.

unmentionables *n pl*
a. underwear
b. the genitals
A mock-Victorian euphemism for taboo personal items. The expression was used fairly seriously in the early 1900s; since at least World War II the usage has invariably been facetious.

unplugged *adj British*
behaving naturally and unselfconsciously rather than boisterously, particularly towards a partner or friend. This sense of the word, heard among adolescents in the later 1990s and usually referring to male behaviour, is inspired by the use of the term to describe rock and pop musicians performing informal and relaxed acoustic sets as opposed to more contrived electrified stage shows.

unravelled *adj*
an alternative version of **untied**

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unreal *adj*

a. unbelievably good, excellent

b. outrageous, excessive or unreasonable in behaviour

Both usages are from the jargon of teenagers, firstly (since the 1960s) in the USA and later elsewhere in the English-speaking world. The expression in fact originated in the **beatnik** era when unreal was an exclamation of hallucinated delight or admiration.

unt-cay *n American*

the vagina. An item of **pig Latin** based on **cunt**.

unthinkables *n pl British*

a. underwear

b. the genitals

> *'She left her door open and I got a glimpse of her unthinkables.'*
> (Recorded, male university student, London, 1988)

A students' facetious mock-Victorian euphemism coined in imitation of the earlier **unmentionables**.

untidy *adj Australian*

drunk. A humorous euphemism.

untied *adj*

in disarray, confused. Often occurring in the phrase **come untied**, the expression has recently been heard less often than its synonyms **unglued** and **unravelled**.

untogether *adj*

disorganised, confused, diffuse. This popular **hippy**-era term more often than not refers to the personality or mood of someone who is not in equilibrium emotionally, intellectually or psychically. It postdates its opposite, **together**. Unto-gether is now rarely heard, but survives in the sociolect of those reaching adolescence in the late 1960s.

up *adj*

1. *American* 'dried', having forgotten one's lines. A theatrical term of uncertain origin.

2. exhilarated or intoxicated, **high**

upchuck *vb*

to vomit. A humorous reversal of **chuck up** (itself based on 'throw up'), this expression surfaced in the USA in the 1920s and, having spread to British and

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Australian speech, has enjoyed a limited currency ever since.

up each other/one another *adj, adv Australian*

engaged in mutual flattery, 'in cahoots'. The image is that of mutual sodomy, colourfully suggesting an unhealthy or illegally close relationship (often in a political or business context).

Compare **up oneself**

upfront *adj*

bold, assertive, open, straightforward, trustworthy. The word is usually used approvingly of someone acting honestly or without guile.

uphill gardener *n British*

a male homosexual. The term is one of many pejorative synonyms (**stabber**, **fudge-nudger**, **rear-gunner**, etc.) denoting 'active' or 'predatory' homosexuality, heard since the 1990s.

(all) up in someone's grill *adj American See* **grill[2] a**

up on blocks *adj, adv British*

menstruating. The expression, used typically by males since 2000, borrows the image of a car which is temporarily out of operation and immobilised in a garage. The reference is to a female who is unavailable for, e.g., sex during her period.

up oneself *adj Australian*

self-satisfied, smug, high-handed. A vulgar version of 'full of oneself', evoking auto-sodomy. Now also heard in the UK.

> *'They're all up themselves, that lot.'*
> (Referring to members of a university department, teacher, Melbourne, 1988)

> *'Anyone who thinks their signature is worth £175 is getting up himself.'*
> (*Guardian*, 2 March 2004)

Compare **up each other/one another**

uppers *n pl*

stimulant drugs such as amphetamines (i.e. **pep pills**, **speed**) and cocaine, as opposed to **downers** (barbiturates and sedatives)

> *He acts as if he's on uppers.*

uppie, uppy *adj British*

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exhilarating, exciting, powerful. A term from the lexicon of **rave** and dancefloor culture in the northwest of England in the late 1990s.

uppy *adj*

aggressive, assertive. The term, often used in the phrase 'getting uppy', is heard throughout the English-speaking world but particularly in Lowlands Scottish speech.

up shit creek *adj*

in serious trouble. Shit creek was a 19th-century nickname (probably coined by British or American sailors) for any stagnant or dangerous backwater or river. The expression is often embellished to 'up shit creek without a paddle', sometimes with the addition of 'in a barbed wire canoe'. 'Up the creek' is a less offensive version.

up the duff *adj British*

pregnant. A working-class synonym of **up the poke/pole/spout/stick**, here employing the long-established British metaphor of pudding. Duff is an old-fashioned boiled or steamed pudding; the word is a dialect version of 'dough'. It has an allpurpose sexual sense (encompassing gratification, the penis, semen or a woman and baby).

up the guts *adj Australian and South African*

pregnant. A vulgar version of **up the duff**.

up the poke/pole/spout/stick *adj British* pregnant. These expressions are in mainly working-class use. They are all vulgar, simultaneously evoking the male and female sex organs and the idea of a baby being lodged or jammed. They can describe either the act of conception, as in 'he's put her up the stick', or the condition of being pregnant, as in 'she's up the stick again'.

uptight *adj*

1. tense, repressed, humourless, unrelaxed. A black slang term which is probably in origin a short form of 'wound-up tight' or 'screwed-up tight'. The term was adopted into the **hippy** vocabulary to express the unliberated, repressed characteristics of **straight** society, particularly the authority figures thereof. Since the early 1970s uptight has passed into (mainly middle-class) colloquial usage, although by the late 1980s it had begun to sound rather dated.

> *'The cops? Oh, just about as uptight and corrupt as in Britain.'*
> (Terry Reid interviewed in *Oz* magazine, February 1979)

2. *American* satisfactory, in good order. In black American street-talk the expression retains a second, rare and positive connotation, possibly deriving

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from ‘locked-up tight’, meaning fixed, settled, under control or, alternatively and more probably, from a sexual sense of being ‘coupled’ or ‘snuggled-up tight’.

‘It’s uptight, everything is all right/Uptight, it’s out of sight.’
(Chorus lyric from *Uptight* by Stevie Wonder, 1963)

Upton Park *adj British*
(slightly) crazy. The jocular expression is based on the fact that Upton Park underground station is ‘two stops short of **Barking**’.
Compare **two stops short of Dagenham**

urban surfing *n*
riding on the outside of a moving car, bus, train, etc. A dangerous fad of the later 1980s among adolescents, first in the USA and later elsewhere

Uri (Geller) *n British*
(a drink of) Stella Artois lager, playing on the name of the famous illusionist. **David (Mellor)**, **Paul (Weller)** and **Nelson (Mandela)** are synonyms, all popular with students since the late 1990s.

u.s. *adj British*
useless. Mainly used by middle- and upper-class speakers, the term can apply to objects or people.

‘This female razor thing is absolutely u.s.’
(Recorded, female, Bath, 1986)

user *adj*
a habitual drug user, especially referring to a heroin addict

using *adj*
addicted to heroin or habituated to another hard drug. A euphemism employed by law enforcers and drug abusers.

Looks like she’s using again.

u.v.s *n pl American*
ultra-violet rays, sunshine. A **preppie** and **Valley Girl** usage found in phrases such as ‘catch/cop/grab/soak up some u.v.s’.

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V

v *adj British*
very. Often heard in middle-class speech, as in ‘v. good’, ‘v. difficult’, etc.

vadge *n*
the vagina. A vulgarism (it also occurs in the form **fadge**) in use among adolescents in the 1990s and listed in *Viz* comic in 1994. **Vige** is an American synonym.

vagitarian *n British*
a lesbian. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

vajayjay, va-JJ *n*
vagina. Baby-talk euphemisms originating in the US and adopted e.g. by pornographers, broadcast media and fashion journalists.

vajazzled *adj*
(of a female) having had the genital area decorated, with e.g. jewels. A vogue, and vogue term, of 2011 in the USA and then in the UK and Australia following its use on makeover and reality TV shows.

Vals, Valley Girls *n pl American*
a Californian (and later more widespread) youth culture of the early 1980s, based on the habits, mannerisms and distinctive vocabulary of teenage girls from the San Fernando Valley region of outer Los Angeles. The Vals, daughters of affluent parents working typically in the media, music industry or professions, had developed a sybaritic lifestyle in which consumerism (‘recreational shopping’) and leisure activities were elevated to a social code. Vals employed a colourful hyperbolic repertoire of slang, typically expressed in a high-pitched, breathless drawl. Their lexicon was partly invented and partly adopted or adapted from the argot of surfers, college and high-school students and other sources. (**Grody**, **gnarly** and **to the max** are examples). Many of these terms became teenage vogue expressions on a wider scale in the mid-1980s.

‘The greatest creative work that any Val does is trying to think of a good

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slogan for her [car number] plate.'
(*Harpers and Queen* magazine, 1983)

Valspeak *n American*
the jargon of **Valley Girls**, as spoken in California in the early 1980s, and subsequently elsewhere

'Valspeak is an almost impossible farrago of surfer expressions, Midwesternisms and irrational neologisms, delivered in nasal lockjawed whining tones.'
(*Harpers and Queen* magazine, 1983)

vamoose *vb American*
to leave, go away, get moving. The word, familiar since its use in cowboy-era fiction and subsequent film and TV drama, is a corruption of the Spanish *vamos* ('we're going') or ¡*vamonos*! ('let's go!').

OK, I think it's time we vamoosed.

vamp *vb, n*
(to behave as) a seductress. The word is usually employed only semi-seriously to denote an individual (usually, but not invariably, female) affecting a languid, mysterious and predatory air. The term arose in 1918, inspired by the vampire legend as interpreted by such film stars as Theda Bara.

vamping *n*
showing off, behaving ostentatiously. A key term in the lexicon of club culture, **hip hop**, street gangs, etc. since the 1990s. It derives from the verb to **vamp** (from 'vampire'), denoting the seductive displays of 1920s film stars.

vamp up *vb British*
a. to intensify, make more effective, improve or renovate
b. to improvise, ad-lib
These colloquial usages are from the standard informal musical sense of 'vamp' (an improvised accompaniment, ultimately from the archaic French *avantpied*) and not, as is often assumed, from the verb to **vamp** (to pose as a temptress).

vanilla *adj*
innocuous, orthodox. The adjective was applied, from the early 1980s, to otherwise illicit behaviour such as 'vanilla lesbian(ism)', 'vanilla sex', etc.

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varder, va(h)da(h), vardy, vardo *vb British* to see, look (at). These are forms of the Romany verb to watch (originally rendered as *varter*), used especially in the 1950s and 1960s in the slang of the street market, fairground and theatre. The word was briefly exposed to a wider audience following its use by the **camp** characters Julian and Sandy in the Kenneth Horne radio comedy shows of the 1960s.

va-va-voom *exclamation, n American*

this imitation of a revving engine or explosive take-off is used to suggest overwhelming sexual potential or allure. The word was particularly popular (among males) in the 1960s and often featured in *Mad* magazine, usually as the name of a starlet. The phrase was re-popularised by a TV commercial for Renault cars starring footballer Thierry Henry in 2004.

veeks, vix *n British*

a motor vehicle. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003. It is probably an alteration of vehicle(s).

veep *n American*

a V.I.P., 'very important person'

veg, vedge-out *vb*

to vegetate, idle or loaf. A predominantly adolescent usage, heard in the 1980s, which was first recorded almost simultaneously in the USA and Australia.

I think we'll spend next week just vegging out in front of the TV.

veggie, vedgie *n, adj*

(a person who is) vegetarian

velcro *n*

1. a lesbian. The use of the trademark term dates from the late 1980s and is derived from the supposed similarity between the lesbian practice of pressing pubic areas together and Velcro fasteners, consisting of two pieces of rough fabric.

2. *also* **velcroid** *American* an intrusive or 'clinging' person, especially a neighbour. A piece of adult or family slang using the trademark name of the fabric-fastening material.

velcro-head *n*

a Negro. A phrase from the 1980s, deriving from the supposed likeness between Velcro (a trademark name for a fabric-fastening material) and a black person's hair. Like **rag-head** and **towel-head** as applied to Arabs, the term is invariably pejorative.

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velveeta *n, adj*
(something) **cheesy**. A pun, first recorded on US campuses in the early 1990s, using the brand name of a cheese spread.

ventilate someone's shorts *vb American* to give someone a severe telling-off or dressing-down. A colourful campus phrase of the 1980s invoking the image of a miscreant with their backside (and underwear) shredded by a blast of buckshot.

Vera (Lynn) *n British*
(a glass of) gin. Rhyming slang based on the name of the patriotic wartime singer, still heard in the 1990s, often in conjunction with **supersonic**.

Compare **Veras**

Veras *n pl British*
cigarette papers. This shortening of the London rhyming-slang expression 'Vera Lynns', meaning **skins**, was popular among younger cannabis smokers in the 1990s.

verbal(s) *n, n pl, vb British*
(to tell) a lie(s). Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Powis, in his *Field Manual for Police* (published in 1977), claimed that 'a verbal is an oral statement of admission or incrimination which is invented by the arresting or interviewing officer and attributed to a suspect'. The word can also be used in the phrases 'work the verbal' (synonymous with **work the oracle**), 'put the verbal in' or 'put the verbals on'. These are all items of police jargon in current use.

very *adj American*
a. a term of approval, admiration, etc. *Wow, that bag is, like, very!*
b. a noncommital comment or response *What was the hairdo like? Well it was, like, very.*
These witticisms, formed by excluding the expected qualifying adjective for effect, occur in the affected or mocking speech of adolescents and teenagers in the US, particularly females. (**Totally** is employed in the same way.)

vet *n American*
a veteran (soldier). A term best-known in the context of the post-Vietnam War era.

vex *vb*
a. to anger, infuriate
Don't vex me!
b. to become infuriated

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She be vexin'?

The standard word has become modified in the slang of younger speakers since 2000, probably influenced by black usage.

vibe *n*

ambience, atmosphere, mood, the latest news. A shortening of **vibrations** popular in the **hippy** era, vibe was applied catholically to anything that was 'in the air'; from an intuitive empathy ('I like it here. There's a really good vibe about the place.'), to an item of hot gossip ('Hey man, what's the vibe about Mary?'). The plural **vibes** was a more widespread near-synonym.

vibe on *vb American*

to be sympathetic toward, understand, appreciate someone. A **hippy** term deriving from the notion of having good vibes about someone.

> *'Some people would say things like, "Oh, that boy's gonna really be great. You don't know how talented that boy is". And the others would say, "Yeah, yeah, yeah, uh-uh, sure". They didn't really vibe on me.'*
> (Stevie Wonder, *Musician* magazine, 1984)

vibes *n pl*

feelings, ambience, atmosphere, mood. A key term and concept in the **hippy** psychic repertoire, vibes denotes the unseen and unheard, but nonetheless experienced **vibrations** linking individuals with each other and with the cosmos. The word originated among jazz devotees and **beatniks** and survives in the post-hippy era in limited and usually facetious usage.

vibrations *n pl*

invisible emanations or forces, experienced as psychological sensations; feelings, ambience. A word (and notion) in evidence since its use by 19th-century spiritualists, but in very limited currency until it became part of the vocabulary of jazz musicians, **beatniks** and, most significantly, **hippies**. The word was generally shortened to **vibes**.

vicious *adj*

impressive, powerful, exciting. A teenage term of approval, admiration or satisfaction on the lines of the more widespread **bad** and **wicked**.

That's some vicious venue, know what I mean?

vige *n American*

the vagina. An alternative form of **vadge** and **fadge**.

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village *n, adj British*
a. (a person who is) slow-witted, stupid. This middle-class term, often used by middle-aged speakers, is a shortening of 'village idiot'.

I've always considered her rather village.

b. inferior, of poor quality. A middle-class term, used by schoolchildren and college students but probably borrowed from parents, said to be based on notions such as 'village cricket'.

villager *n British*
an unsophisticated person, **chav**. The term has been popular since the late 1990s.

villain *n British*
a criminal. The standard police slang designation of a lawbreaker, villain has been used in this way since the inter-war years.

'He found two villains in possession of stolen goods. They offered him a substantial bribe and he devised a way to get them out of trouble.'
(Former detective, *Inside the Brotherhood*, Martin Short, 1989)

-ville *suffix*
a termination used in **hip** talk, **beatnik** slang and later teenage usage. It denotes a place, situation or state of affairs. **Ends-ville** (the ultimate in either boredom or pleasure) and 'Dullsville' (boredom only) are typical examples. The French form *ville* (a town, from the Latin *villa*) was used by early American settlers, like '-city' or '-burg', to create placenames.

Compare **-city**

vinegar strokes *n pl British*
the pelvic thrusting just before the achieving of male orgasm. An item of sexual slang which has been common in armed-forces' usage since World War II, though it has recently been given more widespread prominence by alternative comedians such as Frank Skinner, as well as by references in *Viz* comic.

'Aye, he'd just got to the vinegar strokes when he were interrupted.'
(*The Viz Big Fat Slags Book*, 1994)

vines *n pl American*
clothes. A term which probably arose in the **beatnik** era and was still heard

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among adolescents in the 1990s. **Rags**, **threads** and, more recently, **garms** are synonyms.

Hey, tasty vines.

vino *n*
wine. This is the Italian and Spanish translation of the English word.
vogu(e)ing *n American*
showing off, behaving ostentatiously. The term, which probably originated in black street slang, denoted a particular style of imitation catwalk posing adopted by **hip hop** aficionados and later by the singer Madonna in the 1980s.
Compare **profiling**; **styling**
voice *n See* **throw one's voice**
vom *vb, n*
(to) vomit. A shortening typically used by teenagers and students.
vung *n South African*
a car

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W

w00t *exclamation*
an expression of triumph or delight, from the internet codes of the 1990s '1337speak' or 'leetspeak'

wabblefats *n American*
an alternative spelling of **wobblefats**

wabs *n pl British*
female breasts. A term, like the synonymous **waps**, **baps**, **smams** and **chebs**, popular among younger speakers since 2000.

wack[1] *adj*
inferior, worthless, unpleasant. A vogue term in use in the black **hip hop** and **rap** subcultures in the early 1980s. The term is probably derived from **whacky**. By the 1990s it was employed as an allpurpose pejorative, also in use among British and Australian adolescents.

wack[2], wacker *n British*
a term of address between males in the working-class speech of the Liverpool area. The word may be connected with **whack**, meaning a share or portion (as in 'pay one's whack').
See also **whacker**

wacko *n See* **whacko**

wackser, waxa *n, adj British*
(something or someone) excellent, impressive. A vogue term among teenage gang members in provincial England since 2000, sometimes used as an exclamation.

wacky *adj See* **whacky**

wacky baccy *n British See* **whacky baccy wad** *n*
a. a bundle of banknotes, a large quantity of money. Wad had been used in this sense all over the English-speaking world since the end of the 19th century. In Britain the word was heard principally in working-class speech before being adopted as a vogue term in 1988 following its use by the alternative comedian Harry Enfield. One of his **Loadsamoney** character's catchphrases was '*wanna*

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see my wad?', shouted before brandishing a roll of notes.

b. *British* a bun or (thick) slice of bread

-wad *combining form American*

a termination (denoting a despicable and/or disgusting person) seen in such compounds as **jerkwad**, **dick-wad** and **butt-wad**. The wad in question originally referred to tissues used as a receptacle for bodily excrescences. **-weed** is a disguised version of the same suffix.

wadge *n British*

a variant spelling of **wodge 1**

wafty *adj British*

the term formed part of 'Lamby's lingo', the slang promoted by BBC6 radio presenter George Lamb in 2009. It was defined by him as 'second-rate or lame'.

Have you heard the new Manics single? It's well wafty.

wag *vb Australian*

to play truant. A variant of the older British form 'hop the wag', in which the wag in question is a shortening of waggon.

'And don't you go wagging school this afternoon either – I might be bringing Frank round.'
(*Richmond Hill*, Australian TV series, 1988)

WAG *n British*

a spendthrift, vacuous, glamorous young female. The term is formed from the initials of 'wives and girlfriends' and was inspired by the behaviour of the England football team's partners during the 2006 World Cup. A media invention, the word subsequently passed into colloquial speech.

waggler *n British*

a lecherous adult male, 'dirty old man', paedophile. A playground term, this may be a new coinage or a variant form of the older North American **weenie-wagger** or **weenie-waggler**, meaning an exhibitionist or flasher.

wag it *vb British*

to play truant. A modern version of the phrase 'hop the wag', in which the wag in question is a shortening of waggon. The Australian term **wag** and its extension **wag off** are other modern derivations.

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'"All these kids," says Marjorie disapprovingly. "Wagging it, I suppose."'
(David Lodge, *Nice Work*, 1988)

wag off *vb*
to bunk off, play truant. This 1980s variant on the old phrases 'hop the wag' and 'on the wag', used by schoolchildren, is heard in Britain and Australia. (The word was defined for viewers in a report on *News-round*, a BBC TV children's programme, in June 1988.)
Compare **wag**; **wag it**
wa' gwan? *exclamation See* **whagwan?**
wake *adj*
an alternative spelling of **wayk**
waldo *n American*
a fool. An American personification, similar to the British **wally**, in use among teenagers and college students.
walk *vb*
1. to go free. A term popularised by its use in US TV crime dramas and the like.

Just give us the names we want and we'll let you walk.

2. to escape, leave, disappear

'And the guy walked. (He walked with twenty million dollars but he walked.)'
(*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

a walk in the park *n*

a very easy task, painless experience. The phrase probably originated in American usage.

walk of shame *n*
a journey home after a night of supposed debauchery. The phrase, popular on US campuses, has been in UK use since around 2000. It typically describes someone sneaking back to their room after surreptitiously spending the night with a sexual partner.
wallad *n British*
a foolish and/or despicable male

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There are plenty of UK teen slang terms that originate in Afro-Caribbean speech, one or two from Bengali, a couple possibly from French, but at the time of writing just one significant example that comes from Arabic. **Bint**, the Arabic translation of girl, and the more recent **binta**, have been used by an older generation as a less-than-complimentary nickname and may still occasionally be uttered in provincial school playgrounds. However, the term currently favoured in London is **wallad**, from the Arabic (*walad*) for boy, son or kid, and it's very far from complimentary. For some young users of the word it just signifies an idiot: they don't seem to realise that it started out in street-gang terminology where it can be a trigger for serious interracial violence. Could it be that they're, consciously or unconsciously, confusing the new word with the cosy old cockney insult of the 1970s, **wally**?

Your gang are all wallads.

Ya messed up big, ya wallad.

wallop *n*

strong alcoholic drink. A light-hearted term inspired by the supposed effect of alcohol (although, until recently, the word more often denoted beer than spirits).

a pint of wallop

wally, wallie *n British*

1. a pickled gherkin. This old working-class name for a bottled delicacy is still heard in London. It may be a variation of 'olly', a corruption of 'olives', to which the gherkins were likened by earlier unsophisticated eaters.

'Want a gherkin, Doll?… Charlie calls them Wallys, I call them gherkins.'
(East Ender, *Sunday Times* colour supplement, 2 June 1968)

2. a foolish, ridiculous, clumsy and/or unsophisticated person. This word emerged from obscurity into great popularity between 1976 and 1978 and many theories as to its origin have since been advanced. What seems certain is that the word originated in working-class London usage. The word began to be used in the school playground and in the media from about 1978 (with a meaning very similar to its almost contemporary American counterpart, **nerd**).

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The term may derive from the earlier sense of a pickled gherkin (**dill** is a synonym in both senses) or from an obscure dialect origin (the archaic Scottish dialect *waly draigle*, meaning a weakling, has been proposed). **Punks**, who helped to popularise the expression, cited an eponymous Wally, a friend and fan of the Sex Pistols and other coevals; it also seems possible that the usage simply arose because of what was felt to be the inherent comicality of the Christian name.

> *'The George Formby Appreciation Society in plenary session. Until you have seen this herd of wallies, all long past their sell-by dates and playing their ukeleles in time to a film of their diminutive hero, you haven't lived.'*
> (John Naughton, *Observer*, 15 January 1989)

3. a cry or chant, heard e.g. at rock concerts (particularly of the **punk**, post-punk, **hardcore** variety). This phenomenon recalls the street and playground cry 'ollie, ollie, ollie!' heard in London in the 1950s and 1960s and recorded in cockney use as long ago as the 1870s as a shout of recognition or derision.

wamba, womba *n British*

money. A vogue word in 1988 and 1989, emerging from London working-class argot into more general usage. Wamba, like many other obscure or dated synonyms (**rhino**, **moolah**, **spondulicks**, etc.), came into use in the financially-oriented atmosphere of the later 1980s. The word is most probably an alteration or mis-hearing of **wonga**, perhaps in imitation of an exotic 'tribal-sounding' word such as the archaic Amerindian 'wampum'.

wand-waver *n American*

a male sexual exhibitionist, a **flasher**. A term in use among police officers, prostitutes, etc. **Wienie-wagger** is an alternative.

wang, wanger *n*

the penis. These are more recent spellings of **whang** and **whanger**; words which emerged around the turn of the 20th century. They probably derive from an echoic British dialect word meaning beat, hit or slap, with a secondary meaning of strike in the figurative sense of impress or surprise. Although a vulgarism, wang is often considered less offensive than **prick** (but probably more offensive than synonyms such as **dong**, **willie**, etc.). Unlike many similar terms, wang does not have the additional sense of a fool.

wanger, wanga *n British*

a schoolchildren's euphemism for **wanker**. This expression from the late 1980s is apparently sufficiently disguised to allow its use in the presence of

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adults or even on broadcasts such as the British children's TV series *Grange Hill*.

wank *vb British*

1. to masturbate. This very widespread vulgarism (with some recent exceptions, still taboo in the printed and broadcast media) is, perhaps surprisingly, of obscure origin. It seems to have entered the spoken language in the late 19th century, significantly at a time when the word **whang** was emerging as a vulgar term for the penis. Wank (earlier spelled 'whank') is probably derived from the same source; 'whang' as a dialect word first meaning hit, beat or slap. Wank may simply be a variant pronunciation or a development of the earlier word, influenced by 'whack' and 'yank'. Since the 1960s the word has been used of and by women as well as men.

2. to behave in an ostentatious, self-indulgent and/or futile manner. A usage deriving from the interpretation of masturbation as purposeless and/or offensive.

wanker *n British*

1. a masturbator. For the probable etymology of the word see **wank**.

2. an inconsequential, feeble, self-indulgent or otherwise offensive person. The term of abuse or disapproval (most frequently applied to males) has been in use since the early 20th century, but became extremely common in the 1970s. In the USA the word is known, but its force as a taboo term in Britain is often underestimated by American speakers.

wankered *adj British*

extremely drunk. A popular word with students and other adolescents since the 1990s.

wank off *vb British*

to masturbate. A longer version of the more widespread term **wank**.

wankshaft *n, adj British*

(something or someone) unpleasant, obnoxious. In playground usage.

wanksta *n*

a would-be **gangsta**. The insult, used in the USA but based on an Anglicism, typically refers to someone considered an inauthentic imitator of street or **hip hop** style and attitude.

wank stain *n British*

a tedious, insignificant and/or obnoxious person. This vulgarism seems to have arisen in the 1970s among adolescents; in the 1980s it became a popular term of abuse, particularly among students. The less offensive shortening,

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stain, was a vogue term from the late 1980s.

wanky *adj British*

meagre, inadequate, disappointing. A popular term amongst schoolchildren, also used in the TV comedy *Men Behaving Badly* in 1995, formed from **wank(er)** and possibly influenced by **manky**.

wannabe *n*

an aspirant or imitator. A fashionable Americanism of 1986 and 1987 which was quickly adopted in the UK The wannabe, typically a teenager or young adult, exhibits an envious or ambitious desire, characterised by phrases such as 'I wannabe like Madonna', 'I wannabe thin', 'I wannabe in the Seychelles', etc.

> *'There are two types of Wannabee. The first kind are the clones – the stagedoor Georges, the Cindy Lauperettes, the Apple scruffs, the Madonna Wannabees (aka Wannabes) – the devoted fans who ape their idols as closely as possible. The other kind are the young urban upstarts with a desperate lust for fame.'*
> (*I-D* magazine, November 1987)

wap *vb American*

to masturbate. The term, generally referring to males and often in the context of visual stimulus obtained online or by phone, may be an imitation or suggestion of the sound of rhythmic exertion. **Fap** is a synonym.

waps *n pl British*

female breasts. A term popular among younger speakers since 2000.

warby *n, adj Australian*

(something or someone) filthy, inferior or defective, coarse. This Australianism is a survival of a Scottish dialect term for a maggot, archaic in Britain since the 19th century.

warehouse *vb British*

to hold or attend an **acid house** party

> *'The philologically inclined will note that in Tony's world the word "warehouse" has turned into a verb. "Yea," says Tony, "I warehouse, you warehouse…we was warehoused…" Essentially what it means is this: to overwhelmingly swamp with people.'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 9 October 1989)

wark *adj*

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an alternative spelling of **wayk**

warm fuzzies *n American*

affection, comfort, friendliness, compliments. A light-hearted phrase from the 1970s, adopted by the business community to denote praise applied deliberately as a motivator. The notion is that of something warm, and perhaps furry, to be nuzzled as a reward or consolation.

warm the bed *vb British*

to mobilise personal contacts to ensure a deal. The phrase occurred in the slang of City of London financial traders in the 1990s.

war-paint *n*

make-up, female (earlier theatrical) cosmetics. A humorous usage heard all over the English-speaking world since the mid-19th century.

She's next door putting on her war-paint.

wart *n*

an irritating, bumptious or unpleasant person. A term often applied by school-children to younger pupils.

wash *n British*

crack. Washing refers to the chemical purifying of cocaine (with ether for instance) for **freebasing** or in order to produce the more potent **crack**.

washed *adj British*

foolish, disappointing, incapable, inferior. In its allpurpose derogatory sense the word is heard among teenagers. It probably derives from an earlier usage which described the exhausted, debilitated state following excessive smoking of marihuana.

'Can't believe Dan did that, man, he's so washed.'
("Yoofspeak", Times Educational Supplement, 4 February 2010)

WASP *n*

a 'white Anglo-Saxon Protestant', a member of the traditionally dominant ethnic group in the US establishment. This was probably the first of many acronyms, first denoting ethnic subgroups (such as **JAP**), and later social subcultures (**yuppie**, etc.). The term WASP originated in the 1960s.

waste (someone) *vb*

to kill (someone). A euphemism inspired by 'lay waste'. In the 1950s US street gangs used the word to mean defeat, while criminals used it to mean kill. In the

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Vietnam War era the term first signified to devastate and then to annihilate and kill someone.

wasted *adj*

a. exhausted, drained of energy

b. intoxicated by drugs (or, occasionally, alcohol), **stoned**. This is an extension of the sense of to devastate or annihilate (arising in the late 1960s), on the pattern of synonymous terms such as **wrecked**, **smashed**, **blitzed**, etc.

c. *American* penniless, broke. A now obsolescent sense of the term, heard in the 1950s.

wasteman, waste *n British*

a worthless, despicable person

> One of the most resonant expressions currently in widespread use by young people across London and beyond is wasteman. This compound is typically used as a term of contempt or derision of a third party or may be delivered as a direct insult or 'put-down'.
>
> It may carry considerable force, thus function as a provocation or wounding comment, or may be employed lightly, in passing, as a dismissal of someone considered pitiable, or even jokingly to an associate. Wasteman is based on the notion of someone being 'a waste of time', or a 'waste of space', and presumably originated as an alteration of these colloquial phrases. It is often used, interestingly, to reinforce notions of acceptable behaviour and deviation from them, such as addiction, abandonment of one's dependants, betrayal, etc. As is commonly the case, the well-known, probably original term has generated or inspired variant forms such as the feminine **waste-girl** (recorded in East London in 2008), the non gender-specific **waste-gash** and the shortened form **waste**, the two last reported to me by a 21-year-old female as being popular in the Croydon area in 2009.

water fairies *n pl British*

firefighters. The derogatory nickname, suggesting effete and/or pretentious individuals, was bestowed in 2013 by members of other emergency services. **Daffodils** and **drip-stands** are contemporary synonyms.

water sports *n pl*

urination as part of sex play. A euphemism from the repertoire of

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pornographers and prostitutes.

wavy, wavey *adj British*

1. cool

2. 'drunk or high'. The term, recorded in 2010, is used in both senses in street-gang code and by teenagers.

wax (out/up) *vb Australian*

to share. The verb, heard in the early 1990s, probably derives from the notion of **whack**, meaning a portion or share. A synonym is **whack-up**.

waxa *n, adj See* **wackser**

wax the dolphin *vb American*

(of a male) to masturbate. A humorous euphemism employed by adolescent males since the 1990s.

way! *exclamation*

a contradiction of 'no way!', popularised by the cult US film *Wayne's World* in 1992

way- *combining form*

this intensifier, signifying 'extremely', was fashionable in youth subcultures in the late 1980s and early 1990s, particularly in the catchphrase **way-cool**

way-cool *adj*

admirable, fashionable. A catchphrase whose usage followed the usual course in moving from street subcultures in the early 1980s to pubescent schoolchildren in the mid-1990s.

wayk, wake, wark *adj British*

abbreviated forms of the catchphrase term of approbation **way-cool**, in use among teenagers in the later 1990s, often in the form of an exclamation

Wayne *n British*

an alternative personification to **Kevin**. Wayne and his female counterpart, usually **Sharon**, supposedly embody crassness, bad taste, etc. Generic epithets deriving from the late 1970s and popular in the 1980s, the names were generally thought to epitomise working-class adolescents or young adults and were used derisively by those who considered themselves socially superior or more sophisticated. **Trev** and **Darren** are more recent versions.

way-out *adj*

extreme, excessive, exotic, eccentric. A vogue term first among pre-World War II jazz aficionados, later among **beatniks**. The phrase was picked up by more conventional speakers to refer to unorthodox behaviour and has become a fairly common, if dated expression.

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wazoo *n American*
the anus. This humorous euphemism, usually used figuratively rather than literally, is most often heard in the phrase ‘up the wazoo’.

I wasn’t expecting it but I got it right up the wazoo.

wazz[1] *n British*
an act of urination. A variant form of the more common **wizz**.

‘I’ve got to go for a wazz.’
(London cab driver, *Guardian*, February 1994)

wazz[2] *vb British*
to urinate. The word also occurs in the phrase ‘it’s wazzing (it) down’, i.e. it is raining hard.

wazz[3] *adj British*
inferior, worthless, disappointing. Teenagers have used the term since around 2000.

The stuff they sell is, like, truly wazz.

wazzed *adj British*
drunk. A more recent coinage by analogy with **pissed**.

wazzock *n British*
a fool, buffoon. A term widespread outside the London area in the late 1990s.

weasel[1] *n*
1. a sly, devious, unprincipled and/or vicious person
2a. *British* a dodge, stratagem or half-truth
2b. *British* a tip, a reward achieved by trickery
The weasel is used as a by-word for deviousness in all English-speaking areas. Historically, even its name embodies this; the Old English *weosule* is related to the Latin *virus* and originally meant a slimy liquid or poison.

weasel[2] *vb British*
a. to behave in a devious, sly or underhand way
b. to carry luggage in order to earn or extract a tip
The verb subsenses are specific instances of the more prevalent notion of untrustworthiness and unscrupulousness associated with the animal.

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wedding tackle *n British*
the male genitals. A humorous phrase which is an elaboration of the earlier 'tackle', heard in this context since the 18th century. Wedding tackle is a euphemism which is considered inoffensive enough to be broadcast and printed, as well as used in conversational contexts. It was popular during the 1980s but probably dates from much earlier. (Partridge dates the synonym 'wedding kit' to 1918.)

wedge *n*
money, wealth. In the 18th century wedge specifically referred to silver, which criminals melted down and reconstituted as 'wedges' (ingots or bars). The term was used throughout the 20th century by working-class speakers, including street traders and criminals. Perhaps unconsciously influenced by **wad** and 'edge', the word has enjoyed a renewed popularity, like most of its synonyms, in the money-conscious environment of the 1980s.

> *'I've come into a bit of wedge.'*
> (*Budgie*, British TV series, 1971)

wedged(-up) *adj British*
financially well-endowed, wealthy or 'flush'. A racy working-class back-formation from **wedge**, meaning money. Wedged(-up) or 'well-wedged' were adopted in the **yuppie** era by middle-class speakers.

> *'… the senior partner who spends his lunch hours not at a sandwich bar but at a casino, and every so often comes back "wedged up with more than just a round of tuna mayonnaise".'*
> (*Sunday Times*, 15 December 1996)

wee[1], wee-wee *n*
urine or an act of urination. A nursery term in use for the last 90 or so years. The word is an invention, probably influenced by **pee**, 'wet', the word 'wee', meaning small (as opposed to **big jobs**), and the sound of urination.

wee[2], wee-wee *vb*
to urinate. An inoffensive nursery term, often used facetiously by adults.

weed, the weed *n*
1. marihuana. The plant *cannabis sativa*, which yields marihuana leaves, grows like a weed in warm dry climates and somewhat resembles nettles.

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'They get a £10 bag of weed and put it all in the spliff, then they get catatonic.'
(*Panorama*, BBC TV, 19 June 2005)

2a. tobacco. When preceded by 'the', the word is often used when referring to the harmful nature of the plant and its derivatives.

Back on the weed again?

2b. a cigarette. A usage popular among American teenagers.
3. *British* a weak, ineffectual person. This usage, beloved of schoolboys in the 1950s and 1960s, is inspired by the visual comparison with a thin etiolated plant.
4. the weed *British* a system of extra, unofficial work or a scheme yielding unofficial or illicit income. This sense of the word, used by workers and fairground employees among others, is probably obsolete now.
-weed *combining form American*
a disguised or milder version of **-wad**, attached to the same words, as in **dick-weed**, **puss-weed**, etc.
weedy *adj British*
weak and ineffectual
weenie *n American*
an alternative spelling of **wienie**
weenie-wagger *n American See* **wieniewagger**
weep! *exclamation British*
a cry of pain or (mock) despair '…in times of physical exertion' (London student, 2009)
weezer *n American*
a weak, eccentric and/or infirm person. The word, perhaps a combination of **wimp** and **geezer**, was adopted as the name of a US rock band in the early 1990s.
weight *n*
1. *British* one pound of hashish or marihuana. The drug dealers' and users' jargon term since the early 1960s; it is a shortening of 'pound weight'.

He sold them a weight of black.

2. *American* narcotics. The word in this context originally had the sense of a

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necessary or measured amount, but is often generalised to mean heroin or, more recently, marihuana, cocaine, etc.

I need some weight.

weighted off *adj British*
imprisoned. This synonym for **sent down** has been recorded in this form since at least the 1980s. In the form ‘weighed off’ it is much older, referring to the assessing of the criminal and subsequent passing of the sentence carried out by the judge or prison governor.

weirdie, weirdo *n*
a nonconformist, eccentric, a **beatnik** or **hippy**. The terms have been used, typically by disapproving adults, since the end of the 1950s; weirdie was the standard British version (‘bearded weirdie’ was an elaboration) until about 1966 when the American equivalent weirdo became more prevalent. The standard English word ‘weird’ (from the Old English *wyrd*, meaning fate) not only describes the appearance and behaviour of ‘deviants’ but was a vogue word among beatniks themselves, meaning impressive and acceptable as well as bizarre.

weirding *n British*
a more recent version of the American **weird**(ing) **out**

weird out *vb American*
to behave eccentrically, undergo a disturbing change of mood. An extension of the use of ‘weird’ in **hipster**, **beatnik**, **hippy** and later teenage parlance, originally frequently used in a drug context, the phrase currently more often refers to unpredictable or temperamental displays by children, parents, etc. To ‘weird someone out’ is to disorientate or confuse them.

weisenheimer *n American*
a know-all, ‘wise-guy’, **wiseacre** or **wiseass**. The word, dating from the first decade of the 20th century, is an elaboration of the standard term ‘wise’ into a quasi-German or Yiddish surname (on the lines of Oppenheimer, etc.).

welch, welsh *vb*
to fail to repay a loan or wager or to evade another obligation. Now virtually standard English, this term originated as 19th-century racecourse slang inspired by the archaic belief concerning the dishonesty or meanness of the inhabitants of Wales.

I knew he’d welch on the deal.

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well *adv British*

very. A vogue usage among adolescents and younger schoolchildren since about 1987, from the slang of the streets (used by black **youth** and some white working-class adults) of the earlier 1980s. Typical instances of the word as an intensifier are ‘well good’ and ‘well hard’.

well-hung *adj*

having large genitals. A vulgarism applied to males (only very rarely used of large female breasts) for at least two hundred years.

> *‘No male streakers are naff, least of all stupendously well-hung men who invade the pitch at a Test Match and upset Richie Benaud.’*
> (*The Complete Naff Guide*, Bryson *et al*., 1983)

See also **hung**

The pun ‘well-hanged’ appeared in Shakespeare in 1610.

wellie[1], welly *n British*

1a. force, impetus, power. The word often occurs in the phrase ‘give it some wellie’.

1b. brute strength, brawn as opposed to brain

> *‘It was just welly, welly, welly. The ball must have been screaming for mercy.’*
> (Ron Yates characterising Wimbledon FC’s style, *Independent*, May 1989)

2. a dismissal, the sack, as in ‘get the wellie/the order of the wellie’

3. a condom. A term from the late 1980s using the name of one piece of protective rubberwear for another. Also known as a **willie-wellie**.

4. a **green welly**

Wellie, as a diminutive of ‘wellington (boot)’, became a household word in the 1970s. It was quickly applied to figurative or metaphorical uses of the word or notion of ‘boot’, both as a noun and, later, a verb. The first instances of the use of the word have not been definitively identified, although the Scottish comedian Billy Connolly popularised the term, closely followed by several radio disc-jockeys.

wellie[2] *vb British*

1. to kick out, dismiss, sack

2. to defeat, bully or attack

These are back-formations from the noun form of the word, heard since the end of the 1970s.

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well-oiled *adj*
drunk. A colloquial synonym for **lubricated**.
well on *adj*
a. drunk
b. intoxicated by drugs
In both senses the euphemism was fashionable in the late 1990s.
welsh *vb British*
an alternative spelling of **welch**
wenching *n*
(of a male) having sexual relations with females. A term typically employed in the UK by adult males but adopted for ironic or jocular use by adolescents.
wenchy, wench *adj American*
obnoxious, condescending. Used particularly of and by women, the term is based on a specifically American colloquial sense of 'wench' as a forward, shameless or troublesome female. (In archaic dialect usage in Britain, the word, deriving from an Old English word for a child, had for several centuries signified a promiscuous or immoral woman.) By 2004 the words were being used in the UK as a generalised term of disapproval.
Wendy *n British*
a feeble, ineffectual or contemptible person; a **weed**, **swot** or misfit among schoolchildren. The word was typically applied to schoolboys by their contemporaries in the 1980s. The name is supposed to epitomise 'girlishness' and, like Tinkerbelle, probably owes its resonance to a character in *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie.
wet[1] *adj British*
1a. ineffectual, irresolute, feeble or foolish. A characterisation common in service and public-school usage since the early 20th century.
1b. (of a Tory) having liberal views as opposed to being resolutely 'Thatcherite'. The schoolboy term began to be applied in 1980 as a term of disapproval to MPs with reservations about the style and substance of the current cabinet policies.
2. (of a woman) sexually aroused. Also expressed as **damp**.
wet[2] *n British*
1a. a weak, irresolute or foolish person

Oh Nigel, you're such a wet!

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1b. a Tory who was not a wholehearted supporter of the policies of Margaret Thatcher. The word was used by the Prime Minister herself in 1980.
2. an alcoholic drink

get us a wet, will ya

wetback *n American*
an illegal immigrant from Latin America. The term refers specifically to those swimming the Rio Grande, the river which forms the Mexican–US border. It dates from the 1940s.
wet scene *n American*
a gory killing. An item of police and secret-service jargon of the 1970s.

'hellacious wet scene'
(Jonathon Kellerman, *Over the Edge*, 1987)

wetter *n British*
a knife when carried or used as a weapon. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003, so called because the blood wets the blade.
wettin' *n British*
running. Used in street-gang code and its imitations since around 2010.

WFIO

A chief executive's private cry of despair or a manager's last desperate admission to his team, the acronym, pronounced 'wee-fee-yo', stands for 'We're finished. It's over.' Of course a slightly stronger f-word can be, and very often is, substituted. This Americanism surfaced with the economic meltdowns of the later 2000s and has now gone global. At the time of writing UK **business exits**, as they are known, are still increasing at 5% per year (in Australia the figure is probably higher). Though always prompted by some sort of **epic fail**, the exclamation doesn't invariably signal the end of everything. Those riding the rollercoaster of a start-up or steering a vulnerable brand through recession may experience a succession of **WFIO-moments** and still somehow survive – or not. Further down the pecking order, in the back office or on the

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production line, the passive victims of these life-threatening episodes may refer to them ruefully as **AFLO**, 'another flippin' learning opportunity', or **SSDD** (also **S2D2**), 'same stuff, different day'.

whablow *exclamation British*
a vogue greeting originating among black youth around 2000, but recently more widespread

whack[1] *n*
1. *British* a quantity or portion. The word is imitative of a slapping or smacking (down); here used in the sense of dumping or depositing spoils onto a table or other surface.

He insisted on his full whack.

2. *American* a contract killing. A variant of **hit**.
3. heroin. A later variant form of **smack**.
4. *American* a **whacky** person.
See also **wack[1]**

whack[2] *vb American*
to kill. A racier and more recent coinage based on the well-established use of **hit** in this sense.

whacked *adj*
a. abnormal, deviant, crazy
b. unpleasant, unacceptable A more recent version of **whacky** and **wack**.

whacker *n*
1. a **whacky** person, an irresponsible or eccentric individual
2. an alternative spelling of **wack** or **wacker**

whacko, wacko *n, adj*
(someone who is) crazed, eccentric, insane. This racier version of the colloquial **whacky** has been heard since the mid-1970s. It was popularised by press references to the singer Michael Jackson as 'Wacko Jacko'.

We got enough to handle without her going whacko on us.

whack off *vb*
to masturbate. A vulgarism heard all over the anglophone world. Like many synonymous terms it employs the notion of striking or slapping.

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whack-up *vb*
to share, apportion. The phrase is heard particularly in Australian speech.

whacky, wacky *adj*
crazed, eccentric, insane. This now widespread colloquialism seems to have originated in northern English dialect meaning a fool (either by analogy with 'slap-happy' or as an imitation of 'quacking' speech). The word was particularly popular in the 1980s.

> *'The Wacky Patent of the Month is devoted to recognising selected inventors and their remarkable and unconventional inventions.'*
> (*www.colitz.com*, June 2005)

whacky baccy *n*
marihuana. A humorous nickname from **whacky** (eccentric or crazy) and **baccy** (tobacco).

whagwan?, whatagwan?, wha's gwanin? *exclamation British*
a vogue greeting (a dialectal version of the bonding catchphrase 'what's going on?') originating among black youth around 2000, but recently more widespread

whale *n See* **play the whale**

whale-tail *n*
a thong visible above the rear waistline of clothing worn by a female

wham-bam-thank-you-ma'am *n*
a catchphrase used to characterise a brusque, cursory sexual act. The expression was heard among American servicemen in World War II (probably adopted from cowboy parlance). Currently the phrase is most often employed disapprovingly by feminists and others to describe a selfish or boorish male attitude to sex.

> *I was hoping for something interesting or exciting, but it was just wham-bam-thank-you-ma'am.*

whammers, wammers *n pl British*
female breasts. An adolescent vulgarism heard in the late 1980s.

whammy, the whammie *n American*
a supernatural power, spirit or curse, responsible for punishment or retribution. A fanciful evocation, adapting the colloquial term 'wham', imitative of a heavy blow. The word is sometimes part of the phrase 'to put the

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whammy on (someone or something)'.

> *'Sarge, you got the whammy on me!'*
> (*Bilko*, US TV series, 1957)

whang, whanger *n*
the penis. These are earlier (and still current) spellings of **wang** and **wanger**.

whap *vb American See* **whop**

whaps *adj British*
bad. The word, of uncertain origin, although it may be related to **whoop**, was used by London schoolchildren from the late 1990s.

whatevs, whatev *exclamation*
an expression of indifference typically used by teenagers

what to go? *exclamation British*
a phrase used by teenage gangs as a provocation or invitation to fight. A synonym is **do me something!** Both phrases are often followed by 'then?!' The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in the 1990s.

what ya saying *exclamation British*
a vogue greeting originating among black youth around 2000, but recently more widespread

wheelie *n*
a manoeuvre in which a vehicle is driven at speed on its back wheel(s) only. The term may apply to bicycles, motorcycles or cars (in the case of cars the term may apply only to the spinning of the rear wheels).

> *'Stealing and nicking gives you lots of pleasure and money for everything. And it's easy… you just get an old lady in your sights and do a 360-degree wheelie on her moustache.'*
> (Teenage mugger, *Observer*, 22 May 1988)

wheelman, wheels-man *n*
a getaway driver. A piece of criminal and police jargon in use in all English-speaking areas.

wheels *n*
a car or means of transportation

wheeze (off) *vb American*
to destroy, defeat, frustrate. This adolescent usage often occurs in the phrase 'wheeze off someone's gig', meaning to frustrate their efforts, spoil their

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enjoyment, etc.

whiff[1] *vb*

1. to sniff (cocaine)

2. *British* to smell bad. A synonym of **niff**.

whiff[2] *n*

cocaine

whiffy *adj British*

having an unpleasant smell. **Niffy** is a synonym.

> *It's a bit whiffy in here, isn't it?*

whifty *n British*

a cigarette containing cannabis, **joint**. The word was in use among UK youth in 2010.

whinge[1] *n*

a complaint, a bout of self-pity

> *'His "memoirs" are really an extended whinge at how terribly he's been treated by the corporation – seldom offered any work, never appreciated enough, sneered at by pinkoes, and so on.'*
> (*Private Eye* magazine, 27 October 1989)

whinge[2], winge *vb*

to complain or make excuses, especially in a wheedling tone. A blend of 'whine' and 'cringe' which existed for some time in Australian usage before becoming established in Britain in the second half of the 1970s. The word was originally often found in the Australian phrase 'whingeing Pom', describing the perpetually complaining British immigrant.

> *'English people love a good queue, and they love a good disaster; they seem to love a good moan. I think the notion of the "whingeing Pom" is true. But I've become a whinger too, since I've been here.'*
> (Australian nurse, *NOW* magazine, March 1988)

whip *n American*

a car. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. A luxury car is a '**phat** whip'.

whipped *adj American*

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a shortened, hence disguised and more acceptable version of **pussy-whipped**

whippit *n Australian*

nitrous oxide (‘laughing gas’), or a canister containing it. The items, used for whipping cream, can be bought legally and inhaled for their narcotic effect. **Bulb** and **nang** are synonyms.

whip some skull on (someone) *vb American*

to perform fellatio. A phrase (using **skull** as a substitute for **head** in a similar context) which was often used as a ribald exclamation by college boys and **hippies**, among others, in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

whirl(e) amount *n British*

a large quantity. This synonym for ‘lots’ or ‘loads’ is usually used in connection with money. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

whirling pits, the *n British*

a feeling of giddiness and/or nausea, tinged with hallucination, brought on, for instance, by the combination of alcohol and a drug such as hashish. The expression describes a condition characterised by lying on one’s back, unable to move, while one’s stomach heaves and the room whirls about one’s head. **The helicopters** is a synonym.

whistle *n British*

(of clothes) a suit. From the rhyming-slang phrase ‘whistle and flute’. This term dates back to before World War II and has survived into the early 21st century. It was used by London **mods**, for instance, and is now heard among students as well as working-class Londoners. Since the 1950s the phrase has almost invariably been abbreviated to the one word.

white ant *vb Australian*

to denigrate, undermine. The phrase is based on the action of the Australian termite and was given prominence by its use in TV soap operas such as *Neighbours*.

white bread *n, adj American*

(a person who is) virtuous, well bred, but dull and insipid. A dismissive term, usually applied to straitlaced or ingenuous people, from the **preppie** lexicon. The word is also used in marketing jargon, meaning bland or inoffensive.

white lady, the white lady *n*

a. cocaine

b. heroin

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'"I've been through pot, white lady and blue lady forms of synthetic heroin and I can't go through this much more," says Jean Hobson.'
(*Sunday Times*, 10 September 1989)

Often used to denote a spectre in folklore, the phrase is employed here to romanticise or dramatise the white powders or crystals in question.

white lightning *n*

1. raw spirit, illicitly distilled grain alcohol. The phrase evokes the sudden, devastating effects (and perhaps the accompanying visual disturbance) of the substance in question.

2. a generic nickname given to white tablets or 'microdots' of LSD in the late 1960s and early 1970s, in the same fashion as 'orange sunshine' or 'blue cheer'

whitener *n*

1. *British* cocaine. A **yuppie** term.

'There are guys who blow out, sure, stick too much whitener up their nose.'
(*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

2. *Irish* a version of **white-out**, recorded in the Irish Republic in 2004

white-out, whitey *n*

a bout of nausea and/or feeling faint as a result of ingesting drugs and/or alcohol. The expression, which is airline pilots' slang for an abrupt loss of vision due to snow, refers to a sudden pallor.

Dave chucked a whitey so he went home.

whites *n British*

a 'class A' illicit drug; heroin, cocaine or **crack**. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.

dealin' whites
get me some whites

white space *n*

free time. **Yuppie** jargon of the late 1980s inspired by blank spaces in an appointment book, but ultimately deriving from the jargon of graphic designers, printers, typographers, etc., in which white space refers to areas deliberately left blank in a page layout.

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I think I have some white space towards the end of the week.

white telephone, big white telephone *n*
the toilet bowl or pedestal. The term occurs in phrases such as 'making a call on the big white telephone', evoking the image of someone being noisily, and usually drunkenly, sick. The phrases probably originated in US campus slang of the early 1970s, which also gave synonyms such as **pray to the porcelain god**. One phrase combining both notions is 'call God on the big white phone'.

white trash *n*
a. poor whites living in the southern states of the USA. A term coined by black speakers in the mid-19th century to refer to their neighbours, either pejoratively or ruefully. The term was also used by whites and survives into the early 21st century; it is often used with connotations of degeneracy and squalor.
See also **trailer-trash**
b. the decadent rich or sophisticated individuals, the 'jet set' or their hangers-on and imitators. The phrase has been extended to refer contemptuously to cosmopolitan socialites (often in the phrase 'International White Trash'). **Euro-trash** is a derivative.

'She came from South Los Angeles, near Watts, every day and her parents had saved all their lives to buy her in among this rich white trash.'
(Julie Burchill, *The Face* magazine, March 1984)

whitey *n*
1. *American* a white person. A predictable term used by black speakers to or of individuals and of the white community in general. It is usually, but not invariably, pejorative or condescending. **Pinkie** is a less common Caribbean and British form.
2. a **white-out**
whizz *n*
1. *See* **wizz**[1]
2. *See* **Billy**
whoop, woop *adj British*
bad. An allpurpose term of disapproval in use among London schoolchildren at the end of the 1990s. It may be related to **whoopsy**.
whoopsy, whoopsie, whopsy, woopsie *n British*
an act of defecation, excrement. A nursery term sometimes used facetiously

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among adults, usually in the phrase ‘do a whoopsie’.

whop, whap *vb American*

to hit, beat, thrash. The terms (used for over 200 years) are echoic and are sometimes extended to mean defeat or trounce.

> *They whopped us good.*

whore *n*

a prostitute. The word has been used in this sense since about the 12th century; before that time it denoted an adulteress and, earlier still, a sweetheart. The ultimate derivation of whore is the Latin *carus*, meaning dear or beloved. In Germanic languages this became *horr* or *hora* (Old Norse) and *hore* (Old English).

> *‘Thugs, whores, cabbies, street Arabs, gin jockeys – these are by nature conservative folk.’*
> (*Republican Party Reptile*, P. J. O’Rourke, 1987)

whorehouse *n*

a brothel

> *‘Pundits summarize [the history of Manila] as “four hundred years in a convent, fifty years in a whorehouse”.’*
> (*Republican Party Reptile*, P. J. O’Rourke, 1987)

who ya bouncing *exclamation*

an exclamation of irritation, defined by one user as ‘what the f*** do you think you’re doing, bumping into me!’ It was recorded in 1999

wibble[1] *vb British*

to behave or speak in an irresolute, confused and/or tedious manner. A middle class adult and internet usage, popular since 2000.

> *‘…fruitcake Anna Nicole Smith has been rambling away again – sticking up for fellow former fatty Kirstie Alley.*
> *“Everyone’s so mean to her”, wibbled Anna…’*
> (*Metro*, 30 July 2004)

See also **go wibble**

wibble[2] *n*

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meaningless and/or tedious speech. In this sense, probably inspired by the use of the word in the UK TV comedy *Blackadder* and *Viz* comic, wibble is commonly employed on the internet to describe tedious small-talk or irrelevance.

wick[1] *n*

1. *British* the penis. This sense of the word combines the candle wick as a phallic image and the London rhyming-slang phrase **Hampton Wick** (for **prick**). Hampton Wick is a small community in the South West London suburbs, familiar to cockneys of the past hundred years as being on their route to the nearby riverside, Hampton Court or Bushy Park. Wick is rarely found alone, but rather in the phrases **dip the wick** or 'get on one's wick'.

2. *Irish* nonsense. The standard English word (originally meaning a flammable material) is used in colloquial Irish to mean 'rubbish', hence this extended meaning.

wick[2] *adj*

1. *Irish* uncomfortable, embarrassed, ashamed. This usage may derive from the phrase 'get on one's wick', meaning to annoy or irritate, or from the second noun sense above.

> *feeling wick*

2. *British* an abbreviation of **wicked**, meaning good

wicked *adj*

good, excellent. A US term of approbation adopted by UK teenagers. Originally in black and street-gang usage, the word is now employed by analogy with **bad** but in this sense is probably much older, dating from the turn of the 20th century. By 1989 wicked had become a vogue term, even among primary schoolchildren (some-times used in the emphatic form 'well wicked', meaning extremely good, and it may alternatively be spelled 'wikkid').

> *'[Oxford University] aristocrats disguise themselves with lingo like: "It's wicked, guy".'*
> (*Evening Standard*, 16 June 1988)

widdle[1] *n British*

an act of urination. This middle- and upper-class nursery term is a blend of **wee** and **piddle**.

widdle[2] *vb British*

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to urinate. A combination of **wee** and **piddle**. This nursery term was given prominence when employed by Prince Philip to describe the actions of an ape during a visit to London Zoo.

> *'Now sneak pictures of Prince William, apparently widdling into a hedge, are published in colour on the front page of the unsavoury Sunday People.'*
> (Victoria Mather, *Evening Standard*, 22 November 1989)

wide-on *n*
a feminine, feminist or jocular female version of **hard-on**

widget *n*
a device, small contraption or product. This synonym for, and adaptation of the word 'gadget' has been in use since before World War II in the USA. In Britain it has been widely used since the 1970s to denote a hypothetical, otherwise unnamed product in business simulations, calculations, planning, etc.

widows' and orphans' fund, the *n American*
money given as bribes. A police euphemism. In Britain the 'policeman's ball' has been employed in a similar euphemistic role.

wienie, weenie, wiener *n American*
1. a frankfurter type sausage. The word is a contracted form of 'wienerwurst' (a Vienna sausage).
2. the penis. A term which is usually derisive, inspired by the small size and flaccidity of the sausage of the same name.
3. an ineffectual, foolish or tedious person. This sense applies particularly to **swots** in the argot of students.

wienie-wagger, weenie-wagger *n American*
a. a male masturbator
b. a male sexual exhibitionist, a **flasher. Wand-waver** is an alternative.

> *'He's just a wienie-wagger… that's what the cops call them.'*
> (*Lady Beware*, US film, 1987)

wife-beater *n*
1. *American* a white undershirt, typically ribbed and sleeveless, thought to be emblematic of uncouth males. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
2. *British* a slang term for Stella Artois lager. The origin of the term is unknown but is possibly related to domestic abuse as a result of drinking too

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much.

a pint of wifebeater

wifey *n*
1. *American* a female partner. The term is typically used with irony and affection rather than patronisingly or dismissively.
2. a steady girlfriend. **Shorty** is a less respectful near-synonym in youth slang, originating in US black usage. In the UK in 2013 wifey was being used as what the *Guardian* weekend magazine disapprovingly called 'a girl-to-girl endearment', observing that it is 'hard to pull off…so leave to alpha dudettes'.
wigga, wigger *n*
a white person who adopts the mannerisms, appearance and culture of blacks. The word blends 'white' and **nigger** and was first coined by blacks to describe white participants in **hip hop** and **rap** subcultures. The word is used appreciatively as well as neutrally or pejoratively.

'Wiggas wannabe black: the word may be only a letter different from a serious case of racial abuse, but London's super-cool young whites carry it with pride.'
(*Evening Standard*, 21 March 1994)

wigged *adj American*
a 1990s variant form of **wiggy**
wiggle *n*
a sexual act. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000. The word has been used in the same sense by US **rappers** and **hip hop** devotees.
wiggle-room, wriggle-room *n American*
freedom to manoeuvre, especially in a delicate situation. The term was common in the 1990s in armed-forces' and professional usage.

You've got to let us have some more wiggle-room.

wiggling *n*
having sex. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.
wiggy *adj*

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crazy, eccentric, irresponsible. The word, from the **beatnik** lexicon, was often used approvingly as a synonym for **wild**. It derives from the use of 'wig' to mean the head or brain and the notion of 'flipping one's lid'. (**Liddy** is a less common synonym.)

wig out *vb*

to go crazy, 'lose one's **cool**', 'flip one's lid'. A term from the argot of the **beatnik** era, based on wig as used as a jocular term for the head or brain in pre-World War II **jive talk**.

wikkid *adj*

an alternative spelling of **wicked** (in its vogue youth sense of admirable)

wild *adj*

exciting, impressive, excellent. This was a vogue term among jazz aficionados, **hipsters** and **beatniks** of the 1950s in the USA. It is inspired by the use of wild to mean enthusiastic in the phrase 'wild about something'. The transferred use of wild as a term of approbation mainly survives in adolescent and pre-teenage speech.

wilding *n*

running amok. A black youth vogue term, seemingly first published in the *New York Times*, 22 April 1989.

> *'A beautiful woman jogger viciously gangraped and left in a coma by a mob of "wilding" youths in New York's Central Park has woken from the dead.'* (*People*, 14 May 1989)

Wilf *n British*

a fool. A mild term of (usually) jocular or affectionate abuse from London working-class speech. The word, typically heard in a school context, is either based on the supposedly inherent comic nature of the name Wilfred, or on the use of that name for a character in the cartoon strip *The Bash Street Kids*, appearing in the *Beano* children's comic since the 1950s.

> *Come on, don't be such a Wilf!*

wiling *n See* **wylin'**

William *n British*

the police, a police officer. A personification based on **the Old Bill** and usually used facetiously or ironically.

willie *n British*

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the penis. A schoolchildren's word which is usually used coyly or facetiously by adults. It is a personification, like many similar terms (**peter**, **John Thomas**, etc.), in this case first recorded in 1905.

> *'"genital cold injury"… is described as "Arctic Willy" in the current edition of The British Medical Journal.'*
> (*Independent*, 22 December 1989)

willied *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

willie-wellie *n British*
a condom. A humorous expression (**wellie** is a wellington boot), playing on the notion of protective rubberwear.

wiltshire *n British*
impotence. A middle- or upper-class embellishment of 'wilt', heard since the early 1970s.

> *It was a case of wiltshire, I'm afraid.*

wimp *n*
a feeble, weak or timid person. This now well-established term first appeared as a term of derision employed by US high-school and college students in the mid-1970s. Its exact origins are obscure: suggested derivations are from 'whimper'; from a British undergraduate term for a girl (which was, however, in very limited use and was obsolete by 1930); from the name Wimpy, given to a character in the Popeye cartoons; or from a blend of 'weak', 'simple' or **simp** and 'limp' or **gimp**. By the late 1970s the word had spread to adult speech and beyond the USA.

> *'Well, goodnight Ralph. It was nice meeting someone so sensitive, aware and vulnerable. Too bad you're such a wimp.'*
> (*Real Men Don't Eat Quiche*, Bruce Feirstein, 1982)

wimp out *vb*
to act in a feeble or cowardly manner. A later coinage based on **wimp**, by analogy with the many phrasal verbs employing 'out' (**freak out, weird out**, etc.).

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Listen, just pull yourself together; this is no time to wimp out.

wimpy, wimpish, wimpo, wimpoid *adj*
feeble, weak or cowardly. Formed from the noun **wimp**.

windbag *n*
a person who is garrulous, loquacious or full of empty rhetoric. An old and well-established colloquial expression.

'Mr Kinnock appears to be sinking under a barrage of criticism to the effect that he is an ill-educated Welsh windbag carried high by chippy class hatred.'
(*Evening Standard*, 25 July 1989)

winding *n*
dancing. A term used in club and **hip hop** culture since the 1990s.

window *n*
a. an opportunity
b. a period available for meetings, appointments or other tasks
This fashionable jargon term of the **yuppie** era derives from the use of window in space engineering to denote a set of parameters in time and space. The term was carried over into data processing and other semi-technical usage.

window-licker *n*
a slow-witted, unfortunate and/or irritating person. A popular term among adolescents and in office slang from around 2000. The image is said to be that of a handicapped person peering from inside a bus.

wind someone up *vb British*
to provoke, tease, deceive someone. A London working-class usage which became fashionable at the end of the 1970s in raffish circles. It described the sort of straightfaced manipulation of a victim which discomfits increasingly; the image is probably that of winding up a clockwork toy or tightening a winch. By the early 1980s the phrase was in widespread colloquial use and was generalised to encompass mockery, deliberate irritation, etc.

It took me a few minutes to realise that she was winding me up.

wind-up *n British*
a provocation, teasing or deception. A London working-class back-formation from the verb **wind someone up**, which became a fashionable term in the late

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1970s, spreading into general colloquial usage around 1979. (An expert at this kind of deliberate irritation is a ‘wind-up artist’.)

wing it *vb*

1. to improvise, ad lib. Rather than being inspired, as is sometimes thought, by the phrase ‘on a wing and a prayer’, this usage almost certainly comes from a 19th-century theatrical term ‘to wing’, meaning to learn one’s lines at the last moment (while standing in the wings, literally or metaphorically).

2. to leave, go away

wing-nut *n*

a person with protruding ears. The jocular pejorative, heard in all English-speaking areas but particularly the USA, has been applied to Prince Charles, among others.

wing-wong *n British*

an object or contraption, the name of which is unknown or forgotten. The expression is probably a nursery term, also used among some adults.

winkie, winky *n*

1. *British* the penis. A nursery term which is probably a diminutive of **winkle**.

2. *American* the backside, buttocks

winkle *n British*

the penis. This nursery term is based on the supposed resemblance between a (peri)winkle (a seafood delicacy traditionally associated with working-class outings) and a child’s member.

winnet *n British*

an alternative term for **dingleberry**

winning action *n British*

a successful sexual encounter. A euphemism employed by university students since 2000. A synonym is **action gagnée**.

wino *n*

an alcoholic or habitual drunk. A term particularly applied to vagrants. (In the USA cheap domestic wine is the standard means of intoxication for tramps and poor alcoholics.)

wipe *vb*

1. to kill or destroy. A racier version of the standard phrase ‘wipe out’.

2. *Australian* to snub, ignore or **blank (someone)**. This usage was prevalent in the 1950s.

3. *American* to be repellent, inferior or worthless. A more recent synonym of **suck** and **blow**, in use principally among adolescent speakers.

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'This planet both wipes and sucks – in that order.'
(*Third Rock From the Sun*, US TV comedy, 1995)

wiped out *adj*
1a. exhausted
1b. intoxicated by drink or drugs
2. devastated, ruined, defeated
These senses of the phrase are all based on the standard meaning of annihilate or massacre.
wipe out *vb*
a. to fall off a board or be capsized by a wave. A surfer's term.
b. to fail, particularly in a decisive and/or spectacular way
The second sense is a transference of the first, which came to prominence during the surfing craze of the early 1960s.
wipe-out *n*
a failure, particularly a sudden and/or spectacular one
wired *adj*
1. tense, edgy, manic. The word combines the notion of highly strung with that of electrified. It arose among amphetamine (and later cocaine) users in the 1970s, originally in American speech. The word was subsequently adopted in the USA in a non-drug context to denote someone over-stimulated or anxious.

'Frankie man you're all wired, you're all pumped up – you know you're not thinking straight.'
(*Satisfaction*, US film, 1988)

2. *American* well-connected, integrated in a social or information network
wiseacre *n American*
a know-all, insolent or smug person. The word is an anglicisation of the Dutch *wijssegger* (literally 'wise-sayer', originally meaning soothsayer).
wiseass *vb, n American*
(to behave as) a know-all, an irritatingly smug or insolent person. This vulgar version of 'wise-guy' has been heard since the early 20th century. (The word wise has flourished in American speech because of reinforcement from the synonymous Dutch *wijs* and the German *weise*.)
wiseguy *n American*
a member of a mafia family or organised crime syndicate. This item of East

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Coast US criminal jargon was made famous by Hollywood films of the 1980s and 1990s.

> *'It was a glorious time. There were wise-guys everywhere.'*
> (*GoodFellas*, US film, 1990)

wisenheimer *n American*
an alternative spelling of **weisenheimer**

witches' knickers *n pl*
discarded plastic bags blown on to trees, bushes, fences, etc. The term, from the resemblance to underwear hung out to dry, is heard in the UK and Ireland

with-it *adj*
fashionable. A vogue term of the early to mid-1960s which, in its sense of stylish or up-to-date, is still used by the middle-aged in particular, but now sounds dated. It derived from the phrase 'get with it', an essential item of pre-World War II **jive talk** and post-war **beatnik** parlance. In its sub-sense of 'on the ball' or in touch with events, the phrase may be used by speakers of all ages.

> *'The "Galerie 55"… has a madly with-it cabaret of saucy "chansons paillardes".'*
> (*About Town* magazine, September 1961)

witten *n British*
an alternative term for **dingleberry**

wizz[1], whizz *n British*
amphetamine sulphate, **speed**. The term, which dates from the later 1970s, is used by the drug abusers themselves.

wizz[2] *vb American*
to urinate. An echoic term.

> *'What can I do?*
> *Wizz in one of the empty beer bottles in the back.'*
> (*Dumb and Dumber*, US film, 1994)

wob *n British*
a piece, chunk, lump. A term in mainly middle-class usage since the 1980s. It is a coinage presumably inspired by **wodge**, 'gob(bet)', 'knob', etc.

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wobblefats, wabblefats *n American*
an obese person. A term of abuse heard mainly among adolescents.
wobble off *vb British*
to leave, depart. The term, which does not necessarily imply moving slowly or unsteadily, was recorded in 1999.

Why don't you wobble off and get the car?

wobbler, wobbly *n British*
a bout of erratic, neurotic or extreme behaviour. The term usually occurs in the phrase **throw a wobbly/wobbler**. The wobbling in question is probably the unsteadiness or trembling of a disturbed or uncontrolled subject and the usage may have arisen among medical or psychiatric personnel. The word has been widespread since about 1980.
wobbly eggs *n pl British*
temazepam tablets, in the parlance of young drug users in the 1990s. The gelatin-covered capsules of a tranquilliser are roughly ovoid, and both they and their users can be said to wobble.
wodge, wadge *n*
1. *British* a lump or slice. The word is a blend of 'wad' and 'wedge' and has been in use since at least the mid-19th century.
2. money. In this sense, recorded in 2002, the word is probably a variant from of **wedge**.
wog *n*
1. *British* a foreigner. The word was first used to refer to dark-skinned inhabitants of other countries and is still usually employed in this sense. First recorded in the late 19th century, some people believe the term is derived from the initials for 'Westernised Wily Oriental Gentleman', a condescending euphemism supposedly applied to Indians or Arabs working for the British colonial authorities. An equally plausible source is the word 'golliwog' (originally 'golliwogg'), denoting a black doll with curly hair; a character invented by the children's writer Bertha Upton in the late Victorian era. The word is common in Australia and not unknown in the USA.

'The only reason I was opposed to them calling me a wog was because I realise that in this country the word is used adversely against dark-skinned people.'
(Marsha Hunt, *Oz* magazine, July 1969)

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2. the wog *Australian* an alternative version of **wog gut**

wog gut *n*

an upset stomach, diarrhoea, a **gyppy tummy**. A World War II armed-services term surviving mainly in Australian usage, also in the form 'the wog'.

wok[1] *vb*

to have sex (with), penetrate. A term used by young street-gang members in London since around 2000.

wok[2] *n British See* **chimney-wok**

wokking *n*

smoking **crack**

wolf *n*

a predatory male. This word has been used since the early 1900s in the USA to denote an aggressive womaniser and, in the **gay** and criminal subculture, an aggressive, promiscuous and/or violent male homosexual. Since the 1960s the heterosexual sense has been adopted in other English-speaking areas.

'A self confessed wolf, with the morals of a tom-cat.'
(The judge in the Argyll divorce case, speaking in March 1963)

womba *n British*

an alternative spelling of **wamba**

wombat *n*

1. *American* an eccentric and/or grotesque person. The name of the bear-like Australian marsupial has been used in this way since the late 1970s, probably because of the animal's exoticism and comic-sounding name.

2. an incompetent, ineffectual and/or irritating person. In internet and office slang the term is an acronym, the letters standing for 'waste of money, bandwidth (or brains) and time'.

womble *n British*

a foolish, clumsy or unfortunate person. Since the appearance of the books and television puppets of the same name in the early 1970s, the word has been appropriated, particularly by schoolchildren, to refer to someone considered feeble, contemptible or a misfit. **Gonk** and **muppet**, both names of grotesque creatures, have been used with the same connotations.

'She hangs around with wombles.'
(Recorded, schoolgirl, London, 1986)

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wombled *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

wonga, wong *n British*
money. A common expression since the 1990s (in the 1980s **wamba** was probably more widespread), this may derive from the 19th century use of the Romany word *wongar*, which literally denotes 'coal', to signify money in the argot of travellers, peddlers, etc.

wonk *n American*
a **swot**, in **preppie** and high-school jargon. The word is probably an arbitrary coinage, although it may possibly derive from the British taboo term **wanker**.

woo, wooshious *adj*
excellent. A vogue term of 2003 and 2004.

wood *n*
1. *American* a shortened form of **pecker-wood**
2. *British* an erection, as in **get wood**

wooden *adj British*
'incredibly **wafty**': part of 'Lamby's lingo', the slang promoted by BBC 6 radio presenter George Lamb in 2009

> *My dad's old mobile phone is well wooden.*

woodentop *n British*
a uniformed police officer. A term of mild derision used by plain-clothes detectives and disseminated through TV police shows. The Woodentops were a family of puppets featured on British children's television in the 1950s. There is also an obvious parallel with 'woodenhead', meaning a fool.

> *'You'd better get your uniform cleaned – you'll be down among the woodentops next week.'*
> (*Rockcliffe's Babies*, British TV police series, 1989)

woodie, woody *n American*
1a. an American estate car or station wagon. Wooden exterior trim was a feature of the models manufactured in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s.
1b. any vehicle used by a surfer for transporting people and boards to the beach. Old or customised estate cars were originally favoured for this purpose.

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'I've got a 34 wagon, and we call it a woodie/You know, it's not very cherry, it's an oldie but a goodie/Well it ain't got a back seat or a rear window/But it still gets me where I want to go.'
(*Surf City* written by Jan Berry and Brian Wilson, recorded by Jan and Dean, 1963)

2. an erection. The same notion is conveyed by the British expression **get wood**.

woof[1] *n British*
an attractive woman. The word, posted on the internet as an item of new slang in March 1997 by *Bodge World*, may be a variant form of **oof**.

woof[2], woofter *n British*
variant forms of **poof** and **poofter** heard since the mid-1970s

woof (one's custard) *vb*
to vomit. The word is echoic (in colloquial usage it may also describe 'wolfing down' food).

woofie, woofy *n American*
(someone who is) stylish, in the know. The word is probably somehow related to the black slang concept of 'woofing' (itself derived either from the imitation of a dog's bark or from 'wolf'), as used to describe someone who is behaving in a boastful or intimidating manner.

wool *n American*
1. the female pubic hair
2. women considered as potential sexual partners. Used in this sense the term is a vulgarism, particularly among middle-aged males.

She sure is a good-looking wool.

woop *adj See* **whoop**

woopsie *n British*
an alternative spelling of **whoopsy**

Woop-woop *n Australian*
a very remote region. A synonym for 'the back of beyond' or 'the middle of nowhere', also expressed as (beyond the) **black stump**. The term was first recorded in the 1920s and was probably an imitation of a native Australian name.

wop *n*

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an Italian. This derogatory term originating in the USA is now common in all English-speaking areas. The word was first applied to young dandified ne'er-do-wells, thugs or pimps in New York's Little Italy in the first decade of the 20th century. It derives from the Sicilian dialect term *guappo*, itself from the Spanish *guapo*, meaning handsome.

> '*"At our last New Year's Eve party, we had 65 wops, and five Brits," says Maro.*
> *"They behaved atrociously, all huddled up in a corner."'*
> (Maro Gorky, *Harper's and Queen* magazine, November 1989)

word!, word up! *exclamation*
an allpurpose term of agreement, solidarity, greeting, etc. (inspired by 'word of honour' or 'the good word'), which appeared first in black street culture of the late 1980s and subsequently in **rap** lyrics, where it was used as a form of punctuation. Someone asking 'word up?' is making the informal greeting 'How are you today and what's happening, my friend?' In the UK *The Word* was adopted first as the title of a radio programme on the station Kiss FM and then for a controversial TV youth programme of the early 1990s.

> *'What do you think?'*
> *'Word'.*
> *'Enjoying wide usage this winter is my favourite word "Word", which formerly had the sense of "listen" (as in "Word up, man, you be illin'").'*
> (Charles Maclean, *Evening Standard*, 22 January 1987)

wordhole *n American*
the mouth. **Pie-hole** and **hum-hole** are synonyms.
word up *vb American*
to speak out, tell the truth, say something meaningful. A street slang expression from the early 1980s, originating in black speech.
worked *adj American*
tired. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000.
working girl *n*
a prostitute. A euphemism in use among prostitutes themselves as well as police officers, **punters**, etc.

> *'He said that he'd just met her in a hotel, but I'm pretty sure that she's a working girl.'*

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(Recorded, financial advisor, London, August 2001)

works *n*
a hypodermic syringe, in the language of **junkies**. The term may also apply to the other paraphernalia of drug-taking, but usually specifies the means of injection.

work the oracle *vb British*
to invent an oral statement of guilt on the part of a suspect. A term from police jargon (synonymous with 'verbal').

'I wondered if his return was a consequence of his reluctance to verbal, to "work the oracle" as it is sometimes called…'
(*Inside the British Police*, Simon Holdaway, 1983)

worst, the *n*
1. something considered contemptible, pitiful, miserable, inferior. A straightforward application of the standard word in use among American teenagers and others.

God, that movie – it's the worst!

2. something excellent, admirable, superlative. This sense of the word is used by analogy with **bad** in its black street and youth culture sense of good. The worst was used in this sense by adolescents in the 1980s.

wowler *n British*
an alternative form of **howler**

wowser, wowzer *n Australian*
a spoilsport, puritan or 'wet blanket'. A word which has been recorded in American usage, but not in Britain; wowser originated in the late 19th century and is of uncertain origin. Most suggested etymologies refer to 'wow' as a roar or bark of disapproval or an exclamation of shocked surprise.

wrap *n*
a portion of a drug such as an amphetamine, **ecstasy** or **crack**. Measured amounts of the drug are wrapped in paper or tinfoil for sale to consumers. This term has been in use in Britain from 1989.

wreckaged *adj British*
drunk. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

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wrecked *adj*
intoxicated by drink or drugs. A coinage which parallels such dramatic usages as **smashed, bombed, blitzed, destroyed**, etc.

wrinkly, wrinklie *n, adj*
(a person who is) old. A popular term among adolescents since around 1980, the word is often used of (middle-aged and elderly) parents. Synonyms are **dusty, crumbly** and **crinkly**.

wrong *n British*
a foolish, unfortunate or unpleasant person, a misfit. In use among adolescents since 2000.

wrongo *n American*
the equivalent of the British **wrong 'un**. A fairly rare term.

wrong 'un *n British*
1. a criminal, ne'er-do-well or other undesirable character
2. something to be avoided, a nuisance.
The term has been a common working-class colloquialism since the later 19th century.

WTF *exclamation*
an expression of incredulity, outrage, indignation
The initials of 'what the **fuck**?!' may be written and spoken.

wullong *n British*
a very large penis. An item of black street-talk used especially by males, recorded in 2003.
Compare **bullong**

wuss *n American*
a weak, feeble person and, by extension, a dupe. A word used by college students and young people from the 1960s and probably inspired by 'puss', 'pussy' or 'pussy-wussy', all used as terms of endearment to a kitten.

wussy *n American*
a variation (and probably the origin) of the more common **wuss**

> *'Come on, toxic waste won't kill you. Don't be such a wussy.'*
> (*Armed and Dangerous*, US film, 1986)

wu-wu, woo-woo *n American*
the female genitals. An imitation nursery euphemism in adult use.

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'You might have to show your wu-wu.'
(Hollywood agent quoted in ITV documentary, *Hollywood Women*, December 1993)

wuzzock *n British*
a version of **wazzock**

wylin' *n*
the term was defined by a UK adolescent in 2002 as follows: '…behaving very badly, drinking too much and shooting people! Hard-livin' R 'n' B types would go out wylin''. It is almost certainly the same word as the **wilding** of the 1980s.

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XYZ

X *n*

1. a kiss. A teenagers' term, from the use of the letter x to symbolise a kiss at the end of a letter. The word is used in phrases such as 'give us an x' or, as an affectionate exclamation, 'x, x, x!'.

2. the drug **ecstasy**

x-out *vb*

a. to cross out, cancel

b. to kill, eliminate, **rub out**

(The phrase is pronounced 'ecks-out'.)

x-rated *adj*

a. salacious, taboo, extremely daring or pornographic. Often used nowadays with at least a degree of irony, the expression is an extension of the categorisation applied to films deemed suitable only for those over 18.

We had this real x-rated date!

b. terrifying, horrifying, dreadful. A second sense inspired by the term's application to horror films.

She's got this x-rated boyfriend.

xtc *n*

an alternative spelling of **ecstasy** (the amphetamine-based disinhibiting drug), in vogue in the late 1980s

yaas *exclamation See*

yass yack *vb, n See* **yak**

yacka, yacker *n See* **yakka**

yackers *n British*

money. A variation on **ackers**, in mainly working-class usage.

yaffling irons, yaffling spanners *n pl British*

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cutlery such as knives, forks and spoons as used at the table. The humorous phrase is widespread in the armed forces and derives from the archaic dialect term *yaffle*, probably imitative in origin, meaning to consume or eat voraciously.

Grab your yaffling irons and let's get scrumming!

yah, yaah *n, adj British*
(someone who is) ex-public school, a **hooray**. The term, particularly popular in Edinburgh since the early 1990s, derives from the class's characteristic drawling of the word 'yes'. **Rah** is a synonym.

yahoo *n*
a lout, oaf. The word, imitating a wild shout, was used by Jonathan Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* as the name of a race of brutish humans. The modern usage varies slightly in the English-speaking countries. In Britain the word often denotes a boisterous, inconsiderate youth, and is used of **hoorays**, students, etc.; in Australia the word generally equates with **yob**; while in the USA the word may depict a stupid and/or coarse person.

yah-yo *n American*
cocaine, in the street language of the late 1990s. It was included in so-called **Ebonics**, recognised as a legitimate language variety by school officials in Oakland, California, in late 1996. **yak, yack**

1. *vb, n* (to indulge in) incessant talk, idle chatter. The word imitates the sound of monotonous, grating and/or inane speech. Nowadays variants of the verb form such as 'yak away' or 'yak on' are often preferred.

'How much longer are you going to be yakking into that damn phone? We're late.'
(Recorded, middle-class woman, Bristol, 1989)

2. *n* a laugh, joke or instance of humour. **Yok** is an alternative form, favoured in fashionable journalism.

3. *n* **the yak** *American* cognac, brandy. The use of the term reflects a vogue for expensive cognacs among US **rap** and **hip hop** stars, such as Busta Rhymes and Puff Daddy, from 2002.

yakka, yacka, yacker *n Australian*
work. The word is a native Aboriginal proper name.

yakkety-yak *vb, n*

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(to indulge in) incessant talk, idle chatter. An elaborated form of **yak** heard especially in the USA and enshrined in the pop song of the same name (written by Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller and a worldwide hit for the Coasters in the late 1950s). The term often denotes gossip as well as chatter or talk.

ya mamma, ya mam *exclamation*

defined by a UK teenager in 2004 as 'a way to diss someone or to answer an insult'

yammer *vb*

a. to wail, complain or jabber fearfully

b. to talk or shout insistently

Yammer is probably a modern descendant of an Anglo-Saxon verb meaning 'to murmur or lament'. Its use is reinforced by the influence of words like yell and stammer and, in the USA, by the similarity to the German and Dutch *jammeren*, which means to whine or lament and derives from the same Old Germanic root as the English cognate.

yang *n American*

the penis. This term may be an alteration of the more established **whang**, influenced by the verb to 'yank', or is perhaps a shortened form of the post-1970s expression **yinyang** (itself possibly containing the Chinese *yang*, meaning masculine principle).

> *'Hanging around toilets waiting for some poor guy to reach for a cop's yang by mistake.'*
> (*The Switch*, Elmore Leonard, 1978)

yangyang *n American*

a variant form of **yinyang**

yank (off) *vb*

(of a man) to masturbate. A fairly rare but geographically widespread term.

yank (someone around/someone's chain) *vb American*

to mislead, deceive, harass or irritate someone. The image on which the expression is based is that of a chained or leashed animal or prisoner being thoughtlessly or maliciously jerked about or led in different directions. (Phrases commencing with **jerk** are used in the same way.)

Yank, Yankee *n*

an American, a native or inhabitant of the USA. Yankee is the older form of the word and seems to be connected with the early Dutch settlers in Connecticut and the rest of New England. It may be a familiar form (Jan-Kees) of the

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common forenames Jan and Cornelius, a diminutive Janke ('Johnny'), or an invented epithet Jan Kaas ('John Cheese'), all applied to Dutchmen in general. Other suggestions are that it is from a nickname given to English-speaking pirates and traders by the Dutch, or a deformation of the word 'English' by Amerindian speakers. It may possibly be connected with *yonker*, which is Dutch for young (noble-)man. In the USA Yankee is used as an epithet by which old-school southerners damn northerners and also as a straightforward designation of an inhabitant of the northeastern states.

yank someone's crank/weenie/zucchini *vb American*
to mock, mislead or irritate someone. These expressions are all vulgarisations of 'pull one's leg'.

yap[1] *vb*
to talk incessantly and/or inanely. An echoic term also used to depict the persistent high-pitched barking of small dogs.

yap[2] *n*
1a. incessant talk, idle chatter
1b. the mouth
This echoic term is often heard in the form of the British working-class exclamation 'shut your yap!'.
2. *American* a country bumpkin. This sense of the word is from an archaic British rural dialect term for a simpleton.

yard *n*
1. the penis. A usage said to be archaic by most authorities, but still revived from time to time by those in search of a robust or rustic-sounding euphemism.
2. the Yard *British* Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police
3. *American* one thousand. Also one hundred (dollars).
4. Jamaica. A nickname used by the local inhabitants, probably deriving from the notion of 'my own backyard'.
5. a home

> *'This is going to be someone's yard – it used to be a morgue, unfortunately.'* (*Exodus: The Diary*, Channel 4 TV documentary programme, 12 November 1995)

6. *American* money

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yard (on) *vb American*
to cheat, be unfaithful to (one's spouse). A black American slang term, deriving from the notion of adulterous trespassing in someone's back yard.
Compare **backdoor man**

yardbird *n American*
a. a military recruit or other person assigned to menial outdoor duties
b. a convict, prisoner
c. a hobo frequenting railyards

yardie *n Jamaican*
a. a member of a secret Jamaican crime-syndicate or gang, said to operate in Britain and the USA since the late 1980s
b. a person from Jamaica or the Caribbean. In Jamaica itself the term has had this more generalised meaning, it comes from the use of **yard** to denote Jamaica or someone's home (probably deriving from 'my own backyard').

yards *n British*
a home, flat or accommodation. From Caribbean usage, since around 2000 this form has been more fashionable than the singular.

> *I'm heading for my yards man.*

yarko *n British*
a synonym for **chav**, in vogue in 2004. The derivation of the term is obscure but it seems to have originated in East Anglia.

yarning *n British*
telling stories, especially tall stories. The word, based on the phrase 'to spin a yarn' (itself from nautical rope-making or spinning cloth), is heard particularly among adolescent girls since the later 1990s and probably originated in black usage.

> *'Yarning is telling your girlfriends all about this amazing bloke you met on holiday and what a deep experience you had…when nothing actually happened.'*
> (Recorded, London student, 2003)

yarra[1] *adj Australian*
crazy, mad. There is a psychiatric hospital at Yarra Bend in the state of Victoria.

yarra[2] *n Australian*

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a stupid and/or obnoxious individual. This usage derives ultimately from the Yarra river, upon which Melbourne is situated, and refers either to the opacity of its water or, like the adjectival form, to a psychiatric hospital on its banks.

yass, yaas *exclamation*

an exclamation of derision, defiance or provocation in black Caribbean English. It is a conflation of '(up) your **ass**'. The expression was briefly adopted by some black Americans and white British speakers in the early 1970s. (The Rolling Stones' use of the term ya-yas in the title of their 1970 live album, *Get yer Ya-Yas out*, was a misreading of this expression.)

yatter, yatter on *vb*

to talk incessantly, frivolously or inanely. This colloquialism is a blend of **yap, yak**, 'chatter' and 'natter'.

yatties *n pl*

girls. A term from Caribbean speech, also heard in the UK since 2000, especially among younger speakers.

She hangs out with those posh yatties.

yawn[1] *n*

something extremely boring, dull or uninspiring. A colloquial term, particularly prevalent in middle-class usage. It is either a noun, as in 'the film was a total yawn' or an interjection, as in 'they took us round the exhibition – yawn!'. A racier alternative is **yawnsville**.

yawn[2] *vb, n*

(to) vomit. Although particularly popular in Australia, where it is often embellished to **technicolour yawn**, the usage also exists in Britain and the USA.

yawnsville *n*

a boring thing, person or situation. An American teenage expression adopted in Britain and Australia. It uses the common slang suffix **-ville** to denote a place, situation or state of affairs.

yay-yeah, yeye *n British*

'something that you are excited about or agree with'. Used by teenagers and young adults at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010.

'like yeye chipmunk's fire alie'
(Lyrics to *Fire Alie* by UK rapper Chipmunk, 2008)

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yecch! *exclamation American*
an alternative form of
yuck! yecchy *adj American*
an alternative form of **yucky**
Yehudi *adj British*
authentic, trustworthy. A jocular item of middle-class rhyming slang using the name of the late Israeli musician Yehudi Menuhin to mean *genuine*.
yell *n British*
1a. a good joke or source of hilarity

That's a yell!

1b. a riotous party or good time

We had a real yell last night.

Both usages were heard among young people from the late 1970s. The first is also in use in upper-class and theatrical milieus.
2. an instance of vomiting

He's up in the bathroom having a yell.

yellow *adj*
cowardly, afraid. This now common term is of obscure origin. It is an Americanism of the late 19th century which was quickly adopted into British and Australian English. (In English slang of the 18th and early 19th centuries, yellow meant jealous and/or deceitful.) Some authorities derive the modern sense from the activities of the sensationalist 'yellow press'; other suggestions include a racial slur on the supposedly docile Chinese population of the western US or a reference to a yellow-bellied submissive reptile or animal, but it seems more likely that it is an extension of the earlier pejorative British senses.
yellow-belly *n*
a coward. This phrase, adopted by modern schoolchildren from the language of western movies, was probably coined after the turn of the 20th century. The use of the word **yellow** to denote cowardice is a 19th-century development.
yenta, yentl *n*
a shrewish woman, a gossip or crone. The word is a middle-European Jewish

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woman's name or title (probably related to forms of the word 'gentile'). The yenta became a comic figure in Jewish folklore, particularly in the American Yiddish theatre before World War II.

yeti *n British*

a primitive, repellent or stupid person. A term from the repertoire of schoolboys, army recruits, etc. since the 1970s. The word can be used both with facetious affection (e.g. as a nickname) or to express strong contempt.

yey, yay, yeyo *n American*

cocaine

yid *n*

a Jew. The word is the Yiddish term for a Yiddish-speaking Jew (Yiddish being a Germanic dialect influenced by Hebrew). When used in English the word is invariably racist and derogatory.

yike *n Australian*

a brawl or violent quarrel

yinyang, ying-yang *n American*

1a. the anus

1b. the sex organs

Yang and **w(h)ang** are both common expressions for the penis. Yinyang may be either an embellished version of these, a genuine nonsense nursery word for any unnameable thing or part (it was used in a pseudo-Chinese music-hall chorus in the earlier years of the 20th century) or, alternatively, an adult imitation thereof influenced by 'yang' and 'yin' as describing the Chinese masculine and feminine principles respectively (given currency in the early 1970s via the *I Ching* and subsequently in therapy and sex manuals).

2. a fool, dupe, an inept person, a **yoyo**. This use of the term probably postdates its other sense of the anus or genitals, by analogy with most other words of similar meaning.

> *'Well, if it's a yinyang you want, you've got three much better guys for this job.'*
> (*Vice Versa*, US film, 1988)

yip *n American*

cocaine

yippy, yippie *n*

a **hippy** activist, a member of the so-called 'Youth International Party' founded by Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin in 1968, the date of the Chicago

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Democratic Convention where they put forward a pig as a presidential candidate. This short-lived movement was a loose coalition of radicals, anarchists, libertarians and left-wingers concerned with 'situationist' and confrontational political methods. The term was sometimes applied to other politically involved hippies and was one of the sources (albeit a heavily ironic one) of the later word **yuppie**.

> *'Yippy politics, being made up as it goes along, are incomprehensible.'*
> (*Oz* magazine, 1970)

yitted *adj British*
drunk. A neologism used by, and probably invented by, word-buff and comedian Alex Horne in 2010.

yitten, yittney *n, adj British*
(someone who is) afraid, cowardly. The term is from northern English dialect.

> *Ya big yitten!*

yo *exclamation*
an allpurpose greeting, also indicating solidarity, enthusiasm, etc.

yob, yobbo *n British*
a thug, lout, brutish youth. This is one of the only pieces of **backslang** to enter the popular lexicon; it was heard occasionally in working-class and underworld milieus from the 19th century until the early 1960s, when it became a vogue word and was extensively used in the newly-liberalised entertainment media. 'Yobbishness', 'yobbery' and even 'yobbocracy' are more recent derivations, often used to refer to brutal behaviour in a social and political context as well as in connection with juvenile delinquency and hooliganism.

> *'The London International Financial Futures Exchange, terrible place, full of the most frightful yobs.'*
> (*Serious Money*, play by Caryl Churchill, 1987)

yo-boy *n British*
a hooligan, adolescent male. The term was recorded in the south of England, particularly in the Slough area, from the mid-1980s and is probably a variation of the older term **yob**.

yock *n*

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an alternative spelling of **yok**

yodel *vb, n*

(to) vomit. An expression used particularly by teenagers and college students.

yodel in the canyon/valley *vb*

to perform cunnilingus. The first version is a jocular expression originating with American college students in the 1960s and now heard elsewhere. The second version is Australian and British.

Compare **yodel**

yoff *vb British*

to vomit. An item of student slang in use in London and elsewhere since around 2000.

yogurt-weaver *n British*

a derisive term for individuals involved in or keen on handicrafts, 'ethnic' pastimes, New Age remedies, etc. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

yoink *vb American*

to steal. It is probably an alteration of 'yank'.

Who yoinked my beer?

yok, yock *n*

a laugh, chortle or instance of humour. A racier version of **yak** or 'yuk', popular for instance with rock-music journalists.

There's lots of yoks in this new movie.

YOLO *exclamation*

an expression of bravado, self-satisfaction, defiance. The vogue term of 2012 among anglosphere youth. Originating in the USA, the acronym, which may be written or spoken, stands for 'you only live once'.

'Can everyone stop telling me how xxxxxx my house is gunna get after this party…Worth it. YOLO.'
(Posted online by Sarah Hine, 14-year-old, Billericay, 8 December 2012 [her house was subsequently destroyed by uninvited guests])

yomp *vb British*

to tramp across rough country wearing or carrying heavy equipment. This

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item of arcane military slang became known to the general public at the time of the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands in 1981. The word is now used, by nonmilitary hikers and others, more or less as a synonym for ‘trek’. It is either an invented blend, influenced by words like ‘tramp’, ‘hump’, ‘stomp’ and ‘jump’, or an imitation of the sound of boots slamming into muddy ground.

yonks *n British*

a very long time, ages. This now popular word began to be heard in the early 1960s, mainly in middle-class usage. Its exact etymology is obscure; it may be a children’s deformation of ‘years’ or an alteration of ‘donkey’s years’.

God, I haven’t seen her for yonks.

yop *vb British*

to tell tales, inform on someone. The origin of this 1990s playground usage is obscure.

york *vb*

to vomit. The term is both echoic and jocular like its synonyms, including **erp, ralph, buick**, etc.

you-dat *exclamation British*

an allpurpose greeting or indication of mutual respect or approbation. **Respect** itself and **touch-respect** are synonyms. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

youngblood *n American*

a black youth. The term, inspired by its literary use referring to Amerindian braves, is used particularly of a junior member of a street gang. In the late 1980s the word was often shortened to **blood** (which also derives from ‘blood brother’).

younger *n British*

a younger sibling or associate, youth, junior gang member

The key item of multiethnic youth slang, originating in black speech, was adopted for the title of the E4 TV ‘urban music mini-comedy-drama’ *Youngers* in 2013.

young fogey/fogy *n British*

a youngish person of self-consciously traditional attitudes, manners and aesthetic ideals. Young fogey, by humorous analogy with the colloquial ‘old fogey’, characterised another social subgroup of the 1980s. Personified by the fastidious and conservative novelist and critic A. N. Wilson, these mainly male

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members of, or aspirers to the upper-middle-class re-create in their lifestyle and outlook the more refined pre-1960 establishment values (i.e. [high] Anglicanism, literary dabbling, a liking for traditional cooking/clothing, etc.).

> *'These days a "party" is often a sedate à deux affair at the latest Young Fogy night-spot.'*
> (*Sunday Times*, Men's Fashion Extra, October 1989)

youth *n Jamaican*
a young hero, young gangster or, still in the singular form, young people in general. A specialised usage of the standard English term, it is often pronounced 'yoot'.

> *'There's nothin' round here for the youth. No wonder they out on the street looking for trouble.'*
> (Recorded, Jamaican woman, London, 1988)

you wish! *exclamation British*
an allpurpose cry of derision or provocation, particularly in response to an expression of an unrealistic hope or desire. The term was recorded in use among North London schoolboys in 1993 and 1994.

yoyo *n*
a silly, eccentric or frivolous person. This use of the word, which may be said affectionately of a dizzy nonconformist or contemptuously with the straightforward meaning of a fool, originally referred to someone who vacillated or behaved in an irresolute manner.

yo-yo *adj British*
excellent. The term can be descriptive or an expression of admiration, agreement, or approval. Used by young adults and teenagers at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010.

yuck[1] *n*
1. something or someone disgusting
2. an alternative spelling of

yuk yuck[2] *adj*
an alternative spelling of **yucky**
In American English this echoic approximation of retching is often transcribed as 'yecch'.

yuck! *exclamation*

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an exclamation of repelled distaste or disapproval

yucky, yukky, yecchy *adj*

unpleasant, disgusting, sickly, cloying. A very popular word, particularly among children and teenagers since the mid-1970s, it derives from **yuck** as an exclamation of distaste.

yuk *n*

an alternative form of **yok**

yukker *n British*

a small child or baby. The term was recorded in 2002.

yummy-mummy *n British*

an attractive young mother. The vogue term was adopted by, or perhaps originated by, lifestyle journalists during the noughties decade.

Compare **scummy-mummy**

yumyum(s) *n*

anything considered irresistible, such as a potential sexual partner, an illicit drug or a sum of money. A less-respectable usage of the colloquial and childish lipsmacking exclamation meaning 'delicious'.

yuppie *n*

an acronym for 'young urban professional' (later also interpreted as 'young upwardly-mobile professional') with an added -ie ending in imitation of **hippie, yippie, surfie**, etc. The word was coined sometime between 1978 and 1980 to denote a new social phenomenon which needed to be distinguished from the existing **preppies**. The yuppie, originally identifiable in New York City by a uniform of a business suit worn with running shoes, is an ambitious work-oriented materialist, usually highly paid and extremely receptive to consumer fashions. The term quickly became established all over the English-speaking world, epitomising the 'aspirational' mood of the 1980s.

> *'Yuppie scum fuck off/Kill a yuppie today.'*
> (Graffiti protesting the gentrification of the East End, London, 1988)

za *n American*

a pizza, in the jargon of **preppies**

zaftig *adj American*

an alternative spelling of **zoftig**

zak, zac *n South African*

money. The same word, possibly from the Dutch/Afrikaans term for a bag (of

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coins), has been recorded in Australia, where it refers to a small amount of money.

zam *n British*

an exam(ination). A spoken abbreviation used by university students in 2012.

zap *vb*

a. to overwhelm, destroy, obliterate (literally or figuratively). The term derives from a comic-book sound effect applied to the action of ray-guns in the 1950s and 1960s.

b. to target an individual or organisation for protests, picketing, situationist political action, etc. A word from the lexicon of radical **gays** in the 1970s

> *'The Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence… used to go out and zap various things dressed as nuns.'*
> (Gay activist, *Out on Tuesday*, British TV documentary series, 1989)

zapper *n*

a TV remote control. This term established itself in some households in the 1980s. It was coined perhaps to convey the power and relish experienced by viewers now able to switch channels or turn off at a touch.

See also **Frank**

zappy *adj*

energetic, speedy, dynamic, decisive. A back-formation from **zap**.

zazz *n American*

glamour, showiness

> *plenty of zazz*
> *Give it more zazz*.

zeds *n British*

sleep. This use of the term is probably a back-formation from the phrases **stack some zees/zeds, cop some zeds/zees** or **bag some zeds/zees**, all meaning to sleep.

zee *n American*

a Japanese sports car, in the argot of black street gangs of the late 1980s

> *'I saw a guy I knew, my age, had a Blazer [a Chevrolet Blazer – 4-wheel drive jeep]. Another guy got a "zee".'*
> (**Crack** dealer, *Independent*, 24 July 1989)

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Zelda *n American*
an unattractive female. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. The original reference may have been to Zelda Fitzgerald, writer F. Scott Fitzgerald's deranged wife, or simply the borrowing of a supposedly odd or outdated first name.

zen *n*
LSD. The term dates from the 1960s but has been revived, particularly in differentiating the drug in question from **ecstasy**.

zen out *vb*
to enter a blissful, contemplative or inert state. The phrase, based on the notion of mindlessness in Zen meditation, was ascribed to the singer Lisa Stansfield in the *Daily Telegraph* magazine in October 1993.

zeppelin *n*
a. a large cannabis cigarette; a **joint**
b. a large penis Both senses are inspired by the size and shape of the original Graf Zeppelin airship. The second sub-sense may be influenced by the similar use of the slang term **joint** for both a **reefer** and the penis.

zero-cool *adj American*
extremely impressive, admirable, nonchalant, etc. An intensive form of **cool** prob-ably coined by **hipsters** or **beatniks**, now in use among adolescents

zero out *vb American*
a. to run out of money, to go broke or bankrupt

> *'But, dad, I'm totally zeroed out.'*
> (*Maid to Order*, US film, 1987)

b. to 'hit rock bottom', reach one's lowest point
c. to fail utterly

zes *n American See* **z's**

zhlub *n American*
an alternative form of **slob**

zhooshed, zhush'd *adj British*
elaborately dressed and/or made up. The term has been used in **parlyaree** since the 1960s, e.g. to describe the teasing and primping of hair and eyelashes before emerging for a social occasion. The word's origin is unclear; it may simply be an imitation of the sound of appreciative smacking of the lips or an intake of breath.

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zilch[1] *n*

1a. nothing. The word became common in US speech in the later 1960s, spreading to Britain in the 1980s. It is either an invented alteration of 'zero' or from sub-sense **b**.

1b. a nonentity. Zilsch or Zilch is a Yiddish/German family name borrowed for a comic character featuring in *Ballyhoo* magazine in the USA in the 1930s.

2. the name of a dice game

zilch[2] *vb American*

a. to defeat utterly

b. to fail utterly

Both usages, found in adolescent speech, are based on the earlier noun form.

zillion *n*

a very large number; a humorous coinage by analogy with 'million', 'billion' and 'trillion'. (**Squillion** is a similar mythical number.)

zing *vb American*

to deliver a sudden attack, retort, etc. This use of the word is derived from the colloquial sense of to fly, spin, hum or perform zestfully

> *'"Did you hear him zing my lawyer?" Mr. Gotti asked reporters. "Bruce should hit him on the chin".'*
> (Mafia trial report, the *Times*, 7 February 1990)

zinger *n*

something or someone extremely impressive, spectacular, energising, exciting, etc. The word comes from the use of 'zing' to mean a shrill, high-pitched sound and a lively, zestful quality

zip *n*

1. nothing. Originally often used for a score of zero, the sound of zip evokes brusque dismissal. It has become a fashionable term in racy speech, as have its synonyms, such as **zilch** and **zippo**. Originating in the USA, zip is now heard in the UK.

2. *also* **zippy** an insignificant or worthless individual. An expression used on campus in the USA since around 2000. From the previous sense.

zip it *vb*

to shut up, keep quiet. A shortening of

zip one's lip.

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'Zip it, Fred!'
(*All of Me*, US film, 1984)

zip one's lip *vb*
to shut up, keep quiet. A racier update of **button one's lip**, typically used as a brusque instruction.

zippo *n*
nothing. An embellished form of **zip** in the sense of zero. Zippo, originally an Americanism, is now heard elsewhere (albeit less often than **zip**).

'I checked and re-checked and got zippo.'
(*Hooperman*, US TV series, 1986)

zit *n*
a spot or skin blemish. This Americanism has become well established in British usage since the later 1980s, featuring for instance in a TV commercial for anti-acne cream using the slogan 'blitz those zits!'. The etymology of the word is obscure.

zizz *vb*, *n*
(to) sleep or rest, nap. A British coinage dating from the 1920s. The word echoes the sound of light snoring or susurration associated with sleep.

zlub *n American*
an alternative form of **slob**

zod *n American*
a dullard, fool, nonentity. A 1980s teenage term of unknown provenance.

zoftig, zophtic, zaftig *adj American*
pleasing, luxuriant, voluptuous, succulent. The words are Yiddish forms of zaftig, originally meaning 'juicy', from the German *saft*, meaning juice. The expression was extended to refer admiringly or lasciviously to women, before acquiring the general sense of pleasurable or satisfactory.

zoid *n*
a foolish, clumsy or despised person. This teenage expression is an invention, probably influenced by such terms as **zomboid** and 'bozoid'. It originated in the USA, but by the late 1980s was heard in British schools, usually denoting a misfit.

zombie *n*
1. a dull, vacuous or inert person
2. a UFO or a rogue or unidentified object or signal

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Both senses derive from the voodoo walking-dead of Haitian folklore.

zombified *adj*

a. tired

b. uncoordinated, incoherent

In both senses the word is common among adolescents in all English-speaking areas.

zomboid *adj*

dull, stupid, inert or intoxicated. A coinage from **zombie** using the 'pathological' suffix **-oid**.

> *'I mean any man who more-or-less turns the American genocide squad into a bunch of nodding, scratching hepatitic zomboids can't be all bad.'*
> (Hashish dealer quoted in *IT* magazine, July 1972)

zoned, zoned out *adj*

stoned, spaced out, semi-conscious. Originally a piece of US drug-users' jargon, the word may now be employed in a non-narcotic context to mean worn out.

zone out *vb*

to lose consciousness or concentration, to become intoxicated. A drug users' expression related to the notion of **spaced out** and perhaps influenced by the mythical 'twilight zone'. The term has become generalised for use in more innocuous contexts.

> *'I didn't really notice – I guess I must have been zoning out.'*
> (Recorded, American subeditor, London, 1989)

zonked, zonko *adj*

intoxicated, overwhelmed, stunned. Zonked began as a term evoking the result of a blow to the head (a 'zonk', similar to a **bonk**), referring to the effects of drink or drugs. The word is now in widespread use and may refer to more innocent sensations such as surprise or exhaustion.

> *'I was zonked on enormous quantities of drug cocktails. Once you're on those things it's almost impossible to get off them.'*
> (Former patient in a psychiatric hospital referring to his treatment, *Time Out*, February 1988)

zoob, zoobrick, zubrick *n*

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the penis. The several forms of the word are all derived from the Arabic slang (in which there are variant forms, usually rendered as *zob* or *zip*).

zooley *n British*

a promiscuous female. Used by young adults and teenagers at Redbridge College, Essex, in 2010.

zoom *n*

an amphetamine (**speed**) or cocaine. A drug abuser's nickname. The term refers to the exhilarating **rush** experienced by those using these stimulants.

zoot *n*

a. marihuana

b. a marihuana cigarette, **spliff**

It is not clear whether the word as used since 2000 is a back-formation from **zooted** or an archaic usage revived for a new generation. The term was posted on the b3ta website in 2004.

zooted *adj American*

intoxicated by drugs or alcohol. The coinage, probably influenced by **toot** and perhaps **zonked** or **zoned (out)**, appeared in the 1980s, originally seemingly referring specifically to the effects of cocaine.

zophtic *adj American*

an alternative spelling of **zoftig**

> *'A pill and a cup of coffee and Im [sic] being already zophtic so who's complaining.'*
> (*Requiem for a Dream*, Hubert Selby Jr, 1979)

zos *n South African*

food. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

zotz[1] *n American*

nothing. A synonym for **zip** and **zilch**, used in the *Prizzi* novels by Richard Condon.

zotz[2] *vb American*

to destroy, kill. 'Zot' was an earlier word for a short, sharp blow.

> *'Are we just going to wait until one more hooker gets zotzed?'*
> (*I Love A Man In Uniform*, Canadian film, 1994)

zow *n South African*

a yokel or an oaf. Recorded as an item of Sowetan slang in the *Cape Sunday Times*, 29 January 1995.

z's *n American*

sleep. From the use of 'z' to indicate the rasping sound of snores, hence sleep, in cartoons. The word, when pronounced in the American way, is usually part of phrases such as 'grab/cop some z's'.

zucchini *n American*

the penis. This Italian term for courgettes is also used throughout North America to refer to the vegetable in its singular form. In addition to its culinary usage, it is also a fairly widespread jocularism for the male member.

zulu *n, adj British*

(a person who is) black. A term of abuse current, for instance, in the army in the 1980s.

'zup? *question form, exclamation American*

an abbreviated form of 'what's up?'. This greeting or question was fashionable in teenage speech of the 1990s.

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